

Report. : Volume I.

Contributors

Australia. Royal Commission on Secret Drugs, Cures, and Foods.
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Publication/Creation

Sydney : Published for the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia by
W.A. Gullick, 1907.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/p9qbvmvx>

Provider

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

License and attribution

This material has been provided by This material has been provided by
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine Library & Archives Service.
The original may be consulted at London School of Hygiene & Tropical
Medicine Library & Archives Service. where the originals may be consulted.
Conditions of use: it is possible this item is protected by copyright and/or
related rights. You are free to use this item in any way that is permitted by
the copyright and related rights legislation that applies to your use. For other
uses you need to obtain permission from the rights-holder(s).



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY



LIBRARY

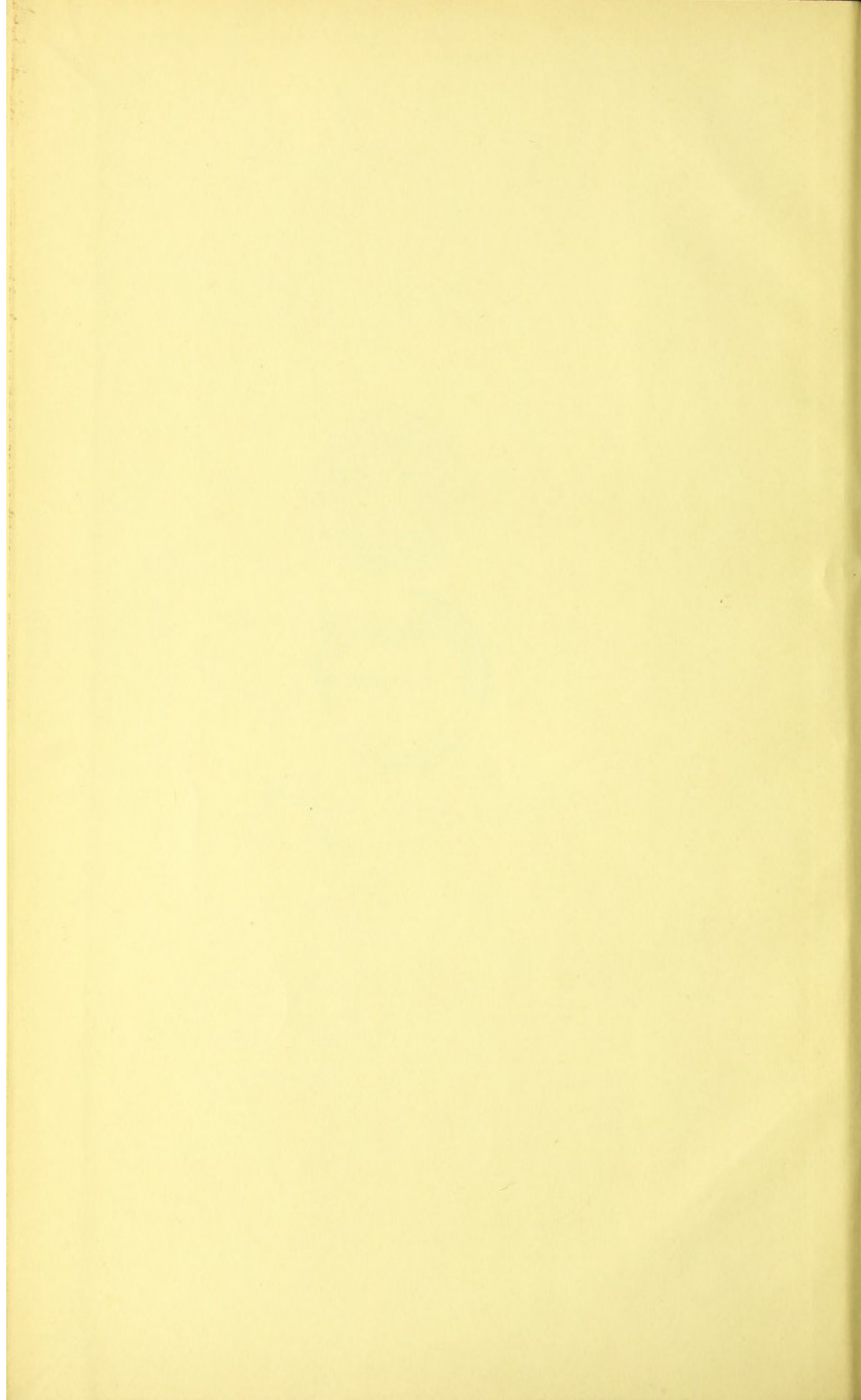
Date 12th Nov. 1952
b. RC. 91
Class Mar 1907 Accession No. 22880

LSHTM



0011374436





THIS is a Copy of my Progress Report, constituting Volume No. I,
under the Royal Commission.

OCTAVIUS C. BEALE,
Commissioner.

Melbourne,

3rd August, 1907.

This is a Copy of my Report, containing Volume No. I,
of the Royal Commission

OF THE
COMMISSION

REPLY

TO
THE REPORT

1907.
(SECOND SESSION.)

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

SECRET DRUGS, CURES, AND FOODS—

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON.

(VOLUME I.)

Presented by Command ; ordered by the House to be printed, 8th August, 1907.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT of the COMMONWEALTH of AUSTRALIA by W. A. GULLICK,
Government Printer of the State of New South Wales.

21880

(SECOND SESSION)

1907

ALBANY

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

SECRET DRUGS, CURES, AND FOODS

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON

(VOLUME I)

Presented to the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia by the Royal Commission on Secret Drugs, Cures, and Foods, 1907.

Printed and Published for the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia by the Government Printer, Melbourne, 1907.

(1907-1908)

No. 21

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
1. COPY OF ROYAL COMMISSION 	v
2. AUTHORITIES CONSULTED 	vii
3. THE REPORT—INTRODUCTION 	i
DIVISION I.—PREVENTION OF CONCEPTION, AND FŒTICIDE ...	9
II.—INFANTICIDE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY ...	71
III.—INJURY AND DEATH TO THE ADOLESCENT... ...	89
IV.—INJURY AND DEATH TO ADULTS 	137
V.—ADVERTISEMENTS 	247
VI.—LEGISLATION 	321
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 	426
4. INDICES—	
INDEX OF SUBJECTS 	433
INDEX OF NAMES 	444
INDEX OF DRUGS, INCLUDING DEATHS, AND “DOCTORS” (QUACK)	451

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To

OCTAVIUS CHARLES BEALE, Esquire.

GREETING:—

KNOW ye that We do, by these Our Letters Patent, appoint you to be a Commissioner to inquire into the following matters:—

- (a) The manufacture, importation, announcements, offering for sale, sale and use of preparations commonly known as patent or proprietary medicines and of drugs, alleged curative agents, medicinal preparations, toilet articles, foods, and drinks, the composition of which is not disclosed, and which are alleged to have medicinal or remedial properties ;
- (b) the effects or consequences of the use of any such articles ; and
- (c) the legislation and administration in Australia or elsewhere relating to any of the aforesaid matters ;

and all matters relevant or material thereto :

AND WE require you, with as little delay as possible, to report to Our Governor-General in and over Our said Commonwealth the result of your inquiry into the aforesaid matters.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed thereto.

WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-beloved HENRY STAFFORD, BARON NORTHCOTE, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Companion of our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Our Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Commonwealth of Australia, this eleventh day of December, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and six, and in the Sixth Year of Our Reign.

(Sgd.) NORTHCOTE,
Governor-General.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Sgd.) ALFRED DEAKIN.

Entered on Record by me, in REGISTER OF PATENTS, No. 2, Page 347, this eleventh day of December, One thousand nine hundred and six.

(Sgd.) ATLEE HUNT.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the United States to protect the confidential information of its citizens and the United States Government from unauthorized disclosure of the same;

DECLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION

WHEREAS,

AND WHEREAS, it is the policy of the United States to protect the confidential information of its citizens and the United States Government from unauthorized disclosure of the same;

(a) The confidential information of the United States Government and its citizens shall be protected from unauthorized disclosure of the same by the United States Government and its citizens;

(b) The confidential information of the United States Government and its citizens shall be protected from unauthorized disclosure of the same by the United States Government and its citizens;

AND WHEREAS, it is the policy of the United States to protect the confidential information of its citizens and the United States Government from unauthorized disclosure of the same;

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the President of the United States has caused this Declaration to be signed by him and the Secretary of State, and the same to be attested by the Secretary of State.

WITNESS the Hand and Seal of the President of the United States, this 1st day of January, 1950.

WITNESS the Hand and Seal of the Secretary of State, this 1st day of January, 1950.

JOHN F. DILLON, Secretary of State.

By the Secretary of State,
ALFRED DILLON

JOHN F. DILLON, Secretary of State.

JOHN F. DILLON, Secretary of State.

AUTHORITIES.

In the course of the preparation of this Report, the following works, amongst others, have been consulted :—

- The British Medical Journal. (Series.) The Strand, London. Organ of the British Medical Association.
- The Journal of the American Medical Association. (Series.) Organ of that Society. (Circulation, 49,000 copies weekly.) Chicago, Ill.
- The Lancet, London. (Series.)
- Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie; Octave Doin, Paris. (Series.)
- The Pharmaceutical Journal. (Series.) Organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Great Russell street, London.
- The Chemists' Annual, 1906. Same publishers.
- The Chemist and Druggist, 42, Cannon-street, London. (Series.)
- The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia. (Series.)
- The Australasian Medical Gazette. (Series.)
- The Ethics of Marriage; Dr. H. Stirling Pomeroy, Boston, Mass. Of this book the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in a four-page letter to the author, wrote :—
- "In your griefs and denunciations I sympathise and share to the full, and so much as this you are at liberty to state when and where you will."
- Is Man Too Prolific? 1891. Same author. Funk and Wagnalls, Astor Place, New York.
- Pharmaceutical Formulas, "Chemist and Druggist Series." 1905.
- Journal of Mental Science. (Series.)
- Reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy for Great Britain.
- Reports of the Inspectors of Lunatics for Ireland.
- Biochemisches Centralblatt, 1905, 1906. Leipzig, Borntraeger.
- Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence. Edited by F. J. Smith, M.A., M.D., Oxon., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Eng.); London, Churchill. 1905.
- Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by Roberts Bartholow. Appletons, Phila. 1904.
- Diagnostics of Internal Medicine, by Glentworth Reeve Butler, A.M., M.D. New York and London, Appletons. 1904.
- Diseases of the Skin; H. Radcliffe Crocker. Philadelphia, Blakistons. 1905.
- Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics; William Whitla, M.D. VIII Edition. 1903.
- Medicine. (Series.) Chicago and Philadelphia.
- Husband's Forensic Medicine, Toxicology and Public Health. 1904. Edinburgh, Livingstone.
- System of Medicine; Allbutt and Rolleston. 1906.
- Glaister's Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology and Public Health. 1902. Edinburgh, Livingstone.
- Diseases of the Skin. Steilwagon, Phila. 1902. Saunders.
- Medicine and the Public; S. Squire Sprigge. 1905. Heinemann, London.
- The Medical Annual. 1907. London, Simpkin, Marshall.
- Adolescence, 2 vols., G. Stanley Hall, Phil.D., LL.D., President, Clark University, Professor of Psychology and Pedagogy. New York, Appletons. 1905.
- Social Evolution; Benjamin Kidd. 1902. London, Macmillan.
- Principles of Western Civilisation; Benjamin Kidd. 1902. *Ibid.*
- Pharmaceutical Chemistry; Caspari. London, Kimpton. 1902.
- Text Book of Pharmacology; Torald Sollmann, M.D., Professor of Pharmacy, Cleveland, Ohio. Phila., Saunders. 1901.
- Manual of Pharmacology; W. E. Dixon, Examiner in Pharmacy to the Universities of Cambridge and Glasgow. 1906.
- "The Times" Law Reports. (Series.)
- Intercolonial Medical Journal of Australasia. Melbourne, Stillwell.
- Centralblatt für die Medizinischen Wissenschaften. Redakteur, Professor Dr. M. Bernhardt, Berlin.
- Münchener Medizinische Wochenschrift. Lehmann, München.
- Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift. Berlin and Leipzig.
- Professor Dr. Puppe (Königsberg), Ueber die Gerichtsrztliche Beurteilung der Kurpfuschereide likte (Vereinsbeilage der D. Med. Wochenschrift, Mai, 1905, XXXI, 774).
- The Medical Record, New York. (Series.)

Bulletin

- Bulletin de l'Académie de Médecine, Paris. (Series.)
 Deutsches Archiv für Klinische Medizin, Leipzig. (Series.)
 Therapie der Gegenwart, Berlin.
 American Medicine. (Series.) Philadelphia.
 The American Illustrated Medical Dictionary; W. A. Newman Dorland. 1906. Phila., Saunders.
 Zeitschrift für Physiologische Chemie. 1906 et Series. Strassburg, Trübner.
 Zeitschrift für Physikalische Chemie. 1905 et Series. Leipzig, Engelmann.
 Justus Liebig's Annalen der Chemie. 1905. Leipzig, Winter'sche Verlagshandlung.
 Revue Générale de Chimie. (Series.) Paris, Boulevard Malesherbes.
 Jahrbücher der Gesamten Medizin. 1905. Leipzig, Hirtel.
 The Practitioner. (Series.) Edited by T. Lauder Brunton. London, Macmillan.
 Arzneibuch für das Deutsche Reich.
 Legal Medicine and Toxicology. Peterson and Haines, Saunders, Phila. 1904.
 Materia Medica; Marshall. 1905.
 Poisons; A. Winter Blyth, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, &c., &c. IV Ed. 1906.
 Dr. Bergeret, *Traité des Fraudes dans l'Accomplissement des Fonctions Génératrices*. 1870. Paris.
 Professeur Edouard van der Smissen, University of Liège, Belgium; *La Population, les Causes de ses Progrès et les Obstacles qui en Arrêtent l'Essor*.
 Industrial America; J. H. Laughlin, Phil.D., Professor Political Economy, Univ. Chicago. London, Hodder and Stoughton. 1907.
 American Problems; James W. Baker, M.A., LL.D., President University of Colorado. London, Longmans. 1907.
 What to do in Cases of Poisoning; William Murrell, M.D., F.R.C.P., &c. 1900. London, Lewis.
 Toxicology; Edwin H. Dwight, M.D., &c., &c. 1905. London, Hodder and Stoughton.
 Industrial Efficiency, 2 vols., Arthur Shadwell, M.A., M.D. 1903. London, Longmans.
 Foods and Food Adulterants, U.S. Department of Agriculture: Investigations made under direction of H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, by W. D. Bigelow, with the collaboration of Edward Mackay Chace, L. S. Munson, L. M. Tolman, and others; Part Tenth, *Preserved Meats*. Washington, Government Printer. 1902.
 Standards of Purity for Food Products, United States Department of Agriculture. 1904.
 Food Inspection Decisions, 1-25. *Ibid.* 1905.
 Collier's Magazine. (Series.) P. F. Collier and Son, 416-424, West Thirteenth street, New York.
 The Ladies' Home Journal. (Series.) The Curtis Publishing Co., Phila.
 Patent Foods and Patent Medicines; by Robert Hutchison, M.D., Assistant Physician to London Hospital. London, Bale and Sons.
 Vorschriften über den Handel mit Giften und die seitens der Einzelstaaten dazu herausgegebenen Einführungsverordnungen. Zusammengestellt und mit kurzen Erläuterungen versehen von Dr. H. Böttger (Redakteur der Pharmaceutischen Zeitung). 1898. Berlin, Julius Springer.
 Die Reichsgesetzlichen Bestimmungen über den Verkehr mit Arzneimitteln ausserhalb der Apotheken. *Ibid.* 1902.
 Die Preussische Apothekenbetriebsordnung und die Anweisung für die amtliche Besichtigung der Apotheken. *Ibid.* 1905.
 Verzeichniss derjenigen Arzneimittel, welche nach Ansicht des Berliner Polizeipräsidioms dem freien Verkehr entzogen sind. Nach den neuesten Listen ergänzt. 1906. *Ibid.*
 Die gesetzlichen Bestimmungen über die Ankündigung von Geheimmitteln, Arzneimitteln und Heilmethoden im Deutschen Reiche einschliesslich der Vorschriften über den Verkehr mit Geheimmitteln. E. Urban, Redakteur an der Pharmaceutischen Zeitung. 1904. *Ibid.*
 Vorschriften des Bundesrats betreffend die Abgabe stark wirkender Arzneimittel sowie die Beschaffenheit und Bezeichnung der Arzneigläser und Standgefässe in den Apotheken. *Ibid.*
 Die Nahrungsmittelgesetzgebung im Deutschen Reiche. Eine Sammlung der Gesetze und wichtigsten Verordnungen betreffend den Verkehr mit Nahrungsmitteln, Genussmitteln und Gebrauchsgegenständen, nebst den amtlichen Anweisungen zur chemischen Untersuchung derselben von Dr. K. von Buchka, Professor, Regierungsrath und Abtheilungsvorsteher im Kaiserl. Gesundheitsamte. 1901. *Ibid.*
 Gesetz betreffend den Verkehr mit Nahrungs- und Genussmitteln und Gebrauchsgegenständen nebst den Gesetzen über den Verkehr mit blei- und zinkhaltigen Gegenständen, die Verwendung gesundheitsschädlicher Farben &c., den Verkehr mit Butter, Käse, Schmalz (Margarinegesetz). Erläutert von Th. von der Pfordten. München, C. H. Beck. 1901.
 Sammlung der Bestimmungen über die Prüfung der Nahrungsmittel-Chemiker für das Deutsche Reich und die einzelnen Bundesstaaten. Berlin, Springer. 1898.
 Uebersicht über die Jahresberichte der öffentlichen Anstalten zur technischen Untersuchung von Nahrungs- und Genussmitteln im Deutschen Reich für das Jahr, 1902. Bearbeitet im Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamte. Berlin. 1905. Springer

ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

SECRET DRUGS AND CURES.

To His Excellency BARON NORTHCOTE, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Commonwealth of Australia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I, your Commissioner, appointed to inquire into the following matters:—

- (a) The manufacture, importation, announcements, offering for sale, sale, and use of preparations commonly known as patent or proprietary medicines, and of drugs, alleged curative agents, medicinal preparations, toilet articles, foods, and drinks, the composition of which is not disclosed, and which are alleged to have medicinal or remedial properties;
- (b) The effects or consequences of the use of any such articles; and
- (c) The legislation and administration in Australia or elsewhere relating to any of the aforesaid matters;

and all matters relevant or material thereto, have the honour to submit the following report:—

REPORT.

IN handing to Your Excellency, in fulfilment of the Royal Commission, a Report upon the investigation made into the malady which has so long afflicted our nation, it should be firstly stated that the whole inquiry is sequent upon that made in New South Wales, in 1903, into the Decline of the Birth-rate and the Mortality amongst Children. A part of the duty of the last-named Royal Commission was to examine into the trade in secret nostrums, in proprietary child-foods, and in secret preparations for the prevention of conception, and for the destruction of the human embryo. The main subject—that of racial perpetuation—was so vast in extent and in import that adequate inquiry could not then be made into the whole field indicated by the preceding paragraph. It became a part of my work, as a member of that Commission, to report upon the nostrums mentioned. The present inquiry, at the instance firstly of your Excellency's Government, has therefore grown out of the former work.

The scope of the present Royal Commission is still wider. It includes most of the domain of the former, inasmuch as it deals with the proximate agents which, in chief, bring about the decline in fertility, and those which affect in a high degree the

the mortality of children. But it reaches far beyond, for it involves the whole range of life with the alleged and accepted, though secret, curation of every kind of disease that afflicts mankind from birth to death. Your Commissioner has had the task of inquiring into a system which—so far as Anglo-Saxondom is concerned—is as all-embracing as the sea. The preservation of secrecy and of the privilege to deceive is absolutely indispensable to the traders whose traffic is reported upon, but the perpetuation of the advantages they now enjoy means moral corruption, physical deterioration, and national decadence. A high authority, as representing not merely the healing professions of Great Britain, but in large measure of Europe—*The Lancet*—recently wrote:—

Quackery has destroyed more in this country than the sword, famine, and pestilence united.

That statement could be corroborated by a hundred pages of like extracts, but it suffices, for the corroboration will be found within.

The present is the first authentic and authoritative investigation made into the subject from a point of view that may be called international. It was surprising and disconcerting to discover no beaten tracks, no finger-posts in the wilderness of fraud and wrong, yet gratifying beyond measure to find clearings, here and there, accomplished by earnest pioneers. Fine work in this, the cause of humanity, has been done by the conductors of *The Lancet*; of the *British Medical Journal*; Mr. Edward Bok, the brave and brilliant editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal* (Philadelphia); the resolute Mr. Samuel Hopkins Adams (of *Collier's*); the *Pharmaceutical Journal*; the painstaking Hahn, in his *Geheimmittel*; Dr. William Murrell, the authority on poisons; Dr. George H. Simmons, the earnest and conscientious editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), assisted by his distinguished colleague, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, head of the Bureau of Chemistry (Washington D.C.), and the indefatigable Dr. Lyman F. Kebler; even more conspicuously by Sir Thomas Stevenson and by Dr. Fred. J. Smith, ex-editor and editor respectively of *Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence*. There are many others, as this Report shows, who owed and who have discharged handsomely a debt to mankind.

Throughout the present work the intention has been to collect evidence from admitted authorities with little citation of personal observations, there only where it seemed advisable to add confirmation by showing that our own circumstances are similar to those narrated by the said authorities.

Your Excellency will observe that the argumentative faculty is avoided in this report as far as possible. The design has been to adduce facts within the domain, and guiding parallels, which may assist Parliament to devise measures for the protection of the public in their most sacred relations.

Six divisions or chapters have been adopted:—

- I. Prevention of Conception and Fœticide.
- II. Infanticide.
- III. Injury and Death to the Adolescent.
- IV. Injury and Death to Adults.
- V. Advertisements.
- VI. Legislation.

It is hoped that by contemplating one after another the various provinces of the inquiry under what may be called natural classification, legislators and other readers will be able to form a more permanent impression of the multifarious evils of the traffic in secret drugs. The principle of deception has come to be recognised as an unwritten law, a prescriptive right, a sanction by long-continued though not immemorial custom. Under these divisions it will be seen how the evil has taken hold on our national life, whilst perception is afforded as to whither it is spreading. Reference is thus also facilitated, and to that end an index is provided.

Short explanations are supplied of the technical terms used by the professional men whose observations are cited. Precise definition is not intended.

Much evidence has been reluctantly laid aside that might and would be instructive, because of the bulk that an exhaustive report would entail. The fact is that the subject is practically inexhaustible. Whithersoever one turns in the tangle of fraud the appearances are alike. The growths are indeed diverse, but all flourish in the one soil—deception. The competition is keen, even violent, as will be shown, yet in the resultant atmosphere they propagate their kind and luxuriate.

For

For the same reason—bulkiness—no report is presented upon infants' foods, secretly prepared, and sold by means of advertisements. These foods—it is stated by analysts in various parts of the world—are usually, but not always, quack preparations containing injurious and improper ingredients. They are seldom dated, so that, as pharmacists have declared, the foods may be stale stocks from London or elsewhere, may reach, and do reach, the infants in a deteriorated or partially decomposed condition.

The frequency with which mothers refuse to, or are unable to nurse their babies, is much lamented. But sobs do not save. From the lack of the physical warmth and the maternal love and encouragement the baby is disadvantaged. When to that defect is added constant injury from starch or other indigestible foods, plus opiates or acetanilide, the baby's chance of survival is small. The first and chief legislative remedy is to place babies in the same protection by statute as that now afforded to chattel-animals—pigs, lambs, and calves. That will be explained under its proper heading. To sell, or hold for sale, for the use of those and other chattel-animals in Great Britain, foods in the condition described, or secret foods of any kind, is, happily, a punishable offence.

This Report has been prepared by your Commissioner without secretarial assistance of any kind. The object has been throughout to come into contact with and scrutinise as closely as practicable the evidence tendered. Particular attention is drawn to the complete liberty of the packers of secret drugs, wrongly called "patent," to vary the ingredients and the proportions of them whilst using the name, description, and testimonials attached to the nostrums. Therefore, mere contradiction by the vendors of the authoritative analyses, or variation of the analyses themselves, is not to be accepted as evidence of inaccuracy on the part of the analysts. Personal contact with these eminent men in the countries visited, together with personal inspection of their systems, practice, and results, justifies your Commissioner in claiming preference for their authoritative statements made in the interests of society at large over *ex parte* declarations.

In Washington, D.C., I received most kind attention and assistance from His Excellency the British Ambassador, the Right Honorable Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, who obtained for me an official introduction to the President of the United States, whose courtesy can only be exceeded by his known love of humanity.

Your Commissioner visited in the Commonwealth of the United States of America the cities of San Francisco, Chicago, New York, Washington, and Boston, in particular, in all of which places, as in many others, he was shown the utmost courtesy and furtherance in the quest of knowledge relating to proprietary drugs and foods. In the body of this Report will be found classified details. The Republic has within recent years set up a Federal organisation for the examination and control of articles for human consumption, with branches in many of the great ports and cities, where trained staffs are at work. They are all under central direction from Washington, thus securing economy, regularity, and uniformity in the work done. The inspection of foreign imports is careful, conscientious, and comprehensive. But, by simply studying the shop-windows it was plain that interstate control is far from efficient, with which observation the chemists and customs officers agreed, whilst expressing eager hope that the Federal Government would proceed to arrange for equally good internal checks in the public interest. Clearly there are much greater difficulties in the way of radical reform there, with forty-eight States, mostly inland, enjoying a vast and active traffic by road, rail, and mails. There is not the homogeneity of race, manners, thought, and tradition which enables the twenty-six States of the German Confederation so readily to adjust their laws, ordinances, and police as to devise and carry out effective control in the domain of food and medicine. Herein, too, our Commonwealth, with its six States chiefly connected by sea and with part of the old administrative apparatus remaining, has a great advantage. It is a question of arrangement and co-operation without inherent difficulties to prevent efficient control. Notwithstanding, there is a deep source of instruction available for us in the acquired knowledge of the American Bureau of Chemistry and the Department of Customs, for the friendship of the President of the United States for this Commonwealth, together with the good-will of his executive officers in each place visited, is most generous and gracious and characteristically American. Where it relates to the scientific protection of human life and health, it is certain that the American Executive will impart knowledge, and it is to be hoped that we can make some return, if only by the results of our researches into the questions of interest to them.

them in their Department of Agriculture. In the domains of bacteriology, entomology, and ornithology, we may in particular be helpful. Be that as it may, it is certain that we have much to gain by a study of their organisation, its methods and its results.

At Ottawa, the Canadian capital, the Prime Minister, the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, introduced me to Mr. W. J. Gerald, the Deputy Minister (permanent head) of the Inland Revenue Department, from whom and from Mr. Thomas Macfarlane, Chief Analyst, were obtained all answers to my inquiries. They also furnished specimens of the bulletins issued by the Department in the public interest, and with copies of the relative legislation. As hereinafter mentioned, it will be of high value to our Commonwealth to exchange detailed information as to foods, drugs, methods, and the results of analysis and of control. It is the same human frame here as there, and we can never know enough. If the interchange be happily arranged, both will gain without material cost, and there will be frequent occasion for congratulations.

His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion is so distinguished a patriot that his intense interest in this, the cause of health and of honour, was only to be expected. One of his public utterances upon the subject is herein recorded. We may have equal confidence in the loyal aspirations of the leading mercantile men and manufacturers of Toronto and Montreal, many of whom assisted in every way. A revulsion from commercialism towards placing racial interests in the preponderance is taking place there also, and is sure to succeed over *laissez-faire*.

In London, by direction of the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, the opportunity was given of an interview with Mr. James H. Harrison, Clerk of the Privy Council, who courteously replied to the questions stated to him in connection with the control of secret medicines. There is further occasion to acknowledge gratefully the courtesy of Lord Elgin, who provided me with a letter of introduction to the Right Honorable Sir Frank Lascelles, His Majesty's Minister at Berlin. By the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of London, Alderman Vaughan Morgan, and Dr. William Collingridge, Chief Medical Officer of the City, the assistance desired was granted.

At the offices of the British Medical Association in the Strand your Commissioner had occasion to make frequent attendances, and was treated with extreme courtesy and kindness by Doctors Buist, Chairman of the Politico-Medical Committee, J. Smith Whitaker, Medical Secretary, and Macpherson, from whom was obtained every furtherance.

From Mr. Richard Bremridge, the kindly Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, and particularly from Mr. F. C. Goodall, sub-editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, were received very valuable assistance and painstaking attention. To the latter, thanks are due in chief measure for the abstract of British administration in the sphere of pharmacy, for publications of the Society, and for personal attention in my inquiries as to current practices and malpractices.

Dr. Fred. J. Smith, Sir Thomas Stevenson, Dr. Robert Hutchison, other surgeons, and the Chief Dispenser of the London Hospital granted me written and verbal replies, and polite attention. As there is so much citable information upon record, in various languages, it did not seem necessary to make discursive inquiry in many other hospitals in person.

In several visits to the splendid library and museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the learned and urbane Professor Charles Stewart rendered ready help. He is a fine example of the devoted man of genius pursuing intricate researches, whilst preparing specimens of extreme delicacy in the recondite provinces of scientific investigation—that, too, under the disadvantage of an affliction of the optic nerves. One cannot help pointing to the grandeur and nobility of such lives, in contrast to the Sybarite existence of the multi-millionaires of the quack-medicine trade. The seeker after truth which is to become a common heritage, has little hope of chateaux and yachts, of motor-cars and shooting-demesnes.

In Berlin the business received prompt and skilful despatch from the British Ambassador. By his introduction communication was obtained at once with the distinguished head of the Reichs-Gesundheitsamt (Imperial German Health Office), President Dr. Bumm, by whom and by Regierungsrath Doctor phil. Schmidt was
furnished

furnished the necessary information. The President addressed me at length describing the historical growth of the system which now exists, the pharmacies (*Apotheken*), and the legislative and administrative control. He also expressed with all candour his opinions as to the best course of procedure for a nation circumstanced like his own, and as to what may well be avoided. In repeated visits these gentlemen showed me the analytical apparatus, the arrangement of the superb new building in the Klopstockstrasse, and their plans of working. The whole legal literature Dr. Schmidt most kindly detailed, which was purchased later at the authorised publisher's in another part of the city. The essential portions of this literature and legislation have been translated by myself with all care, and the remainder is at the disposal of Parliament. In addition were obtained the laws and regulations of the German Empire in relation to meat inspection, food-colouring, food adulteration, poisonous and dangerous utensils, preservatives, articles of drink and luxury, and other things.

It appeared desirable to procure a set of ordinances and regulations of one of the component States so as to show in detail the methods by which executive control is carried out in the jurisdiction of the State Governments. For various reasons were selected those of the Kingdom of Saxony, and Dr. phil. Robert Bruno Walther Naumann, a member of the first chamber of the Saxon Legislature, obtained for me from the Minister of the Interior a complete statement in manuscript. Herein is furnished a translation in full.

In France, as will be seen from different authorities, the law and its administration although greatly in advance of anything existing in Anglo-Saxon countries for the repression of fraud, injury, and homicide by secret drugs, are too imperfect to form a thorough example. The display in pharmacists' shops, and the newspaper advertisements, showed conclusively that a model was not to be found there. Confirmation of that view will be found herein. Yet the foreign exploiters who draw great revenues from Australasia, proportionally more, it is said, than from any other country, have no chance to bleed the citizens of the French Republic to a like extent. Apparently the few foreign nostrums—"Antikamnia" for instance—on sale there, are for the foreign element.

Synoptical statements are supplied to show the general aim of legislation, in this regard, of some other European countries.

As may well be expected, only samples here and there can be given of the acres of advertisements of quack medicines and drugs which appear in daily, weekly, and monthly journals throughout the English-speaking world. It is an art to itself, that advertising, has its own experts—*chevaliers d'industrie*—its special literature, even its own trade journals. It has its markets, its exchanges, its brokers, where and by whom are bought and sold the letters, the names and addresses of invalids, of past and of possible victims, of pharmacists' ordinary everyday customers. With what check and cunning those names and letters are obtained, how they are scanned, classified, stocked, and offered for sale, is shown herein. Photographs of specimens of the correspondence of advertising quack doctors could and would be supplied only that space-limits forbid. But vistas are opened in the maze generally whereby may be seen how strong and how spreading is the growth of the evil.

Finally, as to the remedies. On the pedestal of a beautiful statue, Unter den Linden, is engraved the passage, "Gerechtigkeit erhoehet ein Volk"—"Justice elevates a people"—or in the more rhetorical words of our English Bible, "Righteousness exalteth a nation." The particular application of the maxim will be hereinafter stated in certain recommendations very respectfully submitted for the consideration of your Excellency's Government. But the fundamental principles claimed will be these three, at the least in the domain of human health:—

1. Prohibition of secrecy.
2. Punishment of deception.
3. Responsibility of the publisher and the vendor.

DIVISION I.

PREVENTION OF CONCEPTION, AND
FŒTICIDE.

DIVISION I.

FETICIDE
PREVENTION OF CONCEPTION, AND

DIVISION I.

PREVENTION OF CONCEPTION, AND FŒTICIDE.

("REGULATION OF FAMILIES.")

Spermatocidal Preparations.

1. The practice of interferences with the sexual function is so common, and the knowledge of it so universal that it would be thinnest hypocrisy upon the part of any grown persons to pretend that modesty may be shocked at considering its causes and consequences. The disastrous effects upon men and women are set forth in plain and decent language in the Report of the New South Wales Royal Commission upon the Decline of the Birth-rate and upon Mortality of Children, which it would be well to reproduce by another inquiry over a wider sphere, or indeed, merely to reprint for broadest distribution.

2. Just because deception and falsehood are widespread there is occasion to confront them by candid truth. In the present Report it is repeatedly shown that licentious literature is ceaselessly advertised and openly sold. Further, in every book-shop and upon every book-stall are books, read by both sexes, when able to read, dealing unrestrainedly with what is called the sex problem.

3. Sacred principles, basic laws of the social contract, sexual relations throughout are discussed in public by novelists, male and female, and represented or misrepresented by imaginary specific instances. On the stage are "suggestive" plays and realistic displays, often adapted from the French, and from what the French themselves call "the decadence."

4. Just because abnormalities are discussed by the works of romancers and dramatists, still more because sexual relations are unreservedly dealt with by a host of publications issued in the cash interests of quacks and announced by every newspaper, it is desirable, even imperative, that authoritative statements should also be placed within reach of all who can read, so that they may be warned of dangers and pitfalls. Lascivious books and plays excite prurience all the time, but never will the open announcement of the perils to be avoided, and the exposure of undermining infamies, injure the modesty of the pure.

5. All the time unauthorised books and pamphlets, issued by cranks or villains, and in both cases for profit, deal overtly with questions relating to racial reproduction, to the incalculable damage of the nation. In that sphere the Manchester doctrine has full swing. Anybody can recommend anything. Lists of the filthiest books from all ages and countries are advertised daily and weekly without intermission, year after year, and of these advertisements specimens are herein supplied. On the part of society, and for preservation of the social state nothing is published to counteract, and no measures are taken to check the evil, least of all to punish the perpetrators of the treachery.

6. Before me is a copy of the second volume of the Report of the New South Wales Royal Commission. It was printed three years ago, only twelve copies produced, these being jealously guarded, even against the members of the Commission itself. For all the use they have been, they might as well never have been printed at all.

7. There, upon page after page, are photographs of the advertisements of obscene creatures who corrupt society at its core and live like larvæ upon their own poison and the corruption it causes. The announcements appear to-day just as before, only more of them. To debauch and degrade humanity is a profitable trade. On those pages are also photographs of numbers of preparations to prevent births, of contrivances towards obscene practices (things that even the experienced surgeons upon the Commission had never heard of), and photographs of pamphlets instructing in vicious and even criminal acts. The trade went on then, the trade goes on now. There is only one remedy—morality by Act of Parliament, enforced by severe penalties.

8. The mightiest conqueror the world has known was King Etzel. Void of mercy or remorse, it is recorded of him that he caused, on one occasion and at one time, three millions of people to be slain. But all the lives that he took were few compared with the mischief wrought by one woman of our own day, Mrs. Annie Besant. It is everywhere conceded that her pamphlet, sold by the hundred thousand, urging the practice of what Dr. Bergeret properly calls "genesis frauds," of artificial interferences with the sexual function, was the real and proximate cause of the decline in Anglo-Saxon productiveness. It has cost Australia already more than a million lives, many of whom would have been now mature citizens of our own flesh and blood. What it has cost in moral and physical degradation of the living, in diseases of mind and body, and infantile degeneration, no one can ever estimate.

9. Drink conquered Etzel, his devastations ended, and mankind recovered. But the other introduced into our nation and race a malady that, so far as we can know or see, is malignant. Our people "refuse the waters of Shiloah that go softly"—the pure and living stream that sprang up in and gently flowed through the city. And whither are we told to turn?

"Seek unto them that have familiar spirits,
And unto wizards that peep and that mutter :
'Should not a people seek unto their god?—for the living to the dead?'
To the law and to the testimony!
If they speak not according to this word
It is because there is no light in them."

10. The *Lancet*, of June, 1906, page 1839, remarks :—

A most able and veracious physician has truly asserted that "quackery has destroyed more in this country (Great Britain) than the sword, famine, and pestilence united," and never was there a period in the history of British medicine at which the force and truth of this opinion was more obvious than at this day.

11. That is a comprehensive statement, for few nations have suffered, or do suffer, so much from wars, pestilence, and starvation, as the British. And amongst the perversions that our sins and the neglect of our rulers have brought upon us, the *Lancet* would surely include unnatural interference with racial reproduction.

12. Prescriptions are before me for the secret preparations alluded to, but it would serve no good purpose to publish them. They are still smuggled into the country, but are largely manufactured in the Commonwealth itself. There are special shops for the sale of "preventives" and "ladies' irregularity cures," whilst pharmacists also stock and sell them. As far as can be judged, the trade tends to increase, and newspapers of all grades accept the advertisements, of which some photographs are herein supplied. With the purchasers shame appears to count for nothing. That subject is dealt with elsewhere herein.

13. At the desire of a physician, a chemist's assistant called upon me recently. Amongst other information which merely corroborated an abundance taken upon oath by the former Commission, the young man said, "A little girl, aged about 9 or 10, came into our shop, put some money on the counter, and said loudly, 'Mother wants a box of soluble pessaries.'" That is one kind of modern maternal training. The chief demand, the young man said, is from women who would claim to be of "the better class," and they ask for the preparations as openly and indifferently as they would ask for a tooth-brush. That agrees with the evidence of every pharmacist that came before the New South Wales Commission. Such women also purchase freely other means of interference which will not here be mentioned.

One of the prescriptions, that of an article advertised some years ago in Australia, is called "Orange Blossom." Besides a spermatocidal drug which may not be immediately toxic to the woman, it contains one which would certainly be injurious. A prominent firm, whose head was president of an Australian mercantile association, had an organised department for the importation and sale of these preparations. On the table of the Royal Commission were laid specimens obtained by purchase. One of these was widely sold, a strong acid, which must have effected permanent injuries such as those which are believed to produce cancer at a later period. It was a "most respectable" firm, and of high standing.

Another nostrum for vaginal use enjoys an extensive sale, is persistently advertised in the Australian weekly journals specially printed for women and girls, sells at high prices, is a non-corrosive acid in capsules, but as its use is to be habitual the consequences are believed to be unfortunate, whilst at best it is a humbug. Photographs of these announcements appear under the head "Advertisements." Pamphlets are issued of American origin, and at the agencies drugs for miscarriage are also sold, whilst women are in charge to explain their use.

If cows, sows, and mares were thus interfered with, deterioration in progeny would be looked for and would be found. With those domestic animals there are occasional accidents, and breeders expect consequences just as they also expect inheritance of traits. And there is ample evidence of deplorable consequences to human females from unnatural interferences. This part of the subject has been largely and adequately dealt with by the previous inquiry.

If the general statement be not sufficient that there are no visible signs of a change for the better in the diversity of the objects sold for genesic frauds, no diminution in demand and supply, then it will be easy to furnish to Your Excellency and to Parliament fresh evidence in addition to that already taken.

Facts of Heredity.

"Visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children."

There was never a time when, as now, the supposed interests of the present so preponderated over those of the future of our race and nation. There is not space sufficient to consider the subject adequately, or even synoptically, but there is cause for concern, indeed alarm, for those with whom the interests of the future do weigh when the greatest of national questions is asked—What effect have our acts in general upon our descendants? What effect, for example, upon the unborn child has the destruction of hematocytes, say hematic disturbances, in the veins of the parents because of their using so-called heart-depressants? What general effects have the ceaseless and multifarious interferences with the life-action of our bodies, of whose "glassy essence" we are "most ignorant when most assured"? Are our derived intelligences so superior to the Primordial Intelligence that we can carry on unnatural practices upon a national scale and escape comprehensive vengeance?

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF ADOLESCENCE.

("Adolescence," G. Stanley Hall, Ph.D., LL.D., President of Clark University.) New York, Appleton, 1905.

The ascendant individual family or stock is the one that refuses to yield in excess to the temptation of the flesh, and the descendant families or stocks are those whose instincts for self-gratification preponderate over those of race-conservatism. These are the sins of the parents that are visited on their children, devitalising, arresting their full development, and finally exterminating them. **Honour to the unborn by parents is their chief claim to reverence by their children,** and to enfeeble the power of hereditary transmission is worthy the contempt and curses which recent literature has often represented as felt by degenerates for those responsible for their existence. The invective of a decadent son upon a sire, but for whose private vice he might have been well born, is as haunting and characteristic a note of our modern culture as was the curse of Atreus' time for ancient Greece.

There exists an Australian household where a feeble, neurasthenic girl is the support of both parents and a sister. She is educated, literary, and industrious. Of her own poor physique she has said:—"For what I am I have to thank my parents"—meaning their Besantine philosophy. Her mother has said:—"If I had known

known as much as I know now, she (the daughter) would not be there." The unwelcome child, whom the mother had not succeeded in preventing, has become the sole dependence, though enfeebled as they all believe, by the genesic fraud that failed. What will be the further drop if and when she and her like become in their turn mothers?

14. A lady travelling, recently arrived at a large London hotel with her little child. The lady was enceinte. She had scarcely been shown her room when the manager's wife, an utter stranger, visited her and sharply scolded her for being in that condition. She was distressed, and the husband, when he arrived, was furious. But thus the Besantine gospel makes marked progress.

15. There is no end to such cases, for the degenerate women who practise interferences upon themselves are often prompt to rebuke more faithful citizens. Sometimes the language used is rash, sometimes dangerous and cruel.

16. During my stay at a country house in England, one evening at dinner, a guest introduced the subject of annihilation of families. He said to the host:—"I was dining recently with nine other men, all of us married. Not one of the ten had a child, the nine by choice, myself—to my life-long regret—by what I regard as misfortune. The nine were amused at my regret, and congratulated one another." From the general circumstances it could be safely concluded that those persons were in what are called the upper walks of life. It is quite probable that all considered themselves patriotic citizens, and that they belonged to political organisations. No physical heredity there. Yet they serve to pass on the leaven by precept and example.

17. Suppose again that Our Lord, instead of welcoming the Nazarene mothers, instead of blessing and caressing their children (*parvulos*—"darlings"), had scolded the women for having babies and had told them how to prevent or get rid of these by unnatural acts. That supposition revolts even more than the former, nor could such a gospel have lived. But these are the good tidings according to Besant, held up as a prophetic by Mr. Stead in his *Review of Reviews*, and only too widely accepted by our race in this the twentieth century after the Christ.

18. Worse than anarchic, worse even than Antinomian, this gospel of nihilism leads further than was intended by the sciolist Mr. Malthus, its forerunner; the Manchester economist Mr. Mill, its missionary; and Mrs. Besant, its seer and specific promulgator. She, the esoteric, first amongst the *μυσται*, the would-be regeneratrix of mankind, so placed the evil leaven that it should not fail. Her gospel pullulates and spreads—a true zymotic scourge. Pity that all three names—out of many more such—are British, and as sure as Eratostratus of immortal remembrance.

19. Our nation is still Christian, and no apology need therefore be offered when your Commissioner is constrained to declare that the only *vis reparatoria* is the doctrine and the life-teaching of the Saviour of mankind. Regret has been publicly expressed that "there is a shortage of 200,000 in the annual crop of babies in Great Britain." But the gravity of the subject is beyond the coarse jocularity of the swine-market, beyond the more sober allusions to its commercial importance. It is clearly of higher import than the undermining and correlated and ancillary traffic in secret nostrums which is under the special protection of the London Chamber of Commerce. That traffic is the chief phenomenon of the evil, but beyond that, as elsewhere said herein, is the noumenal which cannot be left out of this Report.

20. In the battle of Leipzig, the bloodiest of modern times, were lost nearly 200,000 lives. That number corresponds with the annual deficit in baby lives in Great Britain alone. But war and its losses are not the worst.

21. Ruskin, "Crown of Wild Olives," Lecture III, paragraphs 93 and 94:—

When I tell you that war is the foundation of all the arts I mean also that it is the foundation of all the high virtues and faculties of men. It is very strange to me to discover this; and very dreadful—but I saw it to be quite an undeniable fact . . . I found, in brief, that all great nations learnt their truth of word and strength of thought in war, that they were nourished in war and wasted by peace; taught by war, and deceived by peace; trained by war, and betrayed by peace; in a word, that they were born in war, and expired in peace.

22. It is not only the loss of the babies which means, both concurrently and later, the loss of school children and the loss of procreators, but the augmenting damage by the spread of the pervert gospel itself. More than that, it is the tremendous interference with the arrangements of Nature, of whose existence we know well enough and of their inconceivably vast import, but of whose essence (*Wesen*) we know no more than did our savage progenitors.

23. Dr. Hall's "Adolescence" is a valuable work, in two volumes, and displays enormous erudition. Therein at length, with abundant references for further research, is set forth the urgency of taking into serious account the underlying laws of our being. These above all, in legislation, education, industrial, commercial, professional, and social life.

24. Take one item by itself out of the whole mysterious range. It is certain that every conscientious physician, surgeon, pathologist, and biologist will declare that sexual periodicity is of inestimable moment in considering the life-interests of our own or any human race or nation. Where does it receive consideration in politics, instruction, or the other departments of life? Least of all by quacks, quackery, and the trading tribe who regard our unprotected women, their offspring, their minds and their morals as lawful and traditional prey. Does anyone doubt that, then let him be shown the second volume of the Report of the New South Wales Commission, irrespective of all that has been herein adduced and of the illimitable array of evidence that can be commanded.

25. An Australian surgeon, enjoying an active general practice, and having unusually wide opportunities of observation in a city of over half-a-million inhabitants, said to me when being questioned officially upon genesic frauds—

- A. Those abortifacients are not the worst, it is not those things that are so destructive.
- Q. How can you say that? All the authorities of your profession in all countries are unanimous in declaring that countless healthy lives are thus lost annually. We have proved and know for certain that the murderous wickedness is wide-spread and widely spreading. And you know yourself that the physical consequences to the women are disastrous.
- A. I know all that, and I tell you again that the practice of abortion is not the worst phase of the trouble.
- Q. Then what do you mean, for there is no greater crime to, or by, humanity?
- A. Prevention is the worst! I tell you that women are destroyed by the practice. It means utter wreck to their morals and principles in every way. As to the other thing, the abortion, I could make all the money I want if I would only consent, for I am constantly asked to operate in that way.

That surgeon is the devoted father of beautiful and happy children. He is willing that his name be published with the others, for he is, in his duty, wholly regardless of personal consequences. But it would serve no good purpose.

An Unpublished Report.

26. Amongst the conspicuous consequences of the change in or from moral principles which has brought about numerical declension are these three:—

There is a large increase in the number of sufferers from septic disease amongst women.

There is a large and constant increase of insanity in Australasia.

The proportion of deaths in child-birth has increased by one-half.

Such are the facts as proven before the New South Wales Royal Commission, and they should be enough to make any lover of his country and his race ask for remedies.

27. The second volume of the Report of that Commission contains a mass of information of incalculable value from the national standpoint. But most of it is a record of such depravity and desperate wickedness against society that it would not be to the interest of the nation to make it public. It is not possible for anyone to deny the prevalence of fraud and infamy in the secret drug-trade, as displayed in these pages, for the participators themselves declare it, nor that deception is universal, for it is the working principle—yet there are depths which must not be revealed. It is not that the feelings of many, or any, are to be considered if the contemplation of a loathsome social malady might lead to its cure, but we may fear further immoral and criminal infection. And as the foulness must thus be cloaked over we see that the same scoundrels carry on the same wickedness, and there is no effective check. The felons who ought to be serving long periods in a house of correction are making money just as before in their indescribably filthy trade. In several directions, which cannot be plainly indicated in this Report, nothing whatever appears to have been done where common humanity—and the Law of God, if the expression may still claim currency—demands active interference. I am, however, prepared to lay that book before Your Excellency and His Majesty's Commonwealth Government, if so directed. If the facts be not made known to those who are entrusted with the inner and necessary secrets of the nation, then the labour spent will have been wasted. That matters little to those who laboured, for their duty is discharged, but it means much in national consequences.

Fœticide, and injury or death to pregnant women from the use of Proprietary Abortifacients.

28. No attempt will be made to give a comprehensive statement of the means adopted to induce miscarriage. The unnatural practice is assisted by the free sale of drugs, often at exorbitant prices, under proprietary names. These are openly advertised in Anglo-Saxon countries, which differ therein from one another only in degree, the names and descriptions of the drugs being well understood by dealers and users. Windows of drug stores exhibit an assortment of these dangerous compounds, the packages usually, but not always, bearing names of real or fictitious makers. "Steel and Pennyroyal Pills," "Tansy Packet," "Amenorrhœa Mixture," "Ladies' Regularity Pills Nos. I, II, and III—ordinary, strong, and extra strong, warranted effectual," "Apiol Pills, better than Pennyroyal," in much variety. Obviously, figures as to the extent of the sales cannot be supplied, but the number and continuity of the advertisements indicate an extensive trade. A judgment can be formed from a business which is immediately related to that under consideration. A senior-constable had been entrusted by the Commissioner of Police in New South Wales with the investigation, during years, into the practices of abortionists in the city and suburbs of Sydney. Examined before the Royal Commission upon the Decline of the Birth-rate he stated that, within the particular district under his care, he knew personally of thirty-six persons engaged continuously in the practice of inducing abortion instrumentally and otherwise. When required to give an estimate of the probable number of persons in the metropolitan area who were known to occupy themselves, as their manner of living, in practising abortion, he said he was positive that the number exceeded 100. Now, the cases that come before the Courts show that it is usual for the pregnant woman who, either of her own volition or under compulsion, or by the insistence of lover, husband, or relatives, seeks the destruction of her unborn child, first tries some or several reputedly abortifacient drugs. A method much resorted to is to combine the administration of simple or compound poisons with the use of local violence.—(Taylor, Vol. II, page 180.)

29. There is no known abortifacient safe to the mother. In all cases the risk taken is great. If effective, the suffering from the direct effect of the pills or potions—sometimes ointments—is severe and often extremely cruel. Permanent injury by poisoning, or early death, are known to be frequent. How frequent, cannot

cannot be stated with exactitude. But again we have a parallel at hand and, doubtless, many like it could be supplied. Three years ago a leading gynæcologist of Sydney stated at a sitting of the Royal Commission named above that he had himself known twenty women who lost their lives from miscarriage induced by one well-known abortionist of the city. Another surgeon of the Commission said he had known more than twenty women killed by the same person, who was reputed to lose fifty such lives a year. At that time the miscreant was being prosecuted for murder, and has been prosecuted more than once since. Although the prevention of such wrong is apart from the present subject, the deduction from this case is obvious: induced abortion is sought even at great risk of sharp suffering and death. So long as reputedly abortifacient drugs are unrestrictedly advertised and sold, as now, throughout the Commonwealth, there will be a still larger demand for what is supposed to be an easier and safer means than that above narrated of accomplishing a criminal purpose. Because of its high social and national importance, with exceptional authentication, a statement of the consequences of procured miscarriage is given in the following pages, and can be amplified to any extent.

Some reputed Abortifacients.

30. (The authorities chosen are Sir Thomas Stevenson, M.D., Lecturer on Forensic Medicine to Guy's Hospital, an Official Analyst to the Home Office; William Murrell, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, Examiner in Materia Medica to the University of Glasgow; Fred. J. Smith, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence to the London Hospital, Medical Referee to the Home Office; Edwin Welles Dwight, M.D., Instructor in Legal Medicine, Harvard University, and others.)

ABORTION OR MISCARRIAGE.—Some authorities claim a distinction between the two. The terms are herein used optionally to signify "expulsion of the fœtus before it is viable."—(*Dorland.*)

gelsemium sempervirens, often used as a pain-killer, and to induce abortion. Minimal fatal dose, 2 drachms. Symptoms: Pains in the head, dimness of sight. Weakness in the lower extremities, the patient staggering and swaying. Great pain in the chest, suffocative spasm, struggling for breath, foaming at the mouth, coma, and death.

Murrell,
p. 146.

Savin (oil of *Juniperus sabina*).—Symptoms: Pains, vomiting, violent straining at stool, hæmorrhage from kidneys and uterus, coma, or convulsions. In large doses, or in cases of intolerance, death in a few hours, or after some days. Death has resulted from taking 1 drachm of this oil, serious symptoms from less. From the extreme severity of the action of the drug, abortion may also take place. As savin is rarely used for any other homicidal purpose, the experience of its toxic effects appears to be drawn from abortion cases.

Murrell,
p. 213.

Dwight,
p. 179.

Savin is reputed to have an emmenagogic action, but it is exceedingly doubtful if it has any direct effect upon the uterus. It is employed as a popular abortive. In small doses it is useless, while in large doses it acts as an irritant poison. The woman may die undelivered, or the fœtus may be expelled and the mother subsequently die from the effects of the drug.

Taylor.

Elaterium.—"A drug which varies much in strength and in the amount of the active principle contained in it. It is used freely in medicine as a powerful drastic purgative, having much the same effect as croton oil. It has been used, as have most of the hydragogue cathartics, for the bringing on of abortion. As a result of its use for this purpose, cases of poisoning have occurred." Symptoms: Irritation, inflammation of the gastro-intestinal tract, associated with purging and collapse.

Dwight,
p. 171.

31. The medicinal dose is from one-eighth to half a grain. Death has ensued upon a dose of two-fifths of a grain. I draw attention to the extreme danger to young women, who are voluntary or involuntary victims, in being thus exposed to the action of deadly drugs, whose preparation and sale is practically unchecked and uncontrolled, and which are usually transmitted by the mails. Probably elaterium itself is not frequently used in Australia, but the significance of the phrase above emphasised cannot be too much urged. Abortionists apparently rely upon the suffering and shock inflicted upon the woman to cause premature expulsion of the fœtus.

Murrell, p. 175. **32. Colchicum and colchicine.**—When taken in a therapeutic dose it has a decided hydragogue action. Aside from its cathartic action, when taken in large doses it acts as a violent irritant to the digestive tract, the most marked general symptoms being abdominal pain, vomiting and purging, dilated pupils, cold clammy skin, suppression of urine, and exhaustion. Death may be preceded by delirium and convulsions. **Less than half a grain of colchicine is probably a fatal dose.** Death usually follows within twenty-four hours.

Murrell, p. 124. **Sulphate of copper.**—Symptoms: Colic, nausea, vomiting, purging with much straining, jaundice. Difficult breathing, small pulse, great weakness, thirst, cold sweat, coldness of limbs, headache, coma, death.

Murrell, p. 121. **Colocynth (bitter apple).**—Extensively used for procuring abortion. A teaspoonful and a half have proved fatal. Symptoms: Persistent vomiting, purging, the motions containing mucus and perhaps blood, exhaustion, weak pulse, collapse, death.

Murrell, p. 97. **Cantharides.**—Burning in throat and stomach, difficulty in swallowing, vomit of mucus mixed with blood, diarrhoea with blood and slime; salivation; incessant desire to pass water, but only blood or albuminous urine at each attempt; peritonitis, quick pulse convulsions, death.

Oxalic Acid.—Murrell remarks (page 197): "I have reason to think that it is sometimes used as an abortifacient. Oxalic acid itself may be used or salt of sorrell."

His observation shows only that where a drug acts with cruel severity, even destructively, upon the internal organism, its use as a supposed abortifacient may be expected.

Lead-poisoning to procure Miscarriage.

33. Attention is specially drawn to a newly-noted practice which has already attained a vogue in certain districts of Great Britain, is spreading, and threatens to cause much wider destruction. It confirms the conclusion already stated that risk of prolonged and terrible suffering does not deter from the crime when some women demand induced miscarriage upon their own or upon extraneous impulse.

This method is intentional lead-poisoning. (*British Medical Journal*, 24th February, 1906):—

THE USE OF DIACHYLON AS AN ABORTIFACIENT.

During the last twelve years the attention of the profession has repeatedly been drawn to the prevalence in the Midland Counties of cases of plumbism in women caused by the ingestion of diachylon, with the object of procuring abortion. In Birmingham, Leicester, Derby, and especially in Nottingham and Sheffield, as well as in the colliery districts adjacent to these towns, the practice has grown, so that now the cases of poisoning from this cause occurring in the course of a year are to be numbered by hundreds.

The practice is not known to prevail largely in London, either because it really does not exist, or because the cases are not recognised by medical men, and hence, perhaps, has not excited the consideration which the seriousness of the evil deserves. In this connection it may be mentioned that in the Midlands many practitioners who had not previously observed it now find it quite common, either because it has really increased or because they have learnt the necessity of looking for evidence of plumbism. In the out-patient rooms of the Nottingham and Sheffield Hospitals it has become a routine practice to examine the gums of female patients.

There is reason to believe that the practice is growing rapidly, and there is abundant evidence to show that serious injury to health, and even loss of life ensue from it. Hence it is satisfactory to find that the Medico-Political Committee of the British Medical Association has appointed a sub-committee to investigate the evil and to make suggestions for checking it. The paper by Dr. Hall (Sheffield) and Dr. W. B. Ransom (Nottingham), [*vide infra*] will give some idea of the extent of the evil in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and South Yorkshire.

It is obvious that precaution is needed in attempting preventive and remedial measures by legislation, but the sub-committee has already had a conference with representatives of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society on the subject, and it is intended to approach the Privy Council and the Home Office.—[This was done, with absolute failure as a result.]

Lead poisoning from the improper use of diachylon is actually in the Midlands of England a more potent cause of disease, and perhaps of death, than plumbism from industrial sources. It affects the mother, and, as shown in an interesting paper in the *British Medical Journal* of 3rd February by Messrs. Heelis, Jacob, and Trotman, may affect the offspring. It is a real and great danger to the health of the country, and may fairly claim the earnest consideration of the Legislature.

Medical Press, 14th February, 1906:—

DOES DIACHYLON AFFECT THE INFANT WHEN IT FAILS TO PROCURE ABORTION.

Heelis, Jacob, and Trotman (*British Medical Journal*, 3rd February, 1906) record an interesting case under this heading. A young woman in her third pregnancy had symptoms of abortion at the third month—severe uterine and intestinal pains with vomiting and constipation. The os was patulous, but there was no bleeding. A blue line was noticed on the gums, but she denied having taken anything that would have accounted for this. She remained in bed for two weeks, and after that went to full term without sickness, and was delivered of a live hydrocephalic child. The blue line by this time had disappeared. The patient then confessed to having taken pills of lead plaster—three or four daily for a week—when she found herself to be pregnant, but had desisted, finding no result followed. Symptoms of poisoning did not appear till a month after. The child's head measured $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches round its largest circumference. A *post-mortem* examination marked thinning of the brain, which contained a pint of fluid. A chemical examination of the liver showed the presence of lead in the proportion of 0.0002 per cent., an evidence that lead taken by the mother does reach the fetal tissues, and is eliminated very slowly.

Diachylon.—Dr. Hall is of the opinion that the spread of the evil is principally due to secret information, passed by one woman to another, that diachylon either prevents pregnancy or is a certain abortifacient.—(*Pharm. Journal*, March, 1906, p. 251.)

34. Lead.—Dr. Ransom, of Nottingham, writing on lead-poisoning in the *British Medical Journal*, vol. 1, 1900, p. 1591, after describing three cases, says:—

From my own experience, therefore, I have reason to believe that the use of diachylon as an abortifacient is a fast growing evil. There is now in hospital a woman with wrist-drop from this cause, and Dr. Handford tells me that he has had in his wards three cases of lead encephalopathy and two or three others of less serious lead-poisoning, all from taking diachylon. Two of these brain cases had to be transferred to the City Asylum. Inquiries I have made among medical men in one quarter of the town only—Sneinton—lead to the same conclusion. Thus Dr. Cole has sent two cases into hospital in the last year, and has seen several others.

Dr. Dabell writes:—"I remember two cases of poisoning due to diachylon taken to procure abortion. One was mild, with no nerve symptoms; the other was more severe, and her peripheral nerves were affected. Both recovered. I am now visiting a patient in a fairly good position who, in addition to a large quantity of purgatives, took a pennyworth of diachylon in one day, but with no effect. It is not uncommon for women to ask me about this drug." Possibly the purgatives taken by this lady saved her from the ill effects of the lead.

Dr. William Thompson says:—"I have had a good many cases of abortion due to lead-poisoning from pills taken. Abortion usually occurs before nerve symptoms set in, although I had one case with severe anæmia, jaundice, albuminuria, colic, and slight wrist-drop. I think the practice is very common and on the increase, as I can recall half a dozen cases within the last year or two."

Dr. Cornwall writes:—"I have had several cases such as you mention, and found the brain always more or less affected, also the peripheral nerves. Jaundice was common."

Thinking it would be of interest to ascertain whether persistent weakness of the brain often ensued, I wrote Dr. Powell, of the City Asylum, who replied:—

"I have had two cases of insanity from the cause you name during the past year, both with melancholia, one having also active hallucinations of hearing. One recovered in three months, the other is now slowly recovering after a residence of five months, but there is much secondary mental enfeeblement."

These two cases were the two of Dr. Handford's already mentioned.

Dr. Moore Bennett, of Ruddington, lately told me the practice was common in his rural district and kindly sent me brief notes of three cases in which the abortion was associated with lead colic due to diachylon. In one of these there was also wrist-drop and much tremor, in another coffee-coloured vomit, and in the other septic metritis. All recovered after severe illnesses. Dr. Bennett thinks that these cases usually suffer from septic mischief.

Dr. Cole also informs me that he has no doubt many women take the drug without ever coming under medical treatment for it, as he has been frequently told by patients that they have used it without the desired effect. He considered it a by no means certain abortifacient.

Turning to the medical journals of the last few years I find several cases of poisoning by diachylon taken to procure abortion. Dr. Pope (Leicester) records two cases which died with cerebral symptoms. The late Dr. Crooke (Birmingham) described a similar fatal case and expressed his belief in the common use of this drug. Dr. Bell Taylor gives a case in which the drug had no other effect than to produce optic atrophy and permanent blindness in the left eye. Dr. Branson relates the case of a multipara who took a pennyworth of diachylon in forty-eight hours when three months pregnant. When seen a month later the uterus was empty and she was suffering from severe colic. He adds that the Birmingham chemists told him diachylon is much used for this purpose.

There can be no doubt that diachylon is largely used by women of various classes to procure abortion. It is easily purchased. Anyone can go to a chemist and buy a pennyworth of diachylon, as I have myself done, without being asked any question, except as to whether the purchaser wants it spread or in the mass. Penny balls of the *emplastrum plumbi* are kept by the most respectable chemists

ready wrapped in a handy drawer, and there is absolutely no restriction on its sale. For a penny a woman can buy enough lead not only to empty the uterus, but to cause grave disease of the bowels, the kidneys, and the brain, a disease which not rarely proves fatal. The drug appears to be an uncertain abortifacient, always endangers and often destroys life, or leaves permanent bodily and mental enfeeblement. It is a question whether something should not be done to restrict the indiscriminate sale of this drug and to class it with poisons. Of course, lead can be bought in other forms—as in paint or putty—but we might, at least, limit the evil, and reduce temptation by removing the present dangerous facility for manslaughter or suicide.

Dr. Bostock Hill has kindly given the editor the following case:—

"At the Staffordshire Summer Assizes in 1903 the case of *R. v. Goodall* was heard, in which the prisoner was charged with manslaughter, and with supplying pills for the purpose of procuring abortion. The case was one in which pills of two kinds, namely, diachylon and aloes, respectively, were administered. As a result, the woman miscarried, and although she lived for a fortnight after taking the pills, finally died, with symptoms of intense headache, convulsions, anaemia, &c."

On analysis, lead was found in as small a portion as an ounce of the liver. It would appear that a quantity equivalent to 20 grains per day of the diachylon had been taken for several days. The prisoner was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

Arthur Ball, M.D., F.R.C.S., *British Medical Journal*, 18th March, 1905, p. 584: Lead appears to have been only used as an abortifacient in recent years. **Dr. F. M. Pope**, of Leicester, made the first observation. In 1893 he reported two fatal cases of plumbism, the source of which, after death, was discovered to be diachylon, taken for the purpose of procuring abortion. Subsequently, other cases have been reported, principally in the Midlands. The practice seems to have extended to Sheffield in 1901. In this district it has become very prevalent; the writer (**Dr. Ball**) has seen thirty cases since June, 1903. Some were acute and presented symptoms of abdominal pain, with vomiting and constipation, suggesting abdominal disease. They imply the taking of large doses. The lead was taken in the form of diachylon plaster, or in patent "female pills." Analysis of pills, bearing a London address, showed that if they were taken as recommended 1·250 grain of lead would be ingested daily. This quantity, though small, is sufficient to produce plumbism. More than half the patients admitted taking abortifacients; in the remaining cases all ordinary sources of plumbism were excluded. The patients were all women of the child-bearing age, and usually married and mothers of families. Of eighteen cases, abortion took place in eleven. The resulting illness was serious. The mother of a large family died after suffering for weeks from agonising headaches. Other patients became temporarily insane and had convulsions. All suffered from severe colic and headache, and a blue line on the gums, and became profoundly anæmic.

35. As elsewhere stated, the growth of the malignant disease which has far advanced towards the destruction of the Anglo-Saxon nations is comparable to cancer, to carcinoma. The spread of the use of lead salts has been amply proved to be extremely rapid. You see that families are being cut off at their source. The poor creatures who lived to go to hospital—how many out of all who had been poisoned?—were "mostly married and mothers of families." And the "patent pills," which mean secret pills, are manufactured wholesale, kept ready in stock by "most respectable chemists," advertised in most respectable newspapers and in periodicals expressly prepared for our wives and daughters. They are also carried by the mails and handed by the postman into the homes of the people. There is scarcely any business more competed for than abortion-mongering. One woman in our own Australia claimed that she had "successfully" destroyed 2,000 unborn children, whilst another advertises in a Sydney morning paper "3,000 successes."

36. What is to be said of the "most respectable chemists" who keep the lead preparation in penny balls for the direct and sole and certain purpose of lead-poisoning pregnant women? The practice is so well known and recognised that commercial provision is made for it, and the awful stuff kept regularly in stock. Dr. Ransom's letter cites much evidence, and supplies the names of twelve medical witnesses, including himself. It is impossible to exclude some reflection upon the state of civilisation which places supposed trading interests so much in the ascendant that whereas it is a criminal offence to have secret foods even far less injurious, upon sale for administration to sheep, cows, pigs, or poultry, there was a prompt refusal given to even place diachylon upon the poisons list. If sold to be given to brute animals, there is statutory provision for analysis, and it would be no defence (as expressly provided) that Dr. Ransom had bought the pills for the purpose of analysis. For human beings there is no such provision, and although the text-book, acknowledged and quoted throughout the Empire, coldly relates, "the present dangerous facility for manslaughter and suicide" by a sure and cruel cumulative poison, the monstrous traffic proceeds and spreads. Nominally the criminal law takes cognisance of the drug-dealer selling anything to procure human miscarriage. Practically it takes no cognisance, because the pills are not ostensibly sold for that purpose,

purpose, although they are for no other purpose. But the German criminal law cannot be fooled in any such way, nor the law in England that protects brute animals. The inevitable query is: Why not extend the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act by addition of a single word, so as to protect the human animal? Why are those pills sold at all? There is only one possible answer—because there is money in them.

It will be elsewhere shown that society takes great risks in entrusting human life, health and morals, unchecked by statutes, to supposed mercantile respectability.

37. In face of the facts cited it should be unnecessary to deal with the commercial aspect of the question; but as that is the dominant factor at present, and, as shown by the action of the London Chamber of Commerce, the victorious principle, we cannot ignore it. I inquired of Mr. L. R. Scammel, F.C.S. (Messrs. Faulding & Co., Adelaide), whether there were other strapping plasters available in the case of diachylon being prohibited, who answered, "Certainly, any quantity."

38. A woman asked a pharmacist in an Australian city, "Where is Parke, Davis, & Co.'s?" "What do you want them for?" "I want to buy some of their number — pills," stating the catalogue number. These are called "improved emmenagogue," and are composed of ergotin, aloes, oil of savin, black hellebore, ferrous sulphate, and extract of savine. A whole page of the catalogue is filled with a list of these homicidal preparations, offered at low prices. It would hardly accord with public interests to publish a copy of it; but the nature of the drugs, their deplorable consequences, and the absolute fatuity of taking them for the criminal purpose which is the ordinary cause of their sale, cannot be too widely known. As shown herein, they are commonly repacked and sold as secret medicines by persons who obtain a living by the traffic, and by pharmacists. The pills purchased by my instructions from pharmacists, openly for the purpose of fœticide, were analysed by the Government Analyst of New South Wales. In one case the analysis corresponds with the formula of Parke, Davis, & Co., particularly instanced above.

39. CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

Analysis Register No. 6,944.

Department of Public Health, New South Wales

THE sample of Bonjean's Female Pills, marked or labelled "Bonjean's Female Pills—gelatine coated," received on 26th March, 1907, from the Honorable the Attorney-General, has been examined with the following results:—

Found to contain—Ergotin, aloes, ferrous sulphate, savin.

These components are drugs used both as abortifacients and emmenagogues. Sometimes, however, Bonjean's Female Pills differ entirely from the above analysis. On a former occasion (the Birth-rate Commission) they were composed wholly of permanganate of potassium.

WILLIAM M. HAMLET,

Government Analyst.

Sydney, 22nd April, 1907.

NOTE.—As I believe the Royal Commissioner on Patent Medicines is interested, perhaps the above results may be forwarded for his information.

40. In order amply to elucidate the subject of criminal abortion by drugs, the following extracts are made from *Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence*, Vol. II, pages 166 *et seq.*, of which Dr. Fred. J. Smith is the present editor. I have had the benefit of his courteous information in this inquiry, and, inasmuch as he has been for sixteen years Chief Pathologist to London Hospital, the largest in the British Empire, his conclusions are entitled to great respect. He has unusual opportunities of observation.

In addition to the drugs already herein dealt with, several others are described.

PRODUCTION OF ABORTION BY DRUGS.

41. The following generalisation, which is strictly warranted by facts, conveys a warning to would-be abortionists, whether professional or habitual, or lay and occasional:—There is no drug, and no combination of drugs, which will, when taken by the mouth, cause a healthy uterus to empty itself, unless it be given in doses sufficiently large to seriously endanger, by poisoning, the life of the woman who takes it or them.

Notwithstanding

Notwithstanding this very serious statement, abortionists still exist, and we must consider what drugs they use. For the actions of the drugs mentioned, and for much other information, the Editor has largely to thank the *Lancet*, vol. 2, 1898, and vol. 1, 1899, wherein the reader will find a series of articles on "Quacks and Abortion," giving much valuable information as to the *modus operandi* of these creatures.

The action of emmenagogues and ecbolics is a difficult question to decide, and one upon which very little experimental work has so far been done. The conclusions as to the actions of certain drugs rest almost entirely upon clinical evidence, often of very doubtful value. Emmenagogues may be defined as remedies used to produce or increase the menstrual flow. They may be divided into direct and indirect; the former are supposed to act directly upon the uterus or the nervous system in close relation to it, while the latter act by promoting or restoring the health of the body as a whole.

Indirect emmenagogues include, therefore—

42. Tonics, such as iron and arsenic ;

Hæmatinics, especially iron ; and

Purgatives, especially of the stronger kind, such as colocynth, gamboge, magnesium and soda sulphate, and aloes, croton oil, elaterium, hiera-piara (a mixture of aloes and canella bark), and pilacotia (a mixture of aloes and colocynth).

Amongst direct emmenagogues the following drugs have from time to time been included :—Aloes, cantharides, caulophyllin, borax, apiol, cimicifuga racemosa, potassium permanganate, manganese dioxide, myrrh, anemone pulsatilla, polygala senega, sanguinarin, pennyroyal or mentha pulegium, senecio, yew leaves, grains of paradise, tansy, hellebore (white and black), squills, broom, male fern, laburnum, asarum arabicum.

Ecbolics may be defined as drugs increasing the repulsive power of the uterine muscle. Commonly included amongst this class are ergot, hydrastis canadensis, ruta, juniperus sabina, quinine, and sodii salicylas, although this is rather an emmenagogue than an ecbolic.

In addition to this list from the *Lancet*, a few metals must be included, lead especially, and also mercury.

According to Dr. Stevenson's experience, a mixture of the watery extract of aloes and ferric chloride in large doses is a favourite abortifacient among abortion-mongers. Should this fail of its effect, ergot is given at a later stage of pregnancy ; and if this also fails to secure the desired result, instrumental means are employed.

43. Vegetable abortifacients, so-called.—The article in the *Lancet* then proceeds :—"We will now consider the respective action of these drugs in detail,—

Aloes apparently acts by producing congestion of the large intestine and of the pelvic organs. It is said to have a direct effect upon the uterus, but there is no exact evidence of this.

Cantharides has less effect upon the genito-urinary organs of women than upon those of men. It has no special effect upon the uterus, but has, however, caused abortion in large doses, although one drachm has been taken by a pregnant patient with no effect. It would produce abortion only in large doses, and then only by its action as an irritant poison. We have not been able to find any experimental evidence as to its abortifacient powers.

Caulophyllin, from *Caulophyllum thalictroides*, a resinoid powder obtained from the root. This principle is said to have a direct effect upon the uterus, or upon the motor nerves supplying the uterus. It has been used in America for the purpose of producing abortion with apparent success. The dose of caulophyllin is given in Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia" as from one to four grains, but the dose necessary to procure abortion is not definitely known.

Borax.—This is used clinically for amenorrhœa, but no evidence exists of its possessing a definite effect upon the uterus.

Apiol.—The neutral principle of *Petroselinum sativum*, or common parsley, has a decided action as an emmenagogue. In doses of from 3 to 5 minims three or four times a day it is said to have no abortifacient effect whatever. Perhaps larger doses might produce such an effect.

44. Potassium permanganate and Manganese dioxide.—The clinical evidence as to the value of these salts as emmenagogues is conflicting. In ordinary doses they do not tend to produce abortion. Cases of abortion occurring after the administration of potassium permanganate are recorded, but it is doubtful whether this result was not due to the general condition of the patient apart from the drug. (It is one of the commonest abortifacients.)

Polygala Senega.—This is used in the United States as an abortifacient, apparently with success ; but the dose is uncertain, and there is no definite evidence, either clinical or experimental, as to its action upon the uterus.

Sanguinarin.—A resinoid powder obtained from the blood-root (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*). This is said to be an emmenagogue.

45. Pennyroyal (Mentha pulegium).—This is a popular emmenagogue and abortifacient, but is, we believe, never used at the present day by medical men. It has neither emmenagogue nor ecbolic properties, and is not now employed for any purpose by medical practitioners. It is a warm stomachic, like the other mints, and its place in pharmacy is now supplied by peppermint water.

Any notice of this substance here would have been quite unnecessary, but for the fact that in a trial for criminal abortion (R. v. Wallis, 1871), strongly abortive properties were incorrectly assigned to it : and it was described as a highly noxious substance."

46. Pennyroyal seems to be the commonest of the abortifacients, and is included in many of the secret preparations. Dr. Potter (page 298) says, "the author has known death by narcosis to result from an overdose of the oil of hedeoma (pennyroyal) taken to produce abortion."

47. *Tanacetum vulgare* (Tansy, Oil of Tansy).—Hartshorne states that in the United States the oil of tansy has acquired the character of a popular abortive, and has caused death in several instances. In England this oil, and the herb, have been chiefly employed for the purpose of expelling worms. Pereira quotes a case in which half an ounce of the oil proved fatal. The symptoms were spasms, convulsive movements, and impeded respiration; no inflammation of the stomach or bowels were discovered upon dissection. The cases referred to by Hartshorne are—

Taylor,
p. 175.

1. A teaspoonful of the volatile oil was taken by a girl in mistake for the essence. She complained of giddiness, and became insensible in ten minutes; convulsions came on, with frothing at the mouth, difficult respiration, and irregular pulse, and she died in one hour after taking the oil.—(*Amer. Jour. Med. Sc.*, July, 1852, p. 279.)
2. The second case occurred to Dalton, and is reported by him in the same journal for January, 1852, p. 136. A healthy looking girl, æt. 21, took 11 drachms of oil of tansy about six hours after a hearty dinner. She was found insensible, and in convulsions, soon after she had taken the drug. She died in three hours and a half. A strong odour of tansy was observed in the breath before death, and on inspection in the peritoneal cavity, stomach, and even the interior of the heart. The uterus contained a well-formed fetus about four months old, which did not, either in itself or its membranes, present any evidence of having been disturbed.
3. In a third case (*Amer. Jour. Med. Sc.*, May, 1835, p. 256), a woman but a few weeks pregnant took half an ounce of the oil, and did not entirely lose her consciousness until three-quarters of an hour had elapsed, although she was convulsed at intervals before that time. She died without abortion being produced, within two hours after taking the poison.—(For instance, see *Med. Times and Gazette*, 1861, I, p. 397.)

These facts show, that while oil of tansy possesses no specific action on the uterus as an abortive, and does not even affect this organ or its contents by sympathy, it is capable of acting as a powerful poison on the brain and nervous system, and of destroying life rapidly. The oil would be easily recognised, either before or after distillation of the contents of the stomach, by its peculiar and penetrating odour. It is very soluble in ether, and this may be employed for its separation.

The "Sin that is a Reproach to any People."

48. In the catalogues, and therefore, it may be assumed, in the stocks of the wholesale druggists, reputed abortifacients are included. Always in these pages where the expressions "alleged" and "reputed abortifacients" are employed they must be understood as meaning real abortifacients, but that these are inevitably accompanied by danger to the mother. It has been abundantly emphasised that there is no safe means of miscarriage.

49. It can serve no useful purpose in the present report to multiply examples, or to refer further to details of drugs employed, or of methods practised in the homicide of the unborn. It may be said, perhaps, that there are those who take life before birth who would not do so afterwards. But we cannot ignore the direct evidence upon interments, on page 48 of Report of Birth-Rate Commission, nor the evidences of reckless use of poisons mentioned in the succeeding chapter. Where the woman told the police voluntarily that she had herself destroyed 2,000 baby lives without losing more than one mother's life, the former part is credible and the latter improbable in the extreme. There is the instance of the Sydney doctor already quoted, who has been prosecuted many times for murder, and who is reputed to kill fifty mothers a year, and of whose deaths two surgeons on the Royal Commission knew at least twenty each. And there are no grounds for believing that 2,000 or 3,000 homicides are an extraordinarily high number for one practitioner.

50. It becomes necessary for us to preserve equilibrium of judgment regarding this phase of what is called civilisation. It is impossible to state the case shortly, and an exhaustive statement would be interminable. The prevention and destruction of child-life are commonly defined by the term "limitation of families." To those who recognise the family as a Divine institution, to those who quote in any language the words of the Founder of Christian civilisation, *Sinite parvulos venire ad me*, such practices are inadmissible—indeed they are abomination. This "limitation of families," which is absolutely apart from, in essence distinguished from, celibacy, abstinence, continence, or any kind of self-control, is the annihilating carcinoma which is breaking down the tissues of living nations. The individual vainly thinks that he or she will escape, but the consequences of unnatural interference are amply

set forth in the evidence of the New South Wales Royal Commission so often quoted herein, because it is the only authoritative investigation known to us. Individual instances of what has happened to adults and children are striking and instructive, but there is a tendency to assume them to be exceptional. Collective illustrations may better display to your Excellency's Government the operation of this malignant disease which has swept other nations into extinction, and which is progressing in Anglo-Saxondom with accelerated rapidity.

51. The spreading use of means to induce miscarriage has been made manifest in this chapter. That of intentional lead-poisoning is given at some length, showing that all possible subsequent progeny from women so treated is likely to be, and generally must be, physically or mentally defective, were even both parents previously healthy. The whole evidence of the New South Wales Royal Commission upon the subject shows likelihood to each woman, and certitude in general, of injury to the genital organs with subsequent degeneracy, from the use either of preventives or abortifacients. The map, par. 157, prepared by Mr. J. B. Trivett, exhibits the relation between the decline of the birth-rate and the increase of the insanity rate. Together with the evidence in that regard it shows *ad oculos* the absurdity of the claim that the regulation of the size of families tends to eliminate the inefficient. Nature never argues, but deals only with facts. Parents cannot choose or know at all before birth of the child whether it will be "efficient" or not. We know no more now than was known by the primeval savage as to how the bones grow in the womb of her that is with child. But Nature shows clearly enough the consequences of our mistakes and crimes.

Examples of the Sale of Abortifacients.

52. As with the case of the chemist-editor and chemist-barrister, part of whose conversation is narrated on page 327, there will be found defenders of the principle of deception, of the "liberty of the subject" to sell what he likes to those who choose to buy. There are those who declare the right of women and girls to do what they like with their own bodies and their own unborn offspring, to kill or to let live, to debauch or to destroy. I have met persons on various occasions in different places who so argued. The Royal Commission upon the Birth-rate recorded much painful evidence supplied by physicians, surgeons, and chemists in the same direction. To the members of these three professions, as also to the clergy, the men and women of all social stations confide their separate secrets. It was sworn to by men of all four professions, and by women physicians and nurses, that the crime of child-murder in the womb is so common as to excite amongst some women of all classes no reprobation. A leading druggist was asked by the Commission whether women ordinarily show hesitation or shame in asking for means to destroy child-life, and replied to the contrary in these words: "None whatever. They ask most unblushingly—most unblushingly, sir—I do assure you." He was unaware that every one of his colleagues in the trade who was examined, besides the surgeons and doctors before mentioned, had deposed to the same nonchalance. Another druggist informed me that whilst preparing a prescription at the dispensing counter he heard a woman who had firstly purchased a certain instrument which has another and a proper use, actually ask the assistant, a very young man, how to insert the instrument so as to ensure the death of her own child. I believe there is nothing unusual in the case, and it calls for no special comment.

53. Nevertheless, it appears advisable to show that the same poisons and potent drugs are imported and sold in Australia as are mentioned in the foregoing pages of this chapter. Accordingly, I sent my son, aged 22, to procure abortifacients ostensibly for the purpose. Here is his report:—

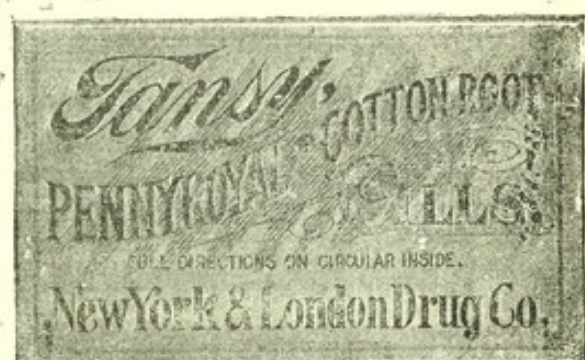
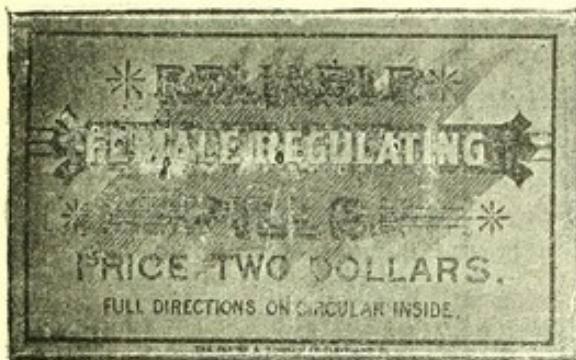
PURCHASE OF DRUGS OSTENSIBLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF FETICIDE.

"Tansy," obtained from * * * 16th October, 1906. I inquired for the New York Central Drug Company's Tansy Pills, and was informed that these were the herbs, "same thing." Directions for use: Infuse in hot water, and take three times a day. Price, 3d.

Peterson and Haines, II, 635.—Tansy is extensively used by the laity as an abortifacient, usually without success, and a number of deaths have occurred from this practice.

An Abortional Drug manufactured in America.

54. Price at the wholesale druggists in Australia, 1s. per box; retail price, 8s. (The box of pills was sold specifically to procure miscarriage.)



RELIABLE

Female Regulating Pills

OF TANSY, PENNYROYAL AND COTTON ROOT.

It is best, in beginning the use of these pills, that the bowels should be thoroughly opened by some good cathartic; after which take one of these pills every four hours, until the effect desired is produced. It is also well, while using these pills, to make use of a warm foot bath every night, which may be made further efficient by the addition of a small quantity of mustard, salt or salsoda. In order to produce free perspiration while taking the pills, some good herb tea might be partaken freely of, such as one made from tansy, thyme, or pennyroyal; physical exercise in the open air is also quite necessary, being particular, however, to be warmly clothed while out of doors, and particularly keeping the feet and body warm. In cases when the period is irregular, it is best to commence the use of these pills three or four days before the expected time by taking one pill every four hours until the time arrives. In cases where there is an obstruction to regular periods, it is advisable to proceed as first noted, by opening the bowels with a good cathartic and taking the pills regularly, bathing the feet, etc.

The medicines of which these pills are composed are ones used by the best practitioners and are in no way dangerous, but should, of course, as in the taking of all medicines, be used with judgment and strictly according to directions.

55. The wording of the above shows how the vendor of the compound can dodge "the law," for whilst it is made up, imported, and then actually sold for the purpose of causing miscarriage, there is the printed pretence that it is only emmenagogue. Possibly it was skilfully drafted—like Mrs. Jackson's circular on page 32—by a most respectable firm of lawyers.

56. "O. and O. Female Pills, extra powerful."—Obtained from another Australian shop, 16th October, 1906. I first asked for the New York Central Drug Company's Tansy Pills, and was told that he

PROPRIETARIES, PERFUMER



TANSY PILLS (Central Drug Stores, New York)—

An improved formula, containing Pennyroyal and Cotton Root. Safe and effectual. Fifty Gelatine coated pills in a neat decorated tin, with full directions. 12/0 doz.

is one pill three times a day after meals. They can't hurt anybody. Of course they may gripe a little, because they are so strong; that is to be expected. But they can't do any harm. You tell her to take them after meals. They are champion pills, and perfectly safe. If ever I give these pills to anyone they always work—champion. You could not buy a better pill, no matter what money you paid for it. They are perfectly safe."

57. "Female Pills," obtained at the shop of a third druggist. As in the previous cases, I asked for the New York Central Drug Company's Tansy Pills, but was informed by the young woman that they did not keep them. I then asked if they had anything similar, and she handed me a small box of pills for the liver and kidneys. I said that was not what I wanted, when she replied that they were for the stomach also. I put the box on the counter, and looking straight at her I said that was not the nature of the pills that I required. "Oh, I know what you want. Are they for a lady?" "Yes." "All right. Are they for your wife?" "Scarcely; the next thing to it." "I see, because we have to be careful how we sell that kind of thing." The pills were then placed in a plain box, without name or direction for use. I asked what were the directions, and, on being told that the dose was two pills in the afternoon and two at night, I wrote it on the lid of the box with a fountain pen, in the presence of the woman. I then inquired whether I needed a whole boxful, or whether I could not "get along with half the quantity." "Well, you may need some more if these do not act. Sometimes you need a second lot, but if she comes up here herself we may be able to do something for her." Price of pills, 5s. In this shop, right opposite the counter, in the most prominent position, are labelled boxes, with letters about 1 inch high, "Pennyroyal."

58. Tansy, Cotton-root, and Pennyroyal Pills, obtained at a leading city pharmacy, 16th October, 1906. I first went to a wholesale druggist's warehouse and asked for the New York Central Drug Company's Tansy Pills. They did not seem to know them, and asked, "Are those the steel and pennyroyal?" They sent upstairs for what they had, and the boy brought down a packet similar to that I afterwards obtained at I was told to go for them, as they (the wholesale firm) could not sell retail. Calling at I asked for "some tansy pills you have put up in little boxes." "Yes, in little green tins; is that what you want?" "Yes. But see here a minute; these are for a girl in the family-way. I suppose they will get her out of it all right?" "That depends upon how long she has been pregnant. How far has she gone?" I answered that she was "four months gone, perhaps five." "Oh, well, these are the best things you can have; if they fail, I do not think any drugs will have the proper effect." I asked if he had anything that I could use if the pills failed. "The only thing to do would be to see one of the medical men if they failed." He then got the pills, and, as he handed them to me, repeated, "You cannot have better than these for the purpose you want them for. If they fail, I do not think there is any drug that will help you. The only thing to do in that case is to see a medical man." Price of pills, 6s. 6d.

59. From another Australian central city drug store—that of a dispensing chemist, in large practice—was bought a box of colchicine pills, sold expressly for the purpose of destroying the child of a girl (imaginary, of course) in the sixth month of pregnancy. The man said, "You have to be careful with these things, you know; they affect the heart, and it might be serious. Why not try the usual things first?" "We have tried all these things—pennyroyal and the rest—they are no good; we want something stronger." And he supplied a box of tiny colchicine pills (as subsequent official analysis proved), without any notice of poison or any other warning or label of any kind. The fellow knew, as the other dealers everywhere know, that such is a murderous act, and that hosts of girls and women are thus killed every year—not so much by colchicine and elaterium, but by all of the awful array of poisons always on sale for the direct purpose of homicide.

60. The poisons thus openly purchased were duly submitted to and tested by the Government Analyst of New South Wales, Mr. W. M. Hamlet, and proved to be the poisons specified.

"The Text-book of Legal Medicine and Toxicology," Vol. II, p. 476, by Doctors Peterson and Haines, says:—

Colchicine: One-third of a grain is liable to cause death. Excretion is very slow, so that in repeated doses it may be cumulative.

Dwight (p. 175) says that half a grain is probably a fatal dose. Death generally follows in twenty-four hours.

Taylor (Vol. II, p. 721) says that one grain is likely to be fatal.

Other authorities consider one grain certainly fatal.

"The Encyclopædia Medica," 1902, Vol. XII, p. 342, says:—

Beyond the possible presence of signs of inflammation of the intestinal mucous membrane, there are no *post-mortem* appearances.

So that had the girl been real, and not imaginary, and had died, there would have been the usual verdict of natural causes.

The last-named authority states upon the following page:—

It not infrequently happens, when powerful drugs are taken with the object of causing abortion, that the woman is fatally poisoned, and dies undelivered; in other cases, abortion is speedily followed by the death of the mother.

Australasian Medical Gazette, 20th April, 1905, page 165.

61. In the report of the Royal Commission on the Declining Birth-rate, the question of the large amount of abortion-mongering prevalent in Sydney was carefully considered, and some suggestions were made with a view to putting a stop to this practice but, **judging from the number of deaths** resulting apparently from criminally induced abortion, reported to the Crown, it would appear that **the practice is as prevalent as ever**. One cannot but view with the deepest regret the **death of so large a number of young women** occurring as a result of septicæmia.

62. Only by the production of **such violent irritation** of the abdominal and pelvic organs **as generally endangers life** can the pregnant uterus be stimulated to expel its contents.—"Materia Medica," by Chas. D. F. Phillips.

The abortifacient effect of savin and other drugs cannot be obtained unless by the administration of **a quantity sufficient to endanger life**.—"Materia Medica," by Roberts Bartholow.

Some results of the "Regulation of Families."

Shadwell's "Industrial Efficiency," page 290, *et seq.*

63. During forty-six years the number of children born in Providence, Rhode Island, of American parents has never reached one-half of the whole. The highest proportion was 45·19 per cent. in 1869; it has since diminished—and for the last fifteen or sixteen years pretty steadily—to 27·92 per cent. in 1901. The native-born population at that time was 68·2 per cent. of the whole. According to these figures more than two-thirds of the population produced considerably less than one-third of the children born. But, in order to get the relative fertility of the native and foreign populations correctly, it is necessary to take into account the mixed marriages. In 1901 the actual number of children born was 4,696, being at the rate of 26·35 per 1,000 of the population. They were thus distributed according to parentage: American, 1,311; foreign, 2,440; mixed, 906. If we credit half of the last class to the American and half to the foreign element, we get the following totals:—American, 1,764; foreign, 2,893; being respectively 37·5 and 62·5 of the whole number of children. The true relation, therefore, stands thus:—

	Percentage of Population.	Percentage of Children.
American	68·2	37·5
Foreign... ..	31·8	62·5

64. The birth-rates in the two sections were—American, 14·7 per 1,000; foreign, 51·6. This disparity is partly due to the difference of age distribution, there being a larger number of woman of child-bearing age among the foreign population. But the facts show how entirely the increase of population by excess of births over deaths depends on fresh immigration. That is seen still more clearly if the death-rates are examined. The death-rate among the American population was 19·7 per 1,000. That is to say, it exceeded the birth-rate by 5·0. **The native population is, therefore, dying rapidly. And this process seems to be progressive;** the death-rate in that section of the population which was not only born in America, but whose parents were born there, was 21·66 per 1,000. Thus a progressive decline of vitality is shown both by a lower rate of reproduction and a higher rate of mortality. The same tendency makes itself apparent in the infantile mortality, which is rising among children of American parentage, in spite of a very low birth-rate, and stands far higher than among those of foreign parentage; the respective figures in 1901 were—American, 173; foreign, 146, to 1,000 births. **These figures are a terrible satire on the theory that it is better to have a few children and take care of them, than to have more and neglect them. Nature is not mocked.** One more point is brought out by the invaluable records of

Providence. We have seen that the American section has never during the last forty-six years produced half the children born. It follows that the so-called native population is chiefly of foreign blood. The inference to be drawn is that the immigrant races become Americanised and lose their vitality in the next generation.

65. In part of the Province of Ontario the birth-rate has fallen below the death-rate. A physician in Toronto stated to me his opinion that the cause is constitutional sterility generally. This conclusion was not founded upon authentic or authoritative investigation, and must therefore be rejected. There is rather reason to believe that the causes elsewhere operating in Anglo-Saxon countries, and probably operative in Canada, are sufficient to account for the decline without guessing at any others.

66. Dr. Shadwell's figures relative to the towns of Lancashire, viewed in the light of our knowledge of the sale of drugs for the limitation of families, further illustrate the downward movement. It is not because they are factory towns, for they were that before, nor because of "the factory system," for that also existed under worse conditions; nor because of sanitation, for that is better than before; but because of unchecked sale of means of limitation, the spread of literature upon the subject, and, if we may judge by analogy, personal inculcation of checks by way of sexual interferences and by homicide. It has been shown that special methods—as wilful lead-poisoning—spread in particular districts, and it may be of guidance to note the higher vitality of the dwellers and workers in the iron districts of Staffordshire.

67. In Boston, Massachusetts, I visited **Dr. H. Stirling Pomeroy**, who has published valuable works upon that which the President of the United States has called "race suicide." The pursuit of this inquiry has been to the estimable doctor a subject of overmastering interest. In personal conference he informed me of his later observations, which go to show only an accelerated decay of the once virile and aggressive Anglo-Saxon race in Massachusetts. He showed me a sympathetic letter from the late Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone, which appears in *fac-simile* on page 39.

68. **President Roosevelt** said to me "Do you know that there are fewer descendants of the revolutionary forefathers living to-day than there were fifty years ago?" And upon another occasion he said to me "We must either alter our ways or we must make way for the other races, Asiatic or whatever they are, that will certainly replace us." His race is our race, his trouble our trouble. He well knows that, up to the present, physical degeneracy is not the active cause. He knows and declares that it is unnatural interferences and actual homicide. Exactly the same causes that operated to ruin ancient Rome are operating to our ruin, and the very methods employed are the same.

69. It is said that "you cannot make people moral by Act of Parliament." But that is precisely what you can do, and it is the only way. Where we make our laws they are our national conscience, in respect of personal conduct. At present the evils are unchecked, whilst mere personal inclination to right-living does not and cannot suffice to save the people, as a whole, from injury and ultimate extinction. The innocent, the ignorant, the helpless are depraved or destroyed. Parliament, and nothing else, can cut out the evil, save the sound, and preserve society from the nefarious traffic herein described.

Chivalry to the Unborn.

The Review of Reviews, 1 May, 1907.

THE LIMITATION OF THE FAMILY FROM THE MOTHER'S POINT OF VIEW.

70. **Mrs. Alfred Macfadyen** writes in the *Nineteenth Century* on the Birth-rate and the Mother. She speaks out quite boldly. She declares from personal experience that "a desire for limitation of family is at work through all classes of the English-speaking peoples, certainly among the more provident of all classes." She scoffs at the idea of "celibate or childless men like Father Bernard Vaughan, the Bishop of London, and Mr. Sydney Webb." The restrictive movement is not an outcome of artificial civilisation or city life, for, she says, she finds even on South African farms "the same feeling and the contingent precautions." She argues that "with rational regulation of births the survival rate of infants is raised, and ultimately the marriage-rate." She turns trenchantly upon her critics, and says:—

Have men who uphold the continuance of war any right to complain if women rebel against enduring without limit the discomforts and pangs of child-bearing, and the long sacrifice of child-rearing to provide food for powder? Those who refuse to diminish the death-rate at the expense of their money-bags are not the ones to sit in judgment on women, even if women had no other motive in restriction than to lighten the burden of motherhood. No man with a spark of imagination or chivalry would wish to force upon the woman dearest to him unwilling motherhood.

The

The woman of to-day suffers more than her ancestors both in the anticipation and in the hour of child-birth—that is the price paid in nerves and physique for her more complete and sympathetic share in the work, the thoughts, and the fortunes of her husband and children, and for the training which makes it possible. . . . If child-bearing costs more, child-rearing costs infinitely more.

The writer sees increasing hope of earlier marriages :—

Nothing but the regulation of the number of children can make early marriage possible. Here we come upon the fact that under a system of restriction the increase of the marriage-rate will help to balance the decline of the birth-rate per mother. If ten women marry and each has three children, there will be as many births as if five marry and each has six. Not only so, but early marriage is the solution of most promise in dealing with one great problem which is not often discussed as part of the great question of matrimony, but which never ought to be discussed apart from it.

She laments the great evils produced by the refusal of the medical profession to recognise "that the mother's claim is right within proper limits." She adds significantly : "If the doctor passes by on the other side, the quack is always at hand."

71. Mrs. Macfadyen's is a strange apostolate, but she does not inform the Anglo-Saxon world through which her travels have led her, as to whether it be self-assumed or by proper appointment from the chiefs. The suggestion contained in the last paragraph quoted is probably the most comprehensively wicked that was ever placed upon paper by man or woman. Its promulgation by the reckless Mr. Stead can only help along the decadence, and do irremediable mischief in so far as it operates. It is the Besantine gospel through its apostles, but it must have startled the *clientèle* of the *Nineteenth Century*.

72. Suppose, for the third time, that the healing professions were so utterly renegade to honour, apostate to the doctrine of humanity, as to listen to the "mother's claim," and do that which the quack does who is always at hand. Suppose forty thousand skilled practitioners in Great Britain, and one hundred and fifty thousand in the United States were to destroy unborn babes, at cut rates, how long could such nations last? Who is to say what are the "proper limits" of homicide, when once the principle thus openly inculcated be put in practice and attain full vogue with national recognition?

73. On the opposite page in the same number of Mr. Stead's Australian edition is quoted, without approbation this time, a sarcastic suggestion : "Why should not a German invasion and conquest be welcomed as adding a much-needed virility to our composite character? A German conquest may be hereafter looked back to with as much pride as the Norman conquest!"

Another conquest, more cheerful and bloodless, would be that our nation regain its own liberties from quacks and their coadjutors, thenceforward keeping these and all other traitors to society well under foot. Its best-proved, long-tested and much tried helpers will be the same healing professions thus once more scandalously assailed.

74. "She speaks out quite boldly." To use Charles Dickens' phrase, much bolder than brass. Her scoff of childlessness at the three serious men who are doing patriotic work in speaking to the nation's heart and honour does not apply to myself, at least. For it happens that I am the twelfth child of my Quaker mother, who was very healthy, vigorous of mind, and who thanked God heartily for each of the existences entrusted to her. She read her Greek testament, had received some medical education, to the benefit of her children, and enjoyed the deep respect of all who knew her. Her principles were, therefore, not founded upon ignorance.

75. My wife gave me twelve children. All are living, and all, thanks solely to her loving and judicious care, are in excellent health of body and mind up to date. She called the twelfth child Dorothea because of the meaning of the name, and during eleven happy years the child has justified it. Each believes that he or she has an Eternal Father Who is in heaven and to Whom account must be given, most of all of human lives placed within their care. It is old-fashioned inculcation, but it is at all events a living gospel, and therefore likely to last ages hence, when the gospel of un-nature, of racial *felo-de-se*, shall have necessarily completed its course and been forgotten.

76. The statements of Mrs. Alfred Macfadyen, quoted above, are all opposed to facts, as already shown. The marriage-rate of France (and of other countries showing racial decline) does not rise, but tends to fall. As the population contains an undue and enlarging proportion of old lives, with a low or lessening proportion of young or marriageable

marriageable persons, the marriage-rate must fall lower still. Sexual and genesic abnormalities tend to disunity and divorce. Divorces, accordingly, are largely on the increase, and should, in reckoning, be deducted from the number of the marriages.

77. The marriage-rate in Great Britain has fallen in the last six years. The marriages of minors have fallen in the case of husbands from 77·8 in 1,000 marriages in 1876-80, to 43·8 in 1905; in the case of wives it fell from 217·0 to 146·9, comparing the same years.

78. Again, the surgical and medical professions thus scolded for the "great evils produced by" their loyal action, are the very people who unanimously and all the time are reducing infantile mortality in every way, by practice and precept. They, and they only, struggle to lessen the mortality in parturition which has herein been shown to be so heavily on the increase in recent years, since and because of the unnatural interferences introduced by Mrs. Besant's maleficent teaching.

79. There is no evidence yet adduced to show that the occasional children of persons who practice spermicide, fœticide, or infanticide are healthier than the offspring of those who live naturally, whether the latter have few or many. The evidence hitherto submitted is absolutely and overwhelmingly to the contrary. It will be seen that the Besantine doctrine is argument only, and rests upon "ifs." But Nature and Nemesis are silent.

80. When the flood of war shall surely come over Australia from the North, it is not whining and sophistry that will avail, but rather the number of the sons of loving, patriotic, and pure-lived British mothers who refuse to practise the cruel horrors herein narrated and elsewhere openly preached.

81. Placing the food-for-powder argument opposite facts of existence, the shrinking young gentlemen brought up as solitary specimens by decadent mothers—as depicted by **Professor Stanley Hall** ("Adolescence")—cannot calculate, however calculating, upon special treatment by their nation's enemies. Their tender necks must bear the yoke with the more stalwart, and, even before that shall come, the nation may not count neurasthenia as good to exempt from conscription. Theirs are the "nerveless fingers" which **Dr. Ingram** in England and **Theodore Roosevelt** in America contrast with the brawn of our hardy forefathers.

82. "No man with a spark of imagination or chivalry would wish to force upon the woman dearest to him unwilling motherhood." That is Mrs. Macfadyen's argument, and it need not be answered, for the realm of logic must always remain theirs who will dispute with Nature. The word Nature is here dialectically accurate. Another everyday anecdote may enable us to see if the argument fits with facts.

83. A city merchant in Australia said: "I met one of the tenants in our building, and observing that the man was pale and nervous, even trembling, asked him what was the matter. 'My wife has made up her mind that she will have no more children. I have used every persuasion to get her to see the wrong of it all, but without effect. She and her sister, who is also a married woman, have come to that decision together, and I cannot keep them apart. A few days ago I was called home from business, and there was this sister, and a nurse who had operated upon my wife, and she was dangerously ill.'"

"Why does your friend continue to live with a wife who thus murders their offspring?"

"I put that to him, but his answer was, 'What am I to do with my two poor little children?'"

What hands to leave them in! Truly we owe much to the "doctor who passes by on the other side." Yet in the eyes of Mrs. Macfadyen, who is approvingly cited by Mr. Stead, the "quack who is always at hand" becomes the modern Good Samaritan. Compare the chivalry upheld by these writers with the "chivalry to the unborn" extolled by Dr. Stanley Hall.

Organised Depravation.

84. As the ultimate object of the present inquiry and report is the adoption of some remedial measures to lessen or to remove those ills within its scope which afflict our society and threaten its continuance, we must regard as a whole the hidden

hidden causes of the trouble and their phenomena. At the back of the phenomenal in all things are the moral, the noumenal, the spiritual. No matter what our present fashion of thought and speech may be, any civilised nation that ignored those three became extinct. To speak specifically, if we allow secret drugging, we allow, inevitably, the sale of so-called emmenagogues inseparably from ecbolics and abortifacients; also anti-conceptional means, chemical or mechanical. That trade further includes incitements to the vices that it lives by, in the shape of aids to seduction, to systematic demoralisation, and to the practice of infamies that cannot here be mentioned. It must not be forgotten that the New South Wales Royal Commission had direct evidence of leading, important, commercial firms engaging by organised departments in the traffic in articles, not only of vice, but of criminality. I have elsewhere mentioned that the Departments of Customs and of the Post Office in the American Commonwealth have contended, and have still to contend, with like malpractices. There are shops, ostensibly pharmacists, in Australian cities which deal chiefly and largely in abortifacients. They also deal in instruments for a like purpose—so that where one begins and the other ends, a line cannot be drawn. Newspaper advertisements that lead up to the one lead up to the other, for the end is the same—homicide.

85. I therefore submit to Your Excellency, for the information of the Government, reports of actual investigations into the evil doings in this regard that are current, and add to them extracts from the Report of the New South Wales Royal Commission already mentioned. It must here be reiterated that there is no ground for belief that one Australian State differs materially from another in these practices. The same laws and customs prevail, and the same deadly epidemic persists in them all. "The tragedies of the newspapers" permit glimpses now and then, but these are mere negligible fractions of the evil. The facts adduced of more advanced decay, as those of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Providence (Rhode Island), of Lancashire, and of Ontario, only give cause for extra anxiety and more earnest attention to the search for and securing of a remedy. It will be recognised that one kind of thread only is revealed by each department of this investigation—immorality not merely sexual. These threads I shall endeavour to bring together in the conclusions to this Report; and if the several chapters should be found tautological, that also is with the intent of exhibiting to the mind of the reader the necessity for extirpating the carcinoma, and not to indicate another palliation, a cloaking of the destructive malady. We are far down the slope of Avernus; and though it be a work and a need to revoke the steps, we may hope that it is not all too late.

The Newspapers and Organised Homicide.

86. To make sure beyond captious dispute of the nature of the advertisements of which some photographs are herein supplied, I caused correspondence to be conducted with the "nurses" who are allowed by our laws to carry on secret cures. A friend and his brave wife undertook to carry out an interview with the woman of the 3,000 successes, an interview preceded and appointed by interchange of letters in what must be the usual way. On the table of the New South Wales Royal Commission were laid hundreds of similar letters by an officer of police, the Chief Commissioner of Police being himself a member of the Commission. There were alleged copies of diplomas of many great hospitals, instructions as to time and place of attendance, applications, answers, costs of operations, and, literally, market quotations often stated very low. Together with the mass of documentary evidence were verbal details by the loyal officer as to the general system of working of these practitioners, for there is a general system. There were the advertisements by which the secret traffic is mainly driven (*vide infra*), year in, year out.

Peterson and Haines, II, 100: "Forensic Medicine."—A most essential reform in the prevention of abortion could be brought about by the Press. There is scarcely a paper, religious or secular, which does not contain the advertisement of a means to procure abortion. In the papers of great cities the name and address of those who will undertake this crime are daily published and widely circulated.

87. The names of probably honest nurses carrying on lawful practice are placed side by side in these advertising columns with those well known for years to the police, and whose announcements signify their character to persons requiring them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—Prof. KILLERY, Renowned American Clairvoyant and Psychometrist, may be consulted on business, private matters, etc., at 105 Phillip-st., near Bond-st., daily, 9 to 8. Tests invited.

GORDON FOSTER. Clairvoyant, 148 Glenmore-st., Paddington (late Victoria-st., Pitts Pk.). "Bus to dr."

HENRY JONES. Psychometrist, etc., 7 and 8, corner Market and Pitt st.

KIND Lady, care baby box, healthy, easy terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOSEPHINE. Crystal Clairvoyant, Palmist. Hours, 11 to 6. Late Hatter's Arc, now 32 Roy. Arc, Pitt-st. e.

MORIARTY'S Tourist Agencies, 255 Pitt-st., Sydney, and 121 Spring-st., Melb. Trav. call, save money.

MADAME ZEPHYR. Palmist, France. Clairvoyance, Complexion and Hair Specialist, 25 Royal Arc.

MISS CARLENT. high-class Clairvoyant, consulted at Harbourside Shop, daily, 443 Oxford-st., Pitt-st. e.

MADAME BELL. Clairvoyante, Palmist, may be consulted to-day fr. 11 till 9. 29 Imperial Arcade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADAME MARCELLE. Clairvoyante, Palmist.—Dly. 11 to 9, advice all matters, 26 Commonwealth-st.

MADAM HERSCHEL. Questions answered by post; these questions, 5s; letters personal, 3s. Harbourside.

MADAME RENUZ. Scientific Palmist and Clairvoyant, also Skin and Hair Spec., King-st. Arcade.

MME. LERNAINE. Clairvoyant, sittings, dly. Mews, W. Fr. eggs 15 Cleveland-st., off New-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NICE little girl will be cared for and educated by lady of means. Home, Heralds.

REFINED Couple with Care of nice Baby Girl, from 2 years. Part, Mrs. W. E. Boyce, P.O. W'lybra.

WANTED. Kind person to care baby 6 months. H. I. J., North Sydney P.O.

MRS. SOALES. Clairvoyant—Circles nightly, 7 o'clock, daily, 11 till 5. 20 King-st. Arcade, Georgetown, and daily, 212 Parramatta-st., Parramatta.

Attention is specially drawn to the tender lives here offered (with added money every time) to those who will make away with them. *Vide* pages 81, 85, 86. Children of various ages are thus offered from day to day. A recent one was of a "little girl, just able to walk." The head of the Government Department for the Protection of Children said to me, "There is no doubt that great numbers of children are done to death." It can be done on easy terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—Professor KILLERY, Renowned American Clairvoyant and Psychometrist, may be consulted on business, private matters, etc., at 105 Phillip-st., near Bond-st., daily 9 to 8. Tests invited.

TWENTIES for the purchase of old Sizing Machines, chimes, and bibles, tobacco, brass, Root Ma, Wilson, Peckler, and Co., Park-st., Alexandria.

SPIRITUALISM.—Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, daily, Science nightly, 279 Pitt-st., upstairs, side entrance.

MADAME ZEPHYR. Palmist and Trance Clairvoyant, Complexion and Hair Spec., 25 Royal Arcade.

GORDON FOSTER. Clairvoyant, 139 Glenmore-st., Paddington, 10 till 8. 1d bus to dr. from G.P.O.

JOSEPHINE. Crystal Clairvoyant and Palmist, late Hatter's Arc, now 32 Royal Arc, Pitt-st. e.

SPIRITUALISTS. Advance and Research Societies, Leitch House—Meets. Tonight, 8. Inquiries inv.

SPIRITUALISM.—Mrs. M. Francis, Science Tonight, at 8. 60 King-st., Newtown, opp. Fitzroy-st.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—Mrs. HUGHES, tonight and Fri., 7 till 9. Daily from 11. 60 City-st., city.

MADAME BELL. Clairvoyante, Palmist. Daily 10 till 6. 38 Imperial Arcade, Pitt-st.

MADAME CORLE. well known Clairvoyante, Palmist, 31 Bay-st., 4 doors Grace Bros.

MADAME FERGUSON. Phenologist, Palmist. 51 3/4 Broadway. Hours, 10-6.

MISS CARLENT. high-class Clairvoyant, Science Palmist, daily, 11 to 9. 413 Oxford-st., Pa.

MADAME LEONI. Gifted Clairvoyant, 161 Campbell-st., one door Crown-st., Surry Hills.

HUNT BENDALL. Clairvoyant. Science nightly, 7.30. Private daily, 36 Bligh-st., Newtown.

CLAVEYANT.—Mr. Boileau. Priv. readings daily, science to-night. 29 Misericordia-st., Newtown.

CONSULT Mme. De Soliers, Gifted Palmist, Clairvoyante, 15 Imperial Arcade, Bays, 11 to 9.

A SPLENDID CHANCE is offering for a Provision Store in the new Redfern Markets, opening on Saturday next, and Christmas Eve. Bulls, 2s each.

THE

W

W

T

T

NURSE SPENCER. Holbush, receives Ladies during Accommodation, terms moderate, home comforts, 95 Cleveland-st., near Elizabeth-st., city-side.

NURSE LE SCOTCHNE. Consulting Nurse, Removed to Cleveland-st., near Elizabeth-st., city-side.

NURSE CALANAN. 725 Bourke-st., S.W.—exactly home comfort, careful nursing, moderate fees.

NURSE CARTER'S. Private Home for Ladies, Accommodation, 43 Glenmore-st., nr. Oxford-st., Bond.

NURSE MEYER (widow). priv. Home for lady during Accouch, terms mod. 43 Liberty-st., Bond.

NURSE'S HOME for SALE, large house, roomy, 15 yrs. let. M. Miron, G.P.O., city.

NURSING wanted. Mrs. Gill, of Goulburn. P.O., Enmore.

NURSE SETRIGHT (Certificated) has superior Accommodation for ladies during accouchement. Outdoor cases attended. ASHLEY, 43 Regent-st., Paddington, near Oxford-st. Terms moderate.

MRS. LAVENDER. late of Glenmore-st., Professional Nurse and Accouchement, receives Patients requiring Nurse or Med. Attendance, at Park House, 134 Flinders-st., Moore Park, Sydney. Over 2000 cases success. att'd.

An Editorial Comment.

The high rate of infant mortality—that is to say, of the deaths of babies under one year in age—combined with the low and falling birth-rate, means just this. As a nation we are slipping down that precipice of degeneracy that brought destruction on the Assyrians, Greeks and Rome. Men were wanting and for the want of men those empires perished.

Something like one child out of every seven born succumb before one year of

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RIVED, after a most successful tour through America, the original Madame ZEPHYR, Palmist and Trance Clairvoyant, Hair and Skin Specialist, Superlunary Hair Rem. by electrolysis, 23 Royal Arc.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—Professor KILLERY, Renowned American Clairvoyant and Psychometrist, may be consulted on business, private matters, etc., at 105 Phillip-st., near Bond-st., daily 9 to 8. Tests invited.

PROFESSOR CARL ZENHO. Japanese Scientist, 40-joinments necessary. Call or write, 233 Forbes-st., off Oxford-st.

LEONORA LEIGH. Crystal Clairvoyante and Palmist (late Q. V. Markets), 6 Royal Arcade, Geo-st. east.

GORDON FOSTER. Clairvoyant, 139 Glenmore-st., Paddington, 10 till 8. 1d bus to dr. from G.P.O.

MADAME BIENZI. Scientific Palmist and Clairvoyant, also Skin and Hair Spec., King-st., Arcade.

MRS. HAMILTON. American Palmist, Graduate to Grave. Letters answered. 15 Shepherd-st., city.

MADAME ADELL. the wonderful Clairvoyante, Lady of Surry Hills, 453 Bourke-st., Surry Hills, nr. Oxford-st.

MRS. LA SOLARIS. Clairvoyante and Exp. 1st Lady Palmist, sittings daily 11.9 p.m. 15 Imp. Arc.

MADAME CORLE. well-known Clairvoyant, Palmist, in Bay-st., four doors Grace Brothers.

MISS DE MESTRE. Clairvoyant, 472 Crown-st., Surry Hills. Daily, 10 to 5; meetings nightly.

CLAIRVOYANT. Mrs. HUGHES, daily from 11. 60 City-st., city.

MADAME BELL. Clairvoyante, Palmist, daily, 11 till 9. 29 Imperial Arcade, Pitt-st.

PAIMISTRY.—Madame WIEN will be in Sydney with 29th January. 29 Regent-st., city.

HUNT BENDALL. Clairvoyant, science, nightly, 7.30. Private daily, 36 Bligh-st., off Misericordia-st., Newtown.

CLAIRVOYANT.—Mr. Boileau. Science, tonight, private reading daily, 29 Misericordia-st., Newtown.

PALMISTRY. Clients compl. unadorned with 12. Cabot. Myst. Astro. Advice, bus. 33 King-st., Mews.

WIDOWED Mother, desires kind Lady to adopt her Baby from birth. Particulars, R.O.A., Hay-st. P.O.

WANTED. kind Motherly Person to Adopt Baby Girl 15 months old. W. A. North, 3000

89. It is hard to understand how rich men, or any men who care to face their fellows, choose to receive from day to day such a stream of blood-stained coin. Three years ago, members of the Royal Commission privately expostulated, but the stream flows on, a little wider than before. In one column appears the advertisement, in another the oft-reported tragedy. We receive the story in plain print upon our breakfast tables of the sowing to the flesh, and the reaping of corruption. Seed-time and harvest all the year round. Speaking recently to an eminent, brave, and philanthropic surgeon, one of the New South Wales Royal Commission, who has served the cause of humanity in two military campaigns, as also in long, active, and honorable Australian practice, he remarked, "Yes, we (surgeons) see the consequences every day—every day."

90. The details of the visits to those criminals, who live in ease outside our half-empty gaols, are not essential to this Report. The courageous lady who accompanied her husband in the quest was literally sickened, upon returning to the open street, by the atmosphere of villany she had just left. There, in the "Private Hospital," was an old woman, much over 60, an Australian "Sarah Gamp," fat, strong, hard-faced, wholly callous, calculating, and full of cupidity. The letters purposely indicated easy circumstances, therefore she drove a hard bargain with the apparently nervous and timid man, who was only "anxious to save a scandal." On top of 10 guineas for herself, and 10 "for the doctor," there was talk of "25 guineas for a specialist, in case of complications." Had the case been real, there would probably have been complications. That "nurse," who had "been in the business, but not always *this* business, for fifty years," said she had attended to "seven ladies in one day," which was quite credible. My friend's wife said, "The woman dealt with the matter with the same cold indifference as of a butcher cutting off chops." It is only too probable that the figure claimed, 3,000, is an under-statement. But that they were all "successes," in respect of not losing the mothers' lives also, is utterly incredible. Secrecy reigns over the whole horror. The "nurses'" names, the names of the agents—chiefly palmists and astrologers, who are the pimps for these creatures, and who also advertise continuously—are usually false. The "doctor" is unknown, and even unseen. And the advertisements continue.

The Every-day Story.

TWO DEATHS FROM THE SAME CAUSE.

The circumstances connected with the death of Emily Gordon, a young married woman, living apart from her husband, were investigated by the Coroner yesterday. Mrs. Gordon came down from Tamworth, and last month took a situation at a George-street restaurant. About the end of the month she complained of being ill, and her employer suggested that she should go to her sister's home for a rest. Instead of doing that she took lodgings in Gloucester-street, but as her condition became serious, she on April 3 went to the Sydney Hospital, where she died on the following morning from blood poisoning. The Coroner found that death was due to blood poisoning, which had been brought about by mechanical means; but he was unable to say by whom the illegal act was performed.

An inquest was held concerning the death of Kate Brodie, 24, a single woman, which took place at a house in Riley-street, city, on Sunday. The young woman resided at Peak Hill. She left home for Sydney on March 21. A couple of days later she went to the residence of a Mrs. Knight, in Riley-street, and secured a room. On Saturday night last she complained of being very ill, and on the following morning Mrs. Knight found her dead in bed, death being due, according to the doctor, to blood-poisoning, brought about by mechanical means. A verdict was returned in accordance with the medical testimony.

The Church and Racial Decay.

91. The Bishop of London, at St. Paul's Cathedral, 19th October, 1905, said:—

"I view the diminution of the birth-rate with dismay. It has dropped from 34·3 per 1,000 of the population in 1874-78, to 28 per 1,000 in 1901, notwithstanding that the marriage-rate has increased. Unfortunately the decline in the number of births is not counterbalanced by an increase of quality. Crime and lunacy are more prevalent, and it is questionable if the national physique is anything like what it was. A blight has gradually spread over the middle-class population of the land, and the true wealth of the nation—the full-healthful, bright-eyed, and happy-hearted children—have more or less gone down before it.

It is to stem this gigantic evil that I summon the forces of the Church to-day. The Roman Church—all honor to it—has never wavered in condemning such prevention of conception as a sin, and it would ill become the Church of England to condemn less clearly a practice which, if continued, must eat away the heart and drain away the life-blood of our country." Touching on the prevalence of secret commissions in trade, and the temptations which such a system provided for dishonesty, the Bishop stated that, "Though there was no reason to assume that English trade was universally, or even generally, infected by the poison of dishonest competition, it would be idle to suppose that there was no genuine evidence of the wide-spread prevalence of such dishonesty, and of terrible difficulties in avoiding it, on the part of large numbers both of employers and employed who desired to keep themselves free from taint.

And with no uncertain voice he told his hearers that "They must learn themselves, and teach others, to live the simple, harder, life of their forefathers, for unless they amended their ways their glorious heritage must surely slip from their nerveless fingers."

How

How "the Law" regards Fœticide by Drugs.

(See next page.)

92. Mrs. Harle's Pansy Packet. This is an alteration from **Tansy Packet**, sold formerly under the same proprietary name. She had a shop in George-street, Sydney, and another in King-street, Newtown. In the Newtown business she was prosecuted and fined £20 for selling abortifacient pills and mixtures. The latter were found to be crude compounds of strong abortives unscientifically mixed. She was punished, not because the pills were fœticial, but because they contained substances (poisons) which may only be sold by persons registered by the Pharmacy Board. Thus from a slight commercial error which common prudence would correct, a homicidal trade brought her within the reach of the halting law. But she can place herself within legal protection by choosing out of a wider range, non-scheduled poisons, and sell them like **Westcott's** or **Towle's** pills, or under any faked "doctor's" name, at her own sweet will. She can sell them, like the rest, for "irregularity," of which child-bearing is a usual cause. They will not cure irregularity of any kind, but that is merely legal fiction sanctioned by trade custom. In the current phrase—others do it all round, she may as well do it too. Commercially, however, there is scarcely a saving to be made by compounding and getting-up the poisons unscientifically. A reference to page 58 of Parke, Davis, & Co.'s 1905 catalogue, already mentioned, shows a wide choice of abortion pills, which list can be enlarged at will. As they are quoted so low as 4s. 6d. for 500 pills, the margin is sufficiently tempting.

93. Homicide from day to day.**Safe and Unfailing Remedy for Women.****MRS. T. JACKSON**

Begs to Announce that her **SAFE and UNFAILING REMEDY** is positively the only one in **AUSTRALIA** upon which strict reliance can be placed. Its efficiency to **RESTORE REGULARITY**—irrespective of the duration of obstruction—is beyond a question of dispute. It does not in the slightest degree interfere with domestic duties.

APPLY WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL.

MRS. T. JACKSON, as **MIDWIFE**, offers Best Private Accommodation to Ladies during confinement. **TERMS LOW.** Special advantages offered.

For particulars, write and enclose Two Shillings stamps to—

Mrs. T. JACKSON,**Terry Street,****TEMPE, SYDNEY.**

R. R. Richardson, General Printer, Terry Street, St. Peter.

This is a photographic reproduction of the circular stated by the convict Jackson to have been drawn for her by a legal firm of "high respectability." See page 85.

BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS.

WIFE'S HANDBOOK. Illus. Latest Information for the Married, 1s. posted, 1s. 2d. Bear, 15 Park-st. Sydney.

FRUITS OF PHILOSOPHY.—Becant-Bradlaugh's prosecuted Book, genuine edition, 1s. posted, 1s. 2d. Bear, 15 Park-st. Sydney's Cheapest Book . . . ore.

BOOK OF NATURE. Illustrated Marriage Guide. New 1905 Edition, 2s. 6d. posted, R. Bear, Park-st.

NERVOUSNESS. Its Nature, Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment, 1s. 2d. Bear, 15 Park-st.

MOLL FLANDERS. Reprinted from Original Edition, posted, 1s. 2d. R. Bear, 15 Park-st.

CONFESSIONS OF A SYDNEY BARMAID. 1s. 2d. Disclosures of Maria Monk, 1s. 6d. Bear, 15 Park-st.

SILENT FRIEND.—Advice to Single and Married, 1s. 6d. Sir R. Bear, 15 Park-st.

At the same place are sold preventives and similar objects.

LADIES.

CALL OR WRITE FOR PARTICULARS OF OUR FAMOUS REMEDIES.

THE PARISIAN DRUG CO.**13 BOND STREET, SYDNEY**

Established in N.S.W. 14 years.

Here are sold preventives and abortifacients. The proprietor, a man named Hart, has been prosecuted, but the business continues as before, and is advertised daily.

Woman's Friend.

MADAM KRUTZ'S RELIABLE PILLS Warranted to Give Satisfaction in Every Case and have Never Been Known to Fail 3s. and 6s. per box, securely packed. **MARSHALL BROS.**, Chemists, Park-street, Sydney; and **R. J. POULTON**, Chemist, 77 Bourke-street, Melbourne.

This advertisement appears daily.

MEDICAL.

DR. MARTIN, M.D.,
Etc.CONSULTING PHYSICIAN in all DISEASES
OF MEN AND WOMEN.Specialist in Private, Skin, Nervous, and
Genito-Urinary Complaints.SPECIAL NOTICE.—Dr. Martin's Five Lec-
tures (Ventricles, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Sex-
maternities, and Impotence), forming a com-
plete epitome of the "Sexual Disorders," may
be had for 2s. 6d. post free."PRESS EXTRACTS."—The Australian Press
on Dr. Martin's publications. Post Free.
"SPECIMEN PAGES."—A glimpse of what
"The Diseases of Men and Women" is like.
Thirty-two pages, fully illustrated. Posted
Free for 2 stamps.Consulting Hours: 12 to 4 daily; Evenings,
7 to 9.Note Address—"ELMLEY HOUSE,"
151 Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park, Sydney.**DR. WESTCOTT'S AMENORRHOEA PILLS.**
2s and 4s; by post 3s and 5s.
Sold by All Chemists, and Wholesale Elliott Bros.,
and Australian Drug Coy., Sydney.**MEN, CONSULT W. G. CAINS, 4 Pitt-street.**
Consultations Free. It will pay you to come
direct or send for his remedies. Dr. MILES G.
MIXTURE, a Certain Cure in a few days. Cains'
FOS PONE, a Brain and Nerve Tonic. Dr. SMITH'S
AMENORRHOEA PILLS, 2s and 10s boxes, always
reliable.**DEAFNESS Cured by Electricity:** simple, safe, and
harmless; book free. The Vernon Co., 60
Hunter-st., Sydney.**LADIES' PANSY PACKET, 2s 3d posted.** Vitality
Pills, for restoring lost power, 2s 6d, 6s. Corn
Cure, for Hard and Soft Corns, 1s 1d. Dr. Beney's
Healing Ointment, 1s 3d and 2s 3d. Hair Dye, Brown,
Black, Blonde, best on market, 3s 3d posted. N. F.
BENNET (late Mrs. J. N. Harle), 513 George-street,
Sydney.

"Westcott's Pills No. 1 are potassium per-
manganate; No. 2 are colocynth and aloes."—
V. M. HAMLET. "Pansy Packet" is a
packet of pansy.

Invaluable to Ladies.

TOWLE'S
PENNYROYAL **PILLS**
AND STEELwill quickly correct all irregularities, all obstructions, and
relieve all distressing symptoms. The World knows no
such preparation for Ladies as this invaluable specific,
justly calledThere is
Nothing
to
Equal
Them**WOMAN'S
UNFAILING
FRIEND**Nor
Anything
so
Widely
Known.having benefited the sex to an extent which can only be
told by those who have suffered and experienced

THEIR PRICELESS VALUE

Regularly USED and implicitly TRUSTED.

75 Years' Reputation.

The Oldest and ONLY Reliable Remedy.

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout Australasia.

Sole Proprietors

E. T. TOWLE & CO., Mfrs. Chemists,
66, Long Row, Nottingham, Eng.

These abortion pills, Westcott's and others,
are advertised and sold freely in New Zealand
after having been prohibited by Ordinance,
which Ordinance was suddenly revoked. They
are also sold in Australia.

94. In our Family Magazines.

**A WOMAN'S
BAD TEMPER
Cured by**

Medical Scientists of the present day aver that a woman's bad temper is
very often not the result of ungovernable passion, but rather the mere outward
indication of inward physical illness. Those who have had any medical or hos-
pital experience know this to be only too true. Thousands of women suffer
great pain from inward trouble, and continue to suffer year after year. They
go to doctor after doctor; but medicines and treatment don't seem to do them
any good. They get cranky and irritable, and are a source of trouble to them-
selves and a worry to their friends. This is far from being a satisfactory
state of affairs. Surely in these days of advanced specialisation it is absurd
to confess that there is no positive remedy for this within the reach of all.
There is. That now well-known specific, the Orange Lilly Remedy, will rapidly and
certainly cure the inward trouble. This is no mere assertion. It is a statement
which can, happily, be backed up by abundance of sworn proof—the letters of
many women all over Australia, who are devoutly thankful that they got to
know of the wonderful Orange Lilly Remedy. If you want to know more
about this, write to us to-day for the valuable little Booklet, "WOMAN'S
GUIDE TO HEALTH." Post Free, on receipt of 3d in stamps; or call.

The COONLEY MEDICINE CO., W.B.,
177 LIVERPOOL-STREET, HYDE PARK, SYDNEY.**THE COMPLAINING WIFE**

miserable in the extreme. Continuing, he said, "Had it not been for the sake of our little child, I
would have cleared out long ago." Asked the reason for all this, he mentioned that his wife was al-
ways ill and sickly; always suffering from some pain or ache, and continually in the hands of the
doctors. Every penny he had saved went in doctor's bills. His wife was unable to perform her house-
hold duties, and was ever ready to nag and storm at him without the least provocation.

This is a sad story, but a true one, and is typical of the conditions of many homes to-day. It can
be remedied. The wife is suffering from inward physical weakness, due perhaps to ignorance regard-
ing the requirements of her health and constitution. There are hundreds of cures for women's spe-
cial troubles and illnesses, but heretofore the difficulty has been to find a remedy that is inexpensive,
yet sure. The "Orange Lilly Treatment" comes as a boon and a blessing, and is a positive cure. This
is a bold assertion, but what we say we will carry out. Send for Valuable Booklet "Woman's Guide
to Health," post free, on receipt of 3d in stamps. Write or call personally.

The Coonley Medicine Company, W.B., 177 Liverpool-st., Hyde Park, Sydney.

In a law case reported the other
day, the husband, in giving evi-
dence, stated his home life was

BABY IN THE HOME.

When there's a baby in the home there's inconvenience occasionally—but that is compensated for in the fact that the Little King fills his mother's heart with joy and swells his father's bosom with pride. With some married women we sometimes hear that such things cannot be. Owing to some apparent defect of nature, they are told, they cannot fulfil the highest functions of married life—the bringing into the world of a healthy living child.

HOPE



FOR ALL

More often than not this is a horrid mistake, as hundreds of women in Australia can testify to-day. If you have been told it is not for you to become a mother, don't believe it till you have tried the famous ORANGE LILY REMEDIES. No operations or instrument treatment necessary. A simple home treatment, which is perfectly safe and reliable. Write to-day for particulars. Booklet free on receipt of 2d stamp for postage.

Coonley Medicine Co., W.B.,
177 Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

It is called a "great herbal discovery" but the Orange Lily consists of soluble capsules containing boracic acid. The use of these cannot be described here; but reference can be made to the Second Volume of the New South Wales Royal Commission.

The "Coonley Medicine Co." is a branch of an alleged American medical institute, distributes quantities of circulars, and undertakes different kinds of secret services for women. The key "W.B." means *Woman's Budget*, the family magazine whence these were taken. There is a great variety of these advertisements, and they appear in many newspapers.

The Course of National Suicide.

95. The evidence of surgeons and physicians who treat diseases both of body and mind is herein adduced, and much could be added to prove the natural declension were it needed. Even in the short period from 1890 to 1900, only ten years, the fall in productiveness, the loss by decline of natural immigration, so to speak, was in New South Wales, $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Victoria, $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; South Australia, $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. West Australia had the highest influx per 1,000 of the population, and New Zealand the lowest.

96. The figures in juxtaposition are:—

AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION BY BIRTH, PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

	1890.	1900.	1905.	The Rate of 1890 was higher by—
				Per cent.
New South Wales	35.36	27.43	26.72	32
Victoria	33.60	25.79	24.83	$35\frac{1}{2}$
Queensland	37.15	30.19	25.92	$43\frac{1}{2}$
South Australia	33.27	25.81	23.82	$39\frac{1}{2}$
West Australia	36.89	30.83	30.30	$21\frac{1}{2}$
Tasmania	{ Not available. }		28.16	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	{ 1895— }		29.33	of 1895—
	{ 31.02 }			

97. Otherwise stated, to put figures back to the scale of only a short decade previously (1900 to 1890), there would require to be 2,891 more births in every 10,000 births for New South Wales. The others in somewhat similar proportion. That is to say, on the figures for Victoria, for a population of 1,200,000, contained by either of the two largest States, we should have an extra annual immigration of our own flesh and blood of about 9,400 souls. That represents the drop in ten years, or an annual loss, in each of those States, of 9,400 people and more. Compared with fifteen and twenty years back the figures show a worse decline. All this is not intended to imply that there is any hope of a restoration to the national vitality of a few years ago. That would involve moral changes and a recognition of ethical principles which are intimately bound up with the perpetuity of the race. For that we cannot hope. It has been truly said that, in this regard, appeals to national feeling, patriotism and the like, are of no avail. The conclusion which any thoughtful spectator is driven to by a world-wide contemplation of the consequences of unnatural interferences, is that the Primordial Intelligence had such foresight as to provide that, where individuals or nations come into conflict with it, these persons and peoples must succumb. A curse is sometimes physical, but it may be more terrible when it is only arithmetical.

98. I am indebted to Mr. J. B. Trivett, F.R.A.S., F.S.S., Registrar of Friendly Societies, Sydney, for the letter on page 45. From it, from what has preceded, and from the whole of the evidence submitted in this Report, it should be plain that energetic interference on behalf of the Legislature, the Administration, and the Judiciary is demanded in order to preserve those influences which make for racial prosperity. A very large part of society has regard for duty, and acknowledges a Law superior to all written ordinances. But the health, morals, and lives of these people are subject to continual assault from secret influences which are pressed into ceaseless and ever-expanding activity by newspaper and other announcements. Just because of the enormous losses to society shown herein, there is demand to antagonise the forces of anarchism and death, wholly regardless of commercial interests that acquire great cash gains from treason and homicide.

99. A striking decline is exhibited by South Australia, which showed a birth-rate of 39 in 1885, falling to 24 last year, an interval of twenty years.* Accurately, where 10,000 are born there now, 16,385 were born at the previous rate. To get back to the old rate, the State would require 64 per cent. more births per 1,000 of population than now. No one expects that; on the contrary, a further decline is indicated. An actuary can explain how decline involves further decline by unfavourable alteration of the age-constitution of the people. True, the marriage-rate has declined in that State. It was nearly 8 per 1,000 of population in the former year, and just 7 per 1,000 in the latter. Yet what a tale of homicide of the unborn is revealed by the later figures! And we all clamour, with good reasons, for immigration.



Compare with our Neighbours.

100. Java, an island of 50,000 square miles, half the area of New Zealand, or somewhat more than half the area of Victoria, contains 30,000,000 inhabitants with a high annual rate of increase not precisely ascertainable.

Japan, islands with a total area of 148,000 square miles, less than half that of New South Wales, contains 48,000,000 inhabitants, with an annual increase, the rate tending to enlarge, of half a million people.

The ratio of increase in population in New South Wales and Queensland was 250 per cent. better in 1881 than in 1901; in Victoria it was 400 per cent. better.

Unless the progress of decay can be in some way arrested, or countervailed by the saving of life, or both, the birth and death rates must approximate in measurable time, and the birth-rate will become the lower of the two, as seen amongst the native-born in Rhode Island and some other Anglo-Saxon communities. That is to say, unless the spread of unnatural practices—genesic frauds—be checked by morals and laws, together with actual, active State protection of life and health—

foetal,

* Data supplied by Commonwealth Statistician. His precise figures are 39.03 and 23.82 respectively.

fœtal, infantile, adolescent, and adult—our Australian nation has its doom in full view. Morals and laws ought to be interchangeable terms—the two a pleonasm—but to that declaration manchesterism is ever in essential and irreconcilable antagonism.

The example of France.

101. Of the 87 Departments 63 show actual decline in number of population in the five years, March, 1896, to March, 1901. The remaining 24 show slight increases, chiefly accounted for by immigration, foreigners not naturalised forming over $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total population. Between the years 1811 and 1820 the average annual surplus of births over deaths was 5.7 per thousand of population; between 1851 and 1860 it was 2.9; and between 1881 and 1885 it was 1.6. Thus the ratio was twice cut in half. The average number of births per marriage was (1881-5) about 3; in 1891 it was 2.1. The year 1900 showed 26,000 more deaths than births; but there is still, in general, a small yearly surplus. The marriage-rate is about stationary, and is similar to that of Australia, 7 to 8 per 1,000 of population. If divorces, which increase in number, be deducted, marriages are declining. As the people born during the three-per-marriage period constitute the adult population, the age-constitution is much more favourable than that which will shortly ensue by reason of the two-per-marriage change. The number of possible mothers is yearly less; the number of possible marriages—therefore of probable marriages—will be less, and as the death-rate rises because of the advancing age of those born during the three-per-marriage period, it will surpass the birth-rate, and the actual decline in population thereby involved will be more marked as time proceeds. All that unless there be a great recovery in fecundity, which is improbable, for the contrary is indicated.

102. The marriage-rate of South Australia is somewhat lower than that of France, and the birth-rate of the two is approximating. Indeed, the natural immigration in Australia generally, and of New Zealand, has fast declined towards the French level. This falling-off is the more remarkable, because the age-constitution of the population of these younger countries is so much more favourable as to involve a low death-rate mistakenly attributed to climate and hygiene alone. In due time after the fall in our vitality figures there will be a rise in our mortality figures.

103. It is somewhat rashly concluded that "crowding into towns" is the cause of the refusal to perpetuate a nation. Our towns in Australia are not crowded. People live, by families, in separate houses, with ever extending suburbs. The home is usual, the tenement-house exceptional. And in France there are only 71 towns with over 30,000 inhabitants, only one larger than Sydney or Melbourne, and only two others approximating these.

104. As our vitality-rates correspond more nearly with those of France than with those of any other European country, with present likelihood of closer approach, it is hoped that the contemplation of advanced decadence may afford another reason for protecting the health and lives of Australian mothers, girls, babies, and embryos against the insidious attacks of secret-drug packers, and of quacks in general. And this even though it clash with foreign mercantile interests.

105. M. Thiers, before he became President of the present French Republic, wrote: "The first duty of a nation is to educate its children." He would have hit the mark in the exact centre if he had said, "The first duty of a nation is to have children." They are sweet fruits of philosophy of the most ancient type. Mrs. Annie Besant's "Fruits of Philosophy" are those of the most modern type. This philosophy, falsely so called, dating from 1885, has led our nation into a slough of despond whence it may never be extricated.

106. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Figures are for the lands forming the present territory of each country respectively:—

Total Population.			
Census, France.		Census, Germany.	
1906	39,252,000	1905	60,605,000
1901	38,962,000	1900	56,367,000
Increase in 5 years	290,000		4,238,000
			<i>Increases</i>

Increase for Five Years ending

1901	444,000	1900	4,087,000
1896	175,000	1895	2,851,000
1891	124,000	1890	2,570,000
1886	546,000	1885	1,622,000
1881	766,000	1880	2,507,000

Population of France (as above) and of Germany (as above).

Census.		Census.	
1801	26,931,000	1816	24,833,000
1821	29,871,000	1820	26,294,000
1841	33,401,000	1840	32,787,000

Census of France.

107. The Census of 1906 in its details will only be available after some years of preparation. I have given above the gross figures just to hand (February, 1907), but extract the following from the "Résultats Statistiques du Recensement Général de la Population, effectué le 24 Mars, 1901; Tome IV; Population Présente; Résultats Généraux; Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1906," page 83:—

Eliminating foreign residents and naturalised foreigners, the population increased from 36,070,000 in 1876, to 37,195,000 in 1901, or an average of only one-fortieth per cent. per annum, and even that minimal gain has declined. The lines will soon cross, and then will be witnessed an accelerated decline in the actual number of living French people.

The position is well known, often discussed, and deeply regretted by patriotic Frenchmen. The Paris *Figaro* recently wrote:—

If an increase in the birth-rate does not begin soon in England, she will, in sixty years from now, be in as terrible a position as we are.

108. The Census results are so elaborated as to cover 5,000 pages. The official Committee remark, towards the close of the *résumé* of their report:—

L'agglomération de la population dans les districts urbains, la prédominance croissante du sexe féminin, et parmi les femmes, la progression du nombre relatif des plus âgés, la diminution du nombre relatif de jeunes Français, se manifestent par des différences relativement considérables d'un recensement au suivant, et certaines de ces différences sont de nature à aggraver les préoccupations que fait naître le très faible accroissement du nombre des habitants. Aussi y a-t-il intérêt à maintenir la périodicité actuelle des recensements.

Le problème de la population n'éveille que des inquiétudes et appelle l'attention sur un peril chaque jour plus menaçant.

109. As the vitality figures and the outlook of Australasia are comparable only with those of France, of all European countries, the same remark applies, namely, that we should adopt a quinquennial periodicity for our census. "The problem of population can only awaken uneasiness, and calls attention to a peril that becomes every day more menacing."

110. In May, 1906, on page 1339, the editor of the *Lancet*, in a thoughtful article, remarks:—

The birth-rate in the Australian colonies and amongst British-Canadians is little higher than that of France, and unless the British become more fertile it is doubtful whether the British Empire will long remain British in anything but name.

111. Mankind does not know, probably will never know, how it is that under normal conditions there are more males born than females. But we see from the remarks of the French Census Committee that under the present interferences with Nature a serious abnormality occurs—amongst others that are adverse to reproduction of the race—more females are born than males. The *Lancet* points out that the same fatal symptom is manifesting itself in our own race. That tendency was shown recently to be most pronounced in marriages between members of the British aristocracy and rich American girls. Births of either sex were few, but of males a vanishing proportion. It is, however, not possible to check the authenticity of such a reckoning.

Social

Social Felo-de-se.

112. In the same journal, the judicial record of the profession (pages 247-8, of 1906), **Drs. Newsholme and Stevenson**, who investigated that question which will now remain with us to the end, call the exclusion or destruction of infantile life on the part of so many of our people "*social felo-de-se*." But the direct phrase seems preferable. It is spermicide, foeticide, and infanticide, all three. The first was regarded for ages as the unforgivable sin of Scripture, the crime of Onan. The others were always mortal sin, as a matter of course. But the report of the New South Wales Royal Commission, this Report, and the host of authorities whom I have consulted, show how widely the views of many persons—it is to be hoped not of the nation itself—have changed.

113. The two doctors named point to the greater fall in the number of births in the rural districts than in the urban districts of England. They also show, what has been elsewhere shown, that a first result of the fall in the birth-rate is a fall in the death-rate, which becomes to many people a misleading phenomenon. Further, that in Ireland the births from women between the ages of 15 and 45 are considerably more numerous than in England.

The late Mr. W. E. Gladstone and the Defeat of the Sacred Cause.

Dear Dr. Pomeroy,

I send a line of hearty good wishes for your renewed and apparently indefatigable efforts.

114. I have no title to examine or condemn and no competency to enter into particulars, most of all as regards the medical side of the subject. But I can find no words strong enough to express my sense of the sacredness of the cause to which your labours are devoted; or of the degradation which, if and in proportion as that cause should be defeated, threatens the whole human race within the range of the controversy.

I remain, my dear sir, with strong sympathy,

Faithfully yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Hawarden, September 2, 1890.

115. Rather more than twenty years have elapsed since the publication of the book, "*Ethics of Marriage*." The cause has met with uniform defeat in the countries within the range of the controversy, *i.e.*, Anglo-Saxondom, and Australasia most markedly of all. France, indeed, has led, and her decadence is as freely recognised at home as abroad. In all of them the carcinoma has greatly spread since Mr. Gladstone's day, and the cachexia of malignant disease has, through the circulation, invaded the parts of the body.

116. Dr. Pomeroy informed me that a religious newspaper, issued in that city of Boston which is acknowledged as a leader in thought and culture, had openly recommended genesic interference. In his book a clergyman and wife are mentioned who followed and inculcated the practice. They had one child, a son, an inefficient specimen, to put it mildly. "Would you like to know his subsequent history, for he is now 25 years old? Well, his parents centred their attention upon him and he was to be a model. But they could do nothing with him, make nothing out of him. At schools he failed, at college he failed, and at every occupation, however chosen or preferred, he failed again. He is now on a ranch in Texas, useless for anything, whither he was sent as a last resort, but with no practical probability of usefulness." The parents, like others, thought they had made a choice, but it was at best a chance, and there was not the recourse of training another child and of letting them train one another. The Founder of our civilisation inculcated the opposite course, welcomed and blessed the children, called them by terms of endearment, and used the furthestmost emphasis when He declared that unless the adults around Him became as (learned from) little children they should in no wise enter into His Kingdom. He made clear that that Kingdom—that regulation—was to be here, real and genuine and gentle, no chimera or imagination at all. We have the spectacle of a nation officially rejecting that Teacher and His philosophy, but reflection will show anyone that His rule of life must survive all opposition, for it is intimately related to the preservation of the race itself and of its purest motives. Therefore His words and the principle of them will live and will move the world when our own Anglo-Saxon race shall have followed, as it must, all others that have preceded it, to extinction and possible oblivion.

ness of the cause to which
your labours are devoted; on
of the expectations which, if carried
in proportion as that cause
should be defeated, threatens
the whole human race with
the scourge of the contrary.

Yours very devoted

with very respectfully

Truly yours

W. Gladstone

Heuricula

1. Sept. 1890

Dear Dr. Pomeroi

I need a view of history
goes within for your mind
and apparently indigestible.

efforts

I have no little to encourage
or encourage and no competing
or enter into particular; most
of all as regards the medical
side of the subject. But I can
find no words strong enough
to express my sense of the sacred-

118. As the case of racial destruction is stated, from specific observations of authorities, by the New South Wales Royal Commission, and again general facts are herein adduced, also from authorities, it would seem advisable to add two or three individual instances, which are often as striking as the more serious statistics. The latter are more serious because it can be said of each individual instance *post sed non propter*.

119. It was narrated at the New South Wales Royal Commission that a young couple had resolved not to have children for five years, a period that seems to have been often chosen. They used spermatocidal preparations. At the end of the sixth year, no sign appearing of the desired progeny, one of the surgeons was consulted and told of their wishes. After examination the surgeon said, "Madam, you can never have a child." There was some distress, and the husband asked whether an operation could be performed that would render maternity possible. The surgeon replied, "Madam, you cannot have a child so long as you live." Thus they had struck out their names from the book of life in the most literal and mundane sense.

120. Another young couple, finding that in the course of nature a child would be born to them, sought to destroy it by alleged abortifacient drugs. Other means were tried, but fear of death caused them to desist. The baby was born distorted and deformed. Then arose a passion or instinct upon the strength of which depends the existence of mankind, but of which as yet they had known nothing—parental affection. They "moved heaven and earth," as the phrase went, to save the child. And whenever either of them looks at the piteous figure, father or mother must say, "I did that."

121. Upon my travels, in one of the cities visited in this investigation, speaking with a man in executive authority, who is well informed upon the present subject and deeply concerned, he said, "I will tell you my own case. A society lady, hearing that my wife was pregnant, advised her to use certain means to destroy the embryo. The advice was followed, but the child was born at full time—an idiot. It died. In course of time my wife conceived again, and I ardently desired a son. That son was born—and is an idiot."

These instances could be multiplied a thousand-fold. Some are too distressing to narrate at all.

122. TORALD SOLLMANN, M.D., Professor of Pharmacology, University, Cleveland, Ohio. "Text-book of Pharmacology." Phila., Saunders, 1901:—

Certain volatile oils have a strong action on the alimentary canal, producing gastro-enteritis and, through this, hyperemia of the pelvic viscera. This has led to their employment for the procuring of criminal abortion, and they have a toxicological importance, since they are usually fatal through the gastro-enteritis before they produce the desired result.

He then supplies a list of the usual so-called abortifacient drugs—

Oil of savin, of tansy, and of pennyroyal enjoy a special reputation in this connection, but any other irritant produces the same result. The ebolic (expulsive) effect is only secondary to the gastro-enteritis, and the latter is very often fatal without accomplishing the object for which it was produced.

Mr. Sydney Webb and the Decline in Vitality.

123. Mr. Sydney Webb says, in his letter to the *Times* of 16th October, 1906:—

The average number of children to be expected from each marriage in England and Wales twenty-five years ago was at least three times as great as now.

It would be more satisfactory to have a proper analysis of authenticated statistics, instead of placing reliance upon irresponsible generalisations of the kind just quoted. If his statement be true, the fall is much more rapid than that of France, whilst the consequences to our nation, which is more widely spread and less self-contained, will be more disastrous. The conclusion is, however, indirectly supported by the apparently established fact of the decline amongst the so-called thrifty members of the Hearts of Oak and Royal Standard Societies, which is stated to be three times as bad as that of the average decline of the whole nation. The significance is plain.

124. Again, there is regret at the falling-off in the number of children attending the London schools, like our own case in Australia. But as they were not born, there is no occasion for surprise, and as it was the end intended there need be, from that point of view, no regret.

125. The phase that is much deplored by the *Times* contributors happens to be the one spot of light and hope in the gloom. It is stated that one-fourth of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom produce half the children. The crudity of this statement throws doubt upon the intended conclusion. We know without reckoning that a fourth,

fourth, or less, of the inhabitants produce all the children. What is probably meant is that after separating the population into sections, without regard to age or sex, certain of these sections, aggregating about one-fourth, produce half the children. It is not stated whether the divisions are made by religious denomination, by class, by nation (as English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Manx), or in what other way. But if it be a recognisable division with a degree of permanence, as would be the first or third, then a nation cannot wholly decay if that fourth maintain its prolificacy. It also means rapid decline and virtual extinction of the other three-fourths, whoever they are. If the fourth can preserve themselves from contamination by the doctrines and practices of the three-fourths, any regret at the decline and decay of the latter would be, to say the least, mitigated.

126. One thing is sure in the position, from the figures of the Registrar-General, namely, that these indicate decline, and an involved decline. Unless great moral change shall come over the British people, of which there is no indication, the decay which has already advanced so far and so rapidly, will continue down to and beyond the present French level.

Rapid Spread of the National Carcinoma—Nostrum for its Cure.

The Lancet, 10th November, 1906, page 1290, *et seq.*

LIMITATION OF ENGLISH FAMILIES.

127. . . . The opinion is expressed by Mr. Sydney Webb that the decline in the birth-rate is greater among the thrifty sections of the population than in the community at large; and he adduces in support of that opinion certain statistics from the **Hearts of Oak Friendly Society**, which contains more than a quarter of a million male adult members. Admission to membership of this society is limited to men in receipt of £1 4s. per week, a figure which excludes the unskilled worker and the agricultural labourer, and generally the lowest grade of skilled artisan. Among the provisions of this society is the "lying-in benefit," which secures a payment of £1 10s. for each confinement of a member's wife. From 1866 to 1880 the proportion of lying-in claims to membership rose slowly from 2,176 to 2,472 per 10,000. From 1881 to 1904 it continuously declined, reaching in the latter year 1,165 per 10,000. In this population of 1,250,000 persons, in all distinguished from the rest by the characteristic of thrift, the birth-rate has fallen off in the last decade by no less than 46 per cent.—a decline nearly three times as great as that of the English community generally. The records of a smaller society, the **Royal Standard Benefit Society**, similarly constituted, show almost identical results. If the members of these two societies had yielded proportionately as many births in 1904 as the members of 1880 had done in that year there would have been born to them nearly 70,000 instead of the 32,000 who actually saw the light. If the birth-rate in these 280,000 families of comparatively prosperous artisans had fallen in only the same degree as that of England and Wales generally there would have been born 50,000 babies instead of 32,000. As regards this point, Mr. Webb is convinced that the reader of the foregoing statements must accept the conclusion that the falling-off of the birth-rate, which has during the last twenty years deprived England and Wales of some 200,000 babies every year, is the result of deliberate intention on the part of the parents. The persistence and universality of the fall; the absence of any discoverable relation to unhealthy conditions, mental development, or physical deterioration; the remarkable fact that the fall has been greatest where it is known widely to be desired, the evidence that it accompanies, not extreme poverty, but social well-being, and that it is exceptionally marked where there are foresight and thrift, all this points in the same direction.

128. However, Mr. Webb declares that the conclusion to be drawn from his investigations is one of hope, not of despair. He argues that if the decline in the birth-rate had been due to physical degeneration we could not have coped with it, but that a deliberate volitional interference can at once be influenced by alteration of economic conditions. He goes on to specify the alterations which he desires, with a view of making it easier for people to undertake family responsibilities. Among these he alludes particularly to free medical attendance at parturition, to the gratuitous supply of milk for infants, to the provision of "free meals on demand" for nursing mothers, to the feeding of children at school, to the multiplication of maintenance scholarships for secondary technical education, and also to the extension of tax-supported higher schools at nominal fees, or even free. These alterations—which Mr. Webb himself admits to be revolutionary—are designed to alter the economic incidence of the burden of child-bearing. They would, according to him, leave the way open to the play of the best instincts of mankind—namely, the rearing of healthy children as a prime duty of citizenship. Mr. Webb's is a very ingenious statement of the case, and his proposed remedies for a great social evil follow directly upon that statement. But when we come to consider the effect of these remedies, in the unlikely event of their being adopted, we are constrained to declare that, in our judgment, the remedies would be worse than the disease. In almost every issue of *The Times* since the appearance of his first article there have appeared criticisms of Mr. Webb's proposals, which have been censured by the more important contributors to the debate either as Utopian or as definitely futile and injurious. We must range ourselves with his opponents. The unwisdom, and, indeed, the impossibility of Mr. Webb's suggested "endowment of motherhood" is, we think, established. His suggested alterations of existing economic conditions we do not condemn because they are definitely socialistic in tendency—we have seen too much good follow the application of doctrines which upon their early enunciation were called socialistic to be betrayed into so crude a way of dismissing the subject; but we think his views are utterly incompatible with the true progress and with the welfare of society. It is necessary that good citizens should have the responsibility of citizenship.

129. The sickly suggestion of Mr. Sydney Webb that the State shall purchase motherhood is a mere clutching at straws, the last resort of the desperate. It was tried and it failed in the obliterated nations of history.

Self-preservation is the first law of nations, not of the individual, as the wars of all time, and heroism in every sphere, have shown. And this investigation leads, as all others like it must lead, to the one conclusion, that interferences with racial procreation constitute an unforgivable sin in the terrestrial world. We know nothing of any other. Further, that when a nation by deliberate intent tolerates the inculcation of conceptional prevention and homicide, together with the trades and public announcements connected therewith, its extinction is sure.

130. Mr. Sydney Webb's hope is despair itself. But Anglo-Saxon nations have not gone so far, although they are plainly approaching the condition described. There is another hope, and the only apparent, which is that the national conscience, misled by false prophets—Stuart Mill,¹ Bradlaugh, Besant, and the leaders of the Manchester school—shall awake and demand the institution and administration of that "justice which elevates a people."

131. ¹ We observe a writer like Arsene Dumont viewing with concern that result in modern France which Mill and leaders of the Manchester school actually wished to see accomplished in England, namely, the general restriction of births.—"Western Civilisation," Benj. Kidd, p. 124.

Anglo-Saxon Decline in America.

"Adolescence": G. Stanley Hall, Ph.D., LL.D., President of Clark University, and Professor of Psychology and Pedagogy. New York, Appleton, 1905. Page 594, *et seq.*

132. V. Fecundity of Educated Women.—Here the matter is worse yet for educated women. Natality rates show the springs of natural growth or decay, and only the constant influx of foreigners prevents us from realising the ominous forebodings with which France is facing the problem of a steady decadence of birth-rates, which prompted and circulated such a book as Zola's "Fruitfulness." In a significant paper by Dr. Allen, on the New England family, which was the germ of American civilisation, and where for 200 years the homes were well-nigh models, it is shown how the birth-rate has steadily declined for half a century, and that at a very rapid rate, until it is lower than that of any European nation, France itself not excepted. In 1875, there were 359,000 families in Massachusetts; of these, 23,739 consisted of only one person, 115,456 of only two, and 140,974 of only three persons. Dr. Allen estimated that only one-half of the New England mothers could properly nurse their offspring, and that the number who could do so was constantly decreasing. While failure to do so might be often due to lack of wish, it was usually due to undeveloped mammary glands, feeble digestion, and nervousness. This state of things, he assures us, can be found to anything like the same extent nowhere else, and among no other race or nation in history. Foreign families, especially if they acquire property, approach this condition a few years after they land on our shores. The Jews and our grandmothers thought barrenness a curse; but now the bearing and rearing of large families is felt to belong to low life. Love of offspring is less intense; woman's organisation is changing under new conditions. Housekeeping, especially as a vocation, which used to be one of the most hygienic and ennobling occupations for body and mind, is despised and evaded, and the influence of home is diminishing. Modes of life are artificial and too expensive, so that marriages are later as well as fewer; the death-rate of infants among old New England families is increasing, and so are abortions and divorces. Invalids must make poor home-builders, poor husbands, wives, and worse fathers and mothers. From 1886 to 1891, both inclusive, 103,733 children were born in families where both parents were natives; 104,884 where both were foreign; 39,292 in families where one parent was native and the other foreign. During the same years 156,225 native-born inhabitants of Massachusetts and 40,716 foreign-born died. The deaths of native Americans exceeded the deaths of the foreign-born by 29,796, which adding half the deaths of unknown or mixed parentage among the foreign of the State, make the births exceed the deaths by 87,324. The foreign-born inhabitants of the State, including less than one-fourth, give birth to more than one-half of the children. First among the causes of the decline, Dr. Ellis places physical and mental inability to bear and care for children, at the proper period; and secondly, he places unwillingness to sacrifice ease, freedom, and enjoyment involved in parenthood, the disposition to put pleasure in the place of duty, the effeminacy of wealth, the new woman movement and feticide; and he pleads for domestic labour as one of the best correctives. Comparing the forty years ending 1890, the native marriages averaged 2.3 children each, while those of the foreign-born averaged 7.4 each.

133. R. R. Kuczynski shows that in the period from 1883 to 1897 the general marriage-rate of the foreign-born in this country was three-fourths higher than that of the native-born. From 1887 to 1889 the native-born in Massachusetts have the smallest general marriage-rate. In the three censuses of 1885, 1890, and 1895, the proportion of the married among the natives was less than one-third, while the proportion among the foreign-born exceeded one-half. The native population of Massachusetts has a special birth-rate of 6.3 births for 100 adult women in child-bearing age, whereas in Berlin the annual rate of 10 for every 100 women was proven to be not quite sufficient to keep up its population, so that this State is dying at a rapid pace. The number of adult native men living in wedlock in 1885 to 1895 was three-fifths; of foreign-born, two-thirds. The proportion of native-adult women living in wedlock was six-thirteenths; of foreign-born, seven-thirteenths. In 1895 the number of women who were married but childless was one-fifth among the natives, and two-fifteenths among the foreign-born. "The average number of children born to every foreign-born married woman was two-thirds higher than

than for the natives, viz.:—Four-sevenths higher among German women, six-sevenths among Irish, twice as high among French-Canadian women." From 1833 to 1897 the special birth-rate of foreign-born adult women was more than twice as high as for the natives.

134. Engelmann, from 1,700 cases, found that a little over 20 per cent. of married women in America are childless, although his definition of sterility was the condition of those married three years without offspring. (Simpson's standard rate of sterility is 11 per cent.) Thus, he concludes that "the extremes of sterility are reached in this country." Among the labouring classes in St. Louis he found 2.1 children per married couple; in Boston he found it 1.7; in Michigan, 1.8 in recent years, but for the twenty-five years ending in 1895, 2.1. Mrs. Smith finds that among college female graduates the lowest fecundity prevails, 1.6. The relatives of these girls, who do not go to college, are more prolific, 1.89. In England, among female college graduates, there are 1.53 children to a marriage, while the average fertility of English women in the Victorian Year Book is put down as 1.2.

135. One test of the complete domestication of an animal species is not only that it tends to grow larger than its wild congeners, but to breed well. This, too, is a test of the possibility of permanent captivity. Now, if we consider civilisation as the domestication of man by himself, we may apply this criterion as an effective test of its soundness. This principle, too, would seem to apply to any trade or industry, or to any social class, or to educated classes. If so, it follows either that education is *per se* bad, when considered from a racial point, or else that a postulate is laid upon us to find, as the right way of education, one which shall not tend to sterility. Otherwise, if higher education became universal, posterity would gradually become eliminated, and the race progressively exterminated by schools and teachers.

With these ideas in view a peculiar pathos attaches to those who early in life have not wanted offspring, but do so when it begins to be a little too late. Many such parents console themselves by lavishing upon one or two care enough for half a dozen children. The result of this is, that instead of broadening by retarding their development, their offspring are robbed of many elements of a proper childhood, pass too rapidly over the developmental stages, and are hastened on to maturity by the excessive stimulus of too much adult environment and influence and too little wise neglect.

136. Excessive intellectualism insidiously instils the same aversion to "brute maternity" as does luxury, over-indulgence, or excessive devotion to society. Just as a man must fight the battles of competition, and be ready to lay down his life for his country, so woman needs a heroism of her own to face the pain, danger, and work of bearing and rearing children, and whatever lowers the tone of her body, nerves, or *morale* so that she seeks to escape this function, merits the same kind of opprobrium which society metes out to exemptions who cannot or who will not fight to save their country in time of need. In an ideal and progressive State those exempted from this function would be amongst those least fitted to survive, but where the birth rate goes down in proportion to intelligence and education, either the principle of the survival of the best is forced, or else these classes are not the best, or are impaired by their training or environment. While we need not consider the cranky and extreme left wing of this movement which strives to theoretically ignore and practically escape the monthly function, or the several coteries of half-cultured scientific women, personally known to the writer, who devote time, money, and effort to investigating artificial methods of gestation . . . we find wide-spread amongst the most cultured classes the one or two child system which would atone for numbers by lavishing wealth and even care to safeguard and bring the few to the highest possible development. But only children are usually twice spoiled—first by enfeebled heredity at birth, and second by excessive care and indulgence, as Bohannon has shown. The enfeebled nature of only children often needs exceptional incubating all through childhood and youth, but with the decline of reproductive vigour not only the wise neglect but the sound motherly good sense in treatment is prone also to lapse towards the senile and grandmotherly over-fostering, so that partial sterility always involves the danger of perverted motherly instincts. From a biological point of view, there is an unutterable depth of pathos in the almost morbid over-solicitude of the invalid and highly educated mother for an only child to whom she has transmitted her enfeebled existence, and among the decadent families of New England this spectacle is not infrequent.

137. As Augustine said, "the soul is made for God," and is not happy till it finds rest in Him; so woman's body and soul are made for maternity, and she can never find true repose for either without it.

138. A lengthy consideration is given, and a discussion from citation of many authorities, the conclusion being that the marriage-rate by women graduates is low, and moreover the fecundity of these is proportionally much lower than that of their own sisters who are non-graduates, and also than that of the rest of the population at equal ages.

Racial Decline in England and Wales.

139. The British Registrar-General, in his report upon the Vital Statistics of 1905 makes comment upon the tendencies as quoted below. The birth-rate for that year was 27.2 per 1,000 of population, the smallest on record. It was 29 per cent. less than in 1876. Otherwise stated, it would require an increase of about 40 per cent. to get back to the vitality of thirty years ago. The result must be very gratifying to the promulgators of the Besantine gospel, who are in possession of all the arguments, with only the silent but inexorable forces of Nature against them. They can count with assurance upon further declension, for the figures mean—as in France—a diminution of procreators and a relative increase in the proportion of older lives. That is to say, the altered age-constitution of the population absolutely ensures—*ceteris paribus*—further declension. As shown, there is a constant and important increase

increase in insanity in Great Britain, which may experience an accelerated ratio if the same inter-related phenomena shall appear as in Australasia, to say nothing as yet of the apparently related increase of neurasthenia, of functional and organic disturbances of the reproductive system, and of mortality in child-bed notwithstanding surgical and medical progress. But there is every reason to believe that the gospel itself spreads, as ill as its consequences.

BIRTH-RATE AND HEALTH.

Australasian World, London, March, 1907.

140. In his annual report on births, marriages, and deaths in 1905, issued recently, the Registrar-General makes some comments on the continuous decline in the birth-rate. The preliminary figures for 1905, which he issued nine months ago, showed that the birth-rate in that year, 27·2 per 1,000 of the population, was the smallest ever recorded, and was 29 per cent. less than in 1876. "Some of the consequences of the decreasing birth-rate in this country," observes the Registrar-General, "are modified by a decreasing death-rate. Still, the fact is significant that, if a comparison is made among European countries, it is found that in the years 1880-2 there were no fewer than six States in which the fertility of wives was less than that recorded in England and Wales, whereas twenty years later (1900-2) the rate of fertility among married women in England and Wales was, with the exception of France, lower than that recorded in any other European country. It is also noteworthy that the rate of fertility among wives in this country had, in the year 1905, fallen below the level prevailing in New South Wales; and it may be remarked that the decline in the birth-rate in that Colony has been viewed with so much apprehension that a Royal Commission was recently appointed, which, after diligent and full inquiry, has reported on the causes that have contributed thereto, and the effects of the restriction of child-bearing on the well-being of the Commonwealth."

141. At the same time the Registrar-General points out that "a high birth-rate does not necessarily involve a larger effective addition to the population than does an average or even a low birth-rate. In too many cases high birth-rates are associated with excessive sickness and mortality during the first few years of life, the result being that not only do fewer than a normal proportion of the children survive at the age of 5 years, but those who do survive at that age have fallen below the normal standard of physical fitness. Excessive mortality is almost inevitably associated with deteriorated health of the survivors, and similar influences may reasonably be supposed to affect children beyond the age to which the investigation could conveniently be carried."

142. The truth of the latter paragraph is dependent upon its application. Comparing a country with itself it would be untrue. A higher birth-rate in Great Britain does mean a larger effective addition to the population. But a higher birth-rate in Russia, where the children perish from starvation, compares unfavourably with Germany, which has a somewhat lower birth-rate, where the children are better cared for. And it has been shown herein that, with an alarming, if not a fateful, decline in the births of Lancashire, the loss of life among the newly-born has risen, not fallen. It is stated that districts of Birmingham show of late a mortality of one-third of the children in the first year of life. Absence of hygiene, insufficiency of food, improper food, decline in lactation, maternal neglect may and do exist under a low birth-rate as under a normal birth-rate. Neither in Australia nor in Great Britain has the rapid decline in production had time to show the inevitable effect upon reproduction. Lives of the pre-Besantine era are still proportionately numerous, whilst during the later period knowledge and practice of hygiene, medicine, and surgery have improved and spread. These beneficent influences are apart from the knowledge and practices of genesic frauds, or any kind of racial restriction.

143. An eminent writer says, "The bearing of children has come to be regarded as a sign of low life." In so far as that view is accepted, life will be low, not merely in the social, but in the arithmetical sense.

144. And it is herein shown that genesic interference means enfeebled vitality. It is also shown that in England a lowered birth-rate means often a higher mortality in the first year of life.

145. It is a sanguine estimate of our sympathetic French critic, the *Figaro*, that in sixty years, upon present lines, Great Britain would reach the terrible position of France. The Registrar-General shows that in thirty years (1876-1905) the replanting of the nation has fallen away from 38 to 27, a difference of 11 per 1,000 of population. A further fall is absolutely assured, as must be plain from all that has preceded in this Report, apart from ominous symptoms lightly touched upon, and others for the sake of decency omitted. It is a shorter fall from 27 to 21, which is the position of France, and that may occupy only the fourth part of sixty years, and probably less.

146. Dr. Stanley Hall "personally knows several coteries of scientific women"—those of the "higher" education—"who devote time, money, and effort to investigating artificial methods of gestation." Dr. Shadwell informs us of the same

same pervert attempts to distort nature, but as to what these practices are it could serve no good purpose to inquire. They are but symptoms of decay; ugly excrescences produced by modern culture. Refusal of maternity is accompanied by cat and dog worship, taking lower animals out of their place in Nature, and thus replacing babies. It is believed by scientific men of high attainments that no man knows even the number of the human senses. What a *reductio ad absurdum* then that these superficially-informed persons with University degrees, but lacking real education, should seek to usurp the place of the Omniscient, and by some unsearchable horror produce human beings by un-nature!

The Relation of Abortion to Cancer of the Womb.

147. This subject receives consideration on page 625 of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 16 February, 1907, from **Dr. D. T. Quigley**, who writes:—

I think it would have a wholesome effect on the minds of some of our female patients if the fact became generally known to the laity that an abortion may result in cancer. . . . The most common place for cancer is the cervix (neck of the womb). Therefore, it must be the most susceptible to the causes which produce cancer. We know that irritation is an exciting cause of cancer. Why then irritate a uterus every day, or every few days for a month or a year, with chemicals and foreign substances?

148. This is a grave but purely medico-surgical matter, and the layman can only quote professional opinions as he finds them. Nothing more than opinions is likely to be obtainable. The tendency of the professional evidence before the New South Wales Royal Commission was in the same direction, that malignant growths, especially in the female, are caused on an increasing scale by unnatural interferences. That irritation and inflammation of the tissues, with permanent injury, are caused by these interferences is not a matter of opinion, but of direct evidence derived from many thousands of hospital and private cases.

Letter from Mr. John B. Trivett.

Registry of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions,
36, Young-street, Sydney, 9 November, 1906.

Dear Mr. Beale,

149. I have been extremely occupied since your visit, and with difficulty find time to comply with your request, but now have pleasure in answering the inquiries made by you as far as I can.

1. Relative Birth-rate. City and Country in New South Wales:—

Year.	City.	Country.	State.
1893	33.3	33.6	33.5
1894	30.7	32.3	31.8
1895	29.0	32.1	31.0
1896	27.4	29.4	28.7
1897	26.2	30.3	28.9
1898	25.5	28.8	27.6
1899	25.7	28.3	27.3
1900	25.0	28.8	27.4
1901	25.6	28.7	27.6
1902	25.9	27.9	27.2

2. Decline in birth-rate in United Kingdom and other countries.

[See attached Statement, marked "A."]

3. Relationship between birth-rate and infantile death-rate. I have dealt with this before the Commission. (*Vide* Exhibit 119, and Questions 6652, 6713, 6854.)

4. With respect to your invitation for an expression of my opinion as to the possibility of repression of the underlying causes of decline by means of legislative action, I must confess that my feelings are pessimistic.

150. Figures all seem to point to race suicide, irrespective of nationality. Some nations at present do not point to pronounced tendencies, but I have every reason to conclude that they will not be long in following the general tendency towards restriction of the birth-rates. The remedy, in my opinion, is not to be found in penal legislation beyond a certain point. Unless the moral sentiment and influence be fully aroused there is no hope of amelioration. Ignorance of actual course, and of the devastating result in health and extreme danger to the individual, is responsible largely for continuance of practices which undoubtedly exist.

J. B. Trivett—*continued*.

151. The remedies which stand out in salient relief as worthy of adoption are :—

- (a) Inculcation of moral truths. This has always been, and always will be, the foundation of health and happiness.
- (b) Education freely and openly as to the disastrous effects following upon unnatural practices. The policy of ignorance, and of the repression of facts, is most short-sighted and mischievous.
- (c) Legislation only where it is manifestly needed to prevent undisguised participation in practices leading to the results of which we are treating.

5. In compliance with your request I am enclosing copies of diagrams relating to—

- (a) Birth-rates of the State of New South Wales.
- (b) Legitimate and illegitimate rates.
- (c) Birth-rate and lunacy-rate, New South Wales and New Zealand.
- (d) Lunacy-rate for sexes.

I am returning the notes which you left with me on your investigation abroad, which are horrible reading, but which undoubtedly must be studied and regarded in the disposition of this vitally important subject.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN B. TRIVETT.

O. C. Beale, Esq.,

Royal Commissioner on the Decline of the Birth-rate,
Sydney.

I respectfully suggest that paragraph No. 4 (a) and (b) may be carried out by the State and by law. There is no inherent antithesis between legislation and education.—O.C.B.

A.

152. ACTUAL corrected Birth-rate.

Countries.	1880-1.	1901-4.	Decline per cent.
Belgium	40.8	31.0	24
Germany	40.4	35.3	12
Norway	40.1	37.8	6
Scotland	39.3	33.4	15
Austria	39.0	38.5	1
Denmark	38.9	33.1	15
New South Wales	38.8	26.5	32
Sweden	38.5	36.2	6
Italy	36.9	33.7	9
New Zealand	36.7	29.6	19
Victoria	36.0	27.0	25
Ireland	35.2	36.1	3(increase)
England	34.6	28.4	18
Towns.			
Hamburg	35.0	25.4	27
Edinburgh	35.0	28.0	20
Berlin	35.1	21.9	34
Dublin	32.2	35.4	10(increase)
London	32.2	26.8	17
Paris	23.3	16.6	28
Melbourne ... ..	.....	24.1	.....
Sydney ... ..	.....	23.9	.....

Figures prove great decline in legitimate birth-rate and still greater decline in illegitimate rate.

153. BIRTHS per 1,000 married women in age groups for New Hampshire, United States.

	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-35.	35-45.
Native Whites	308	224	151	100	44
Foreign Whites, largely French Canadians ...	378	370	298	232	128

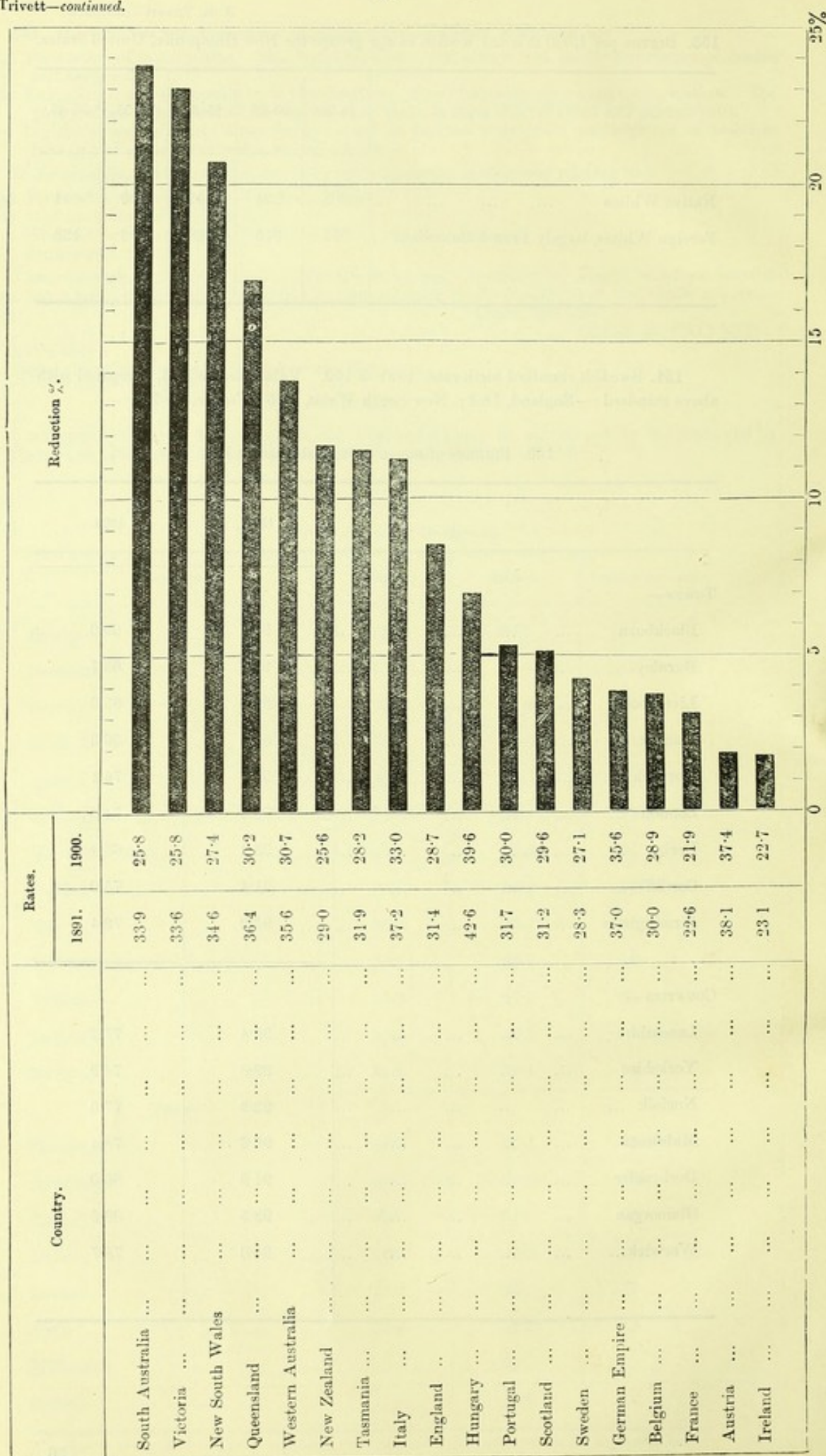
154. Swedish standard birth-rate, 1891 = 100. Values for 1901-3, compared with above standard :—England, 78·2 ; New South Wales, 70·5 ; France, 55·3.

155. FIGURES of merit. Swedish rate = 100.

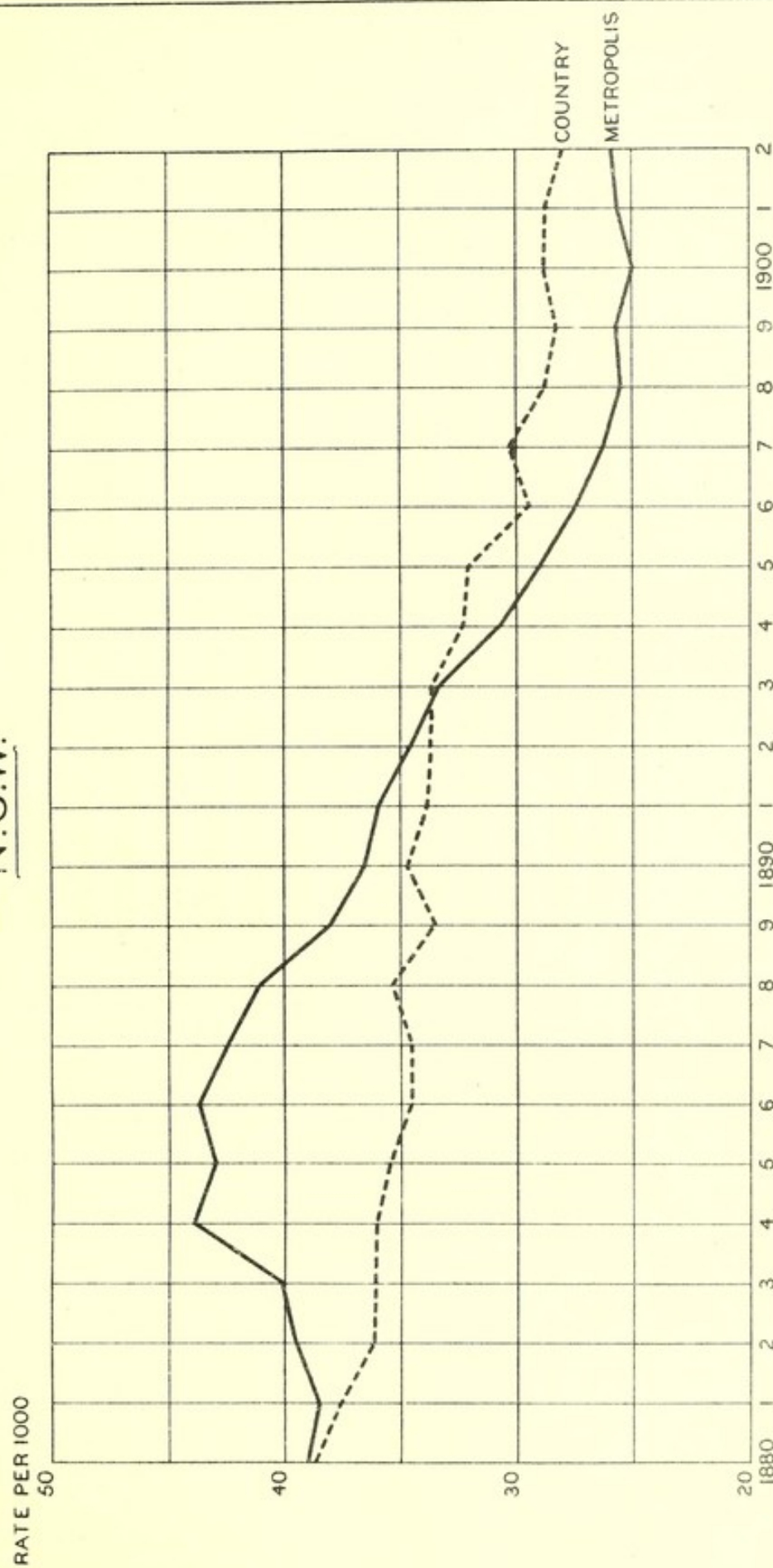
	1881.	1903.
TOWNS—		
Blackburn	95·7	65·0
Barnley	93·8	63·7
Liverpool... ..	89·0	85·0
Halifax	83·4	56·3
Norwich	90·7	76·1
London	88·6	74·3
Derby	93·2	68·4
Cardiff	91·4	75·0
Birmingham	93·2	79·4
COUNTIES—		
Lancashire	92·4	77·2
Yorkshire	89·8	74·9
Norfolk	92·9	77·0
Middlesex	96·6	78·4
Derbyshire	94·8	80·0
Glamorgan	98·5	88·5
Warwick... ..	94·0	78·7

156. BIRTH-RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION—COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Reduction per cent. in 10 years in Rate.



BIRTH RATES.
— N.S.W.—



NOTES.

15 February, 1904.

It will be apparent that the birth-rate of New South Wales has fallen continuously since 1884, and in a very pronounced manner from 1889.

The lunacy rate for the same State may be regarded as having been practically constant, up to the year 1893, and from that year has risen, until at the present time the rate is the highest on record. Hence we may remark that the lunacy advance comes about four years after the birth decline.

In New Zealand the birth-rate has fallen with very slight exception continuously since 1878, and the lunacy rate has had an upward character for all the years of which we have record, i.e., extending back to 1874.

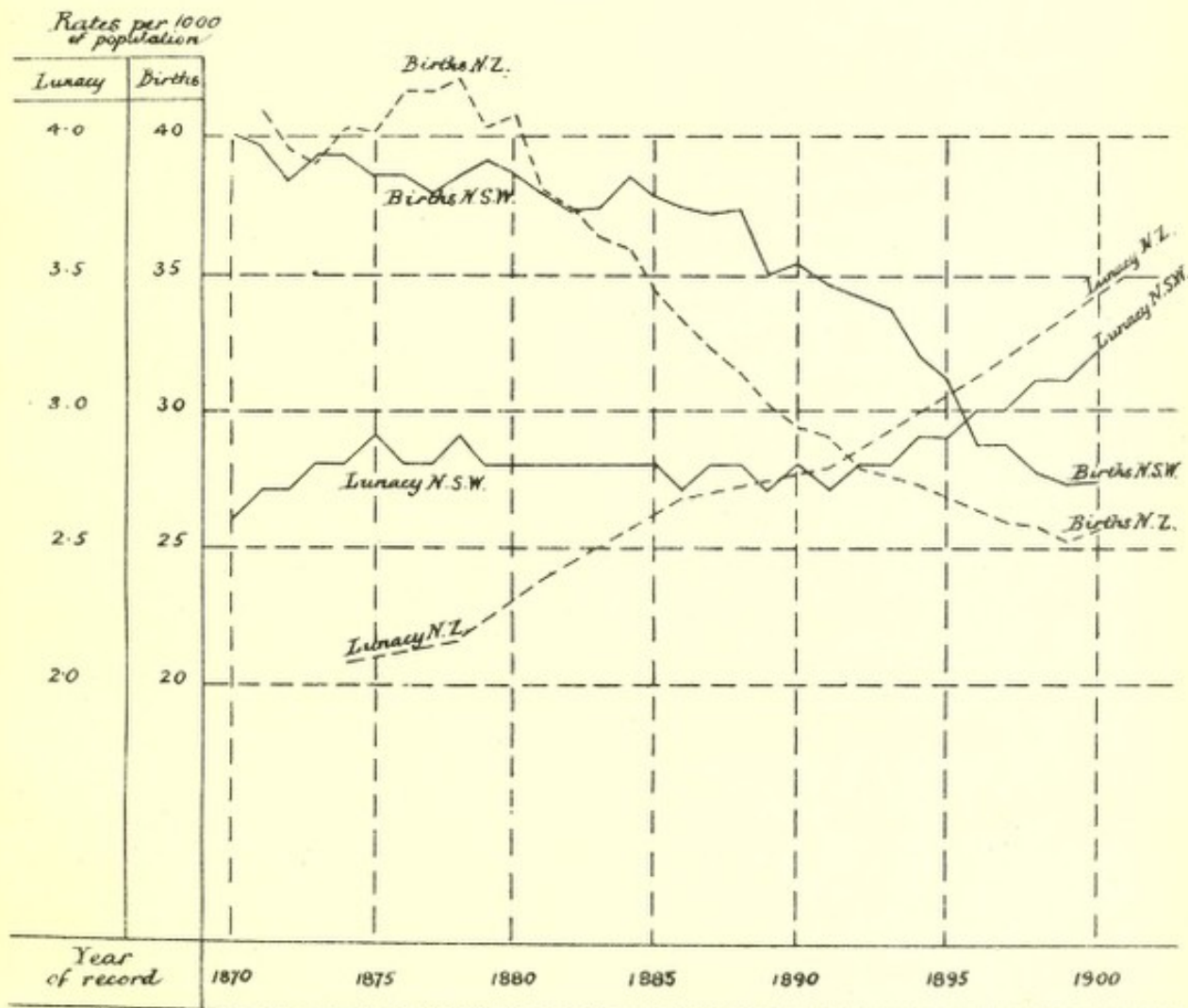
The fall in the birth-rate and the rise in the lunacy rate have been of greater intensity in New Zealand than in New South Wales, having proceeded from higher and lower values to lower and higher values in the respective functions than has been the case in New South Wales.

There can be no doubt that there is a movement in the lunacy rate which is responsive to the decline in the birth-rate, and it has been much more accentuated (in both phenomena necessarily the one being an apparent function of the other) in New Zealand than in New South Wales.

J.B.T.

Diagram

*Showing Birth and Lunacy rates in Comparative form
for
New South Wales and New Zealand*



*N.B. Black lines represent N.S.W. rates
Dotted do do N.Z. do*

*John M. Smith
Actuary
14.3.04*

Another Letter from Mr. J. B. Trivett.

Registry of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions,

36, Young-street, Sydney, 5 March, 1907.

Dear Mr. Beale,

159. In reply to the questions propounded by you, I beg to reply as follows:—

1. (Q.) As advancing age lessens the probable and actual births from the mothers of year 1886 onward, and as there are fewer young women to take their places, can ordinates and abscissæ be found to display the curve which may be styled the "involved decline"?

(A.) Such a curve can be found but will require a complete study of the several functions involved and a lengthy discussion.

2. (Q.) As there are fewer young to keep down the average of age, must not the death-rate—taking hygiene at its present standard—per 1,000 of the population tend to rise whilst the birth-rate, because of facts as stated in Question 1, will tend to fall? May we not expect a like position—the factors continuing as at present—to that of Providence, R.I., where the death-rate of the native-born is one-third higher than the birth-rate?

(A.) The death rate will undoubtedly tend to rise (hygiene being constant) and the birth-rate will fall. Consequently, we may rightly expect the death-rate, in course of time, to exceed the birth-rate, and only a matter of length of time as to ultimate extinction as a race.

3. Statistical only.

4. Already treated in evidence before Birth-rate Commission.

5. Stated generally the question of the decline of the birth-rate is entirely comparative. A normal healthy birth-rate must lead to increase of population, general prosperity being normal. A restricted birth-rate must lead to a lessening of the increase of population. A restriction carried out to absolute barrenness will obviously lead to national death, and will entirely submerge all considerations of marriage-rates or death-rates. The *reductio ad absurdum* argument is particularly striking in this discussion.

Octavius C. Beale, Esq.,

Royal Commissioner respecting the use of drugs
for certain purposes,
Trafalgar-street, Annandale.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN B. TRIVETT,
Registrar.

Correspondence with the Commonwealth Statistician.

Royal Commission of Inquiry into Secret Drugs, and Legislation thereon.

My dear Mr. Knibbs,

Trafalgar-street, Annandale, 2 February, 1907.

160. In connection with the subject of racial decline, which forms necessarily a part of my report upon secret drugging, I beg to submit to you the following questions. I am aware of the trouble and research that they involve, but inasmuch as a statement of the maleficent influences may assist Parliament to devise measures for their removal, so a prognosis of the disease may guide the Legislature in helping towards national recovery, if that be possible:—

1. In Australasia the decline in Anglo-Saxon racial production is such that an increase in births of one-half in general, and about two-thirds in some provinces, would be required to return to our former vitality. Taking the whole population of each State of the Commonwealth, and assuming that the practice of intentional restriction by artificial prevention and homicide (or feticide), together with the physical sequelæ of these, does not spread, what is the involved decline by the augmenting disadvantage of more unfavourable age-constitution? Otherwise stated, as advancing age lessens the probable and actual births from the mothers of year 1886 onwards, and as there are fewer young women to take their places, can you find ordinates and abscissæ to display the curve which I have called the involved decline?
2. As there are fewer young to keep down the average of age, must not the death-rate—taking hygiene at its present standard—per 1,000 of the population tend to rise whilst the birth-rate, because of facts, as stated in Question 1, will tend to fall? May we not expect a like position—the factors continuing as at present—to that of Providence, Rhode Island, where the death-rate of the native-born is one-third higher than the birth-rate?
3. Can you supply separate figures of the six States showing the falling-off in the enrolment and in the number of individual children attending the State schools for such years back as you may find to be illustrative? The same, if practicable, for private schools.
4. Can you indicate which divisions of the population in the Commonwealth, or in any of its States, are most affected by the decline of fertility, as the practices of prevention and of destruction of children are loosely called? It is plainly impossible to state them by what we denominate "classes" in society or by occupations. The New South Wales Royal Commission stated results taken from the classification by declared religious beliefs. In default of other points of view, the figures would be instructive.

You will agree that no graver questions could occupy our minds or time. We know what our disease is, we know its origin, we want to know its course, and in what parts of our organism, as a Commonwealth, it is most operative. History tells us of many cases, but where of recoveries?

Yours very truly,

G. H. Knibbs, Esq.,

Commonwealth Statistician,
The Rialto, Collins-street, Melbourne.

O. C. BEALE,
Commissioner.

Royal Commission of Inquiry into Secret Drugs, and Legislation thereon.

My dear Mr. Knibbs,

Trafalgar-street, Annandale,
6 February, 1907.

161. If my questions of the 2nd instant have been clearly enough stated to be understood, I wish to add another, to be numbered 5, and to follow the others.

As a marked decline in the number of children attending schools is observed, which must ensue upon the fact of a like decline in the number of births six to sixteen years previously, will there not ensue a corresponding decline in the marriage-rate per thousand of the population, *ceteris paribus*? If so, as the diminution of the birth-rate lowers the marriage-rate, the decline of the latter must lower the birth-rate still further, which, from the national standpoint is a *circulus vitiosus*. Thus the involved decline—unless counteracted—apparently involves an accelerated decline.

If this conclusion be correct the phenomenon seen in part of Ontario, of Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, and in parts of France, where the death-rate has in a short time passed the birth-rate, is explained, and the same must be expected in parts, or in general, of Australasia.

Yours very truly,
O. C. BEALE,
Commissioner.

G. H. Knibbs, Esq.,
Commonwealth Statistician,
"The Rialto," Collins-street, Melbourne.

Department of Home Affairs,
Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Melbourne, 8 February, 1907.

(168-07.)
My dear Mr. Beale,

162. In reply to your letters of the 2nd and 6th instant, I may say that you open up a very wide field of investigation and one concerning which I find there is, at the present time, only a limited amount of information. However, as far as the resources of this Bureau admit, I shall be pleased to forward you all available material within the course of the next few days.

Yours faithfully,
G. H. KNIBBS,
Commonwealth Statistician.

Octavius C. Beale, Esq.,
Commissioner,
Trafalgar-street, Annandale, Sydney.

Department of Home Affairs,
Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistician,
Melbourne, 26 February, 1907.

My dear Mr. Beale,

163. Regarding your letters of the 2nd and 6th instant, I have thought it best to reply to your inquiries *seriatim*.

1. The total fall in birth-rates from 1881 to 1906 has been as follows:—

New South Wales	...	...	...	...	37.90 to 27.10	per 1,000.
Victoria	...	...	...	...	31.24 to 25.17	"
Queensland	...	...	...	...	37.2 to 26.6	"
South Australia	...	...	...	...	37.11 to 23.48	"
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	33.67 to 30.34	"
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	33.40 to 29.52	"

There has, however, been in every case a gradual rise since 1903, when the minimum was reached. Apart from South Australia, where the decrease is largely due to the emigration of considerable numbers of the younger population to the other States, the fall is therefore, I find, not nearly so great as your letter would lead one perhaps to assume.

164. 2. I may point out that, during the same period, the death-rates have also fallen in each State:—

New South Wales	...	...	...	...	13.82 to 9.94	per 1,000.
Victoria	...	...	...	...	14.16 to 12.44	"
Queensland	...	...	...	...	15.0 to 9.6	"
South Australia	...	...	...	...	13.90 to 10.32	"
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	13.80 to 12.02	"
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	14.77 to 11.13	"

165. Since the difference between birth-rates and death-rates shows the ratio of natural increase, the fall during the twenty-five years is found to be as follows:—

New South Wales	...	...	...	...	24.08 to 17.16	per 1,000.
Victoria	...	...	...	...	17.08 to 12.73	"
Queensland	...	...	...	...	22.2 to 17.0	"
South Australia	...	...	...	...	23.21 to 13.16	"
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	19.87 to 18.32	"
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	18.63 to 18.39	"

166. To show what position the Commonwealth occupies in comparison with European countries, I am adding a table giving birth and death rates and ratio of natural increase for the latest available years, and arranged according to the value of the figures in the last column:—

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Ratio of Natural Increase.
Bulgaria	41.9	22.3	19.6
Russia	49.0	31.0	18.0
Servia	0.9	23.5	17.4
Netherlands	31.6	15.6	16.0
Commonwealth	26.4	10.9	15.5
Roumania	40.0	24.6	15.4
Denmark	28.7	14.6	14.1
Norway	28.7	14.8	13.9
German Empire	33.8	20.0	13.8
United Kingdom	27.9	15.8	12.1
Austria	35.3	23.9	11.4
Spain	36.4	25.0	11.4
Sweden	25.8	15.1	10.7
Hungary	36.7	26.1	10.6
Belgium	27.5	16.9	10.6
Switzerland	27.7	17.6	10.1
Portugal	31.0	21.0	10.0
Italy	31.5	22.3	9.2
France	21.2	19.3	1.9

The table shows that while the birth-rate of the Commonwealth is lower than that of any European country, Sweden and France excepted, its death-rate is so much lower than that of any country in the list that the combination of the rates lifts the Commonwealth to the fifth rank.

167. New South Wales and Queensland, where the ratio was high in 1881, have now about reached the level occupied by Victoria in the former year, while Victoria has further declined, but not to an extent which might reasonably give rise to alarm. South Australia, on the other hand, which in 1881 stood as high as New South Wales and Queensland, has shown a more rapid decline, and stands now on practically the same level as Victoria. In Western Australia and Tasmania there have been fluctuations during the twenty-five years, but the percentage of natural increase was in both States practically at the same level in 1906 as it had been in 1881.

Sufficient material is not available to discriminate between the native-born and other classes of the population; were such a comparison to be attempted it would, in any case, have to be restricted to married women of child-bearing ages. A distinction between Anglo-Saxon and foreign reproduction, based on Australian data, must be of little value on account of the exceedingly small numbers of women of child-bearing ages belonging to any other than Anglo-Saxon races.

3. A table is forwarded herewith, from which you will see that there is no falling-off such as would connect it with the matter with which you are dealing. Slight decreases have from time to time occurred; in most cases these were due to practical exclusion of very small children from State schools.

168. 4. So far as statistical information is concerned, I am afraid that no comparison such as that indicated is possible. If it be assumed that some particular denomination discourages artificial prevention more strongly than others, I may mention that a certain part of the United Kingdom has a much lower birth-rate than the other divisions thereof; and I fear that an argument founded upon denominational attitude to the question would be difficult to maintain, when all the facts were under review.

169. 5. So far, nothing approaching a permanent decline in the marriage-rate is really observable. There have been fluctuations during the twenty-five years, but these have been due to the usual causes viz., the number of unmarried males of marriageable ages, and in a secondary degree to the general state of prosperity (or otherwise) of the community.

I may add that my impression, after a careful review of the whole question, is that the statistical evidence is not as grave as I was disposed to think.

I send you a rough diagram, which may help you. Will you very kindly return it as soon as you can conveniently do so, except it be of permanent service to you, when you are of course welcome to it.

Yours very truly,

G. H. KNIBBS,
Commonwealth Statistician.

Octavius C. Beale, Esq.,
Royal Commissioner respecting the use of drugs for certain purposes,
Trafalgar-street, Annandale.

170. The comparison made by Mr. Knibbs may easily be delusive in more ways than one. Australia is a new country peopled during fifty years by immigrants who came in the prime of life with young families. Those young families, and their children, in due time married young and were prolific, until of late years. Thus, the older arrivals dying off, the average age of the population is younger than that of the

the European countries brought into the comparison. At a death-rate of 10 per 1,000 as in Australia and New Zealand, if it were constant the people would live to be centenarians on an average. Wherefore it will not be constant and must rise. The ratios of increase by birth are in reality much better in most of the countries compared with, for they are on a normal standard for the reckoning. It is not intended to imply that the Statistician is seeking thus to minimise the trouble.

171. With so favourable an age-constitution of the population there ought to be a large and constant increase of children in schools, to become, later, parents themselves. But they were not born, and so there is the loss of the normal increase of attendances—more than that, an actual decrease. The decrease of 14,000 will be followed by further decreases. Even in France there is only a doubtful decrease in school attendances, possibly due to the fact of more comprehensive truancy supervision. But in both countries decrease is assured on past and present figures of birth. A reference to the ratio of natural increase (difference between births and deaths) of the foreign-born in the United States will alone show, by comparison, how great is our cause for apprehension.

172. If by an epidemic there were a loss of 40,000 children in a year (say 10 per 1,000 of population) it would be "an extent which might reasonably give rise to alarm." But there is such an epidemic, which operates before birth and to about that extent. And whereas a physical disease might be combated and conquered, no remedy has been found, if sought for, to correct the recent and portentous change called "limitation of families." That change has been shown to be the result of inculcation, and how much further the cause of the epidemic will operate no one can tell. And the President of the United States agreed with the suggestion that the subject of "race suicide," "social *felo-de-se*"—"racial decline" as it may best be called—is above and beyond all others in importance that can occupy the human mind. It demands, of all things national, close and continuous investigation. It is an inverted, carcinomatous growth that proceeds beneath the surface.

173. AVERAGE Attendance at State Schools.

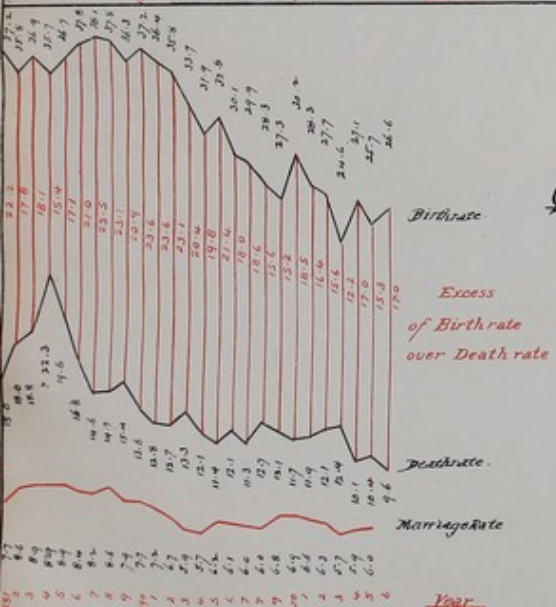
Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
1896	142,192	138,241	54,316	40,449	6,470	11,508	393,176
1897	148,381	140,593	59,748	42,193	8,976	12,022	411,913
1898	141,723	134,976	58,296	39,102	10,915	12,015	397,027
1899	149,439	143,844	63,133	42,228	12,465	13,105	424,214
1900	153,845	147,020	69,285	42,164	14,663	14,007	441,924
1901	151,404	150,939	70,432	43,789	16,423	14,259	450,246
1902	155,916	150,268	72,809	43,500	18,448	14,541	455,482
1903	154,382	145,500	69,759	42,752	20,283	13,863	446,539
1904	153,260	143,362	68,661	42,234	22,111	14,321	443,949
1905	151,033	142,216	68,780	41,807	23,703	14,123	441,662

174. AVERAGE Attendance at Private Schools.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.*
1896	43,069	33,635	11,209	9,981	3,074	.....	100,968
1897	44,915	34,319	11,451	9,878	3,612	.....	104,175
1898	45,354	35,141	11,044	10,350	4,479	.....	106,368
1899	47,560	39,083	22,118	10,120	4,359	.....	113,240
1900	47,816	38,786	12,376	11,338	4,248	.....	114,564
1901	48,137	34,546	12,773	10,268	4,645	.....	110,369
1902	47,195	36,520	13,728	9,393	4,922	.....	111,758
1903	46,982	36,061	13,359	9,330	5,618	.....	111,350
1904	46,667	36,748	13,132	10,255	5,824	.....	112,626
1905	47,680	34,411	12,649	9,436	6,128	.....	110,304

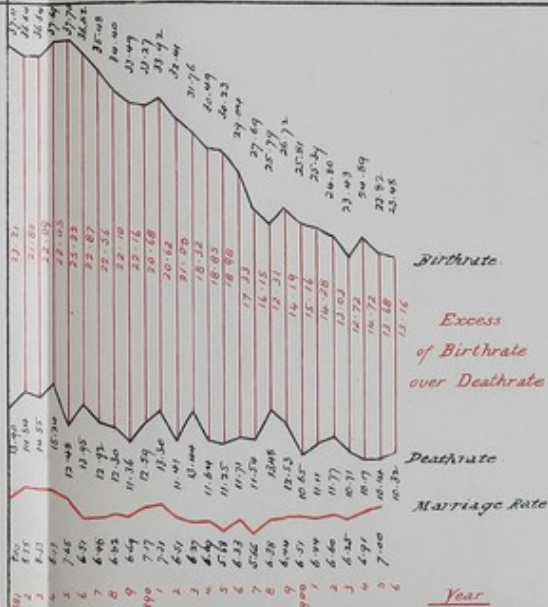
* Exclusive of returns from Tasmania.

QUEENSLAND.

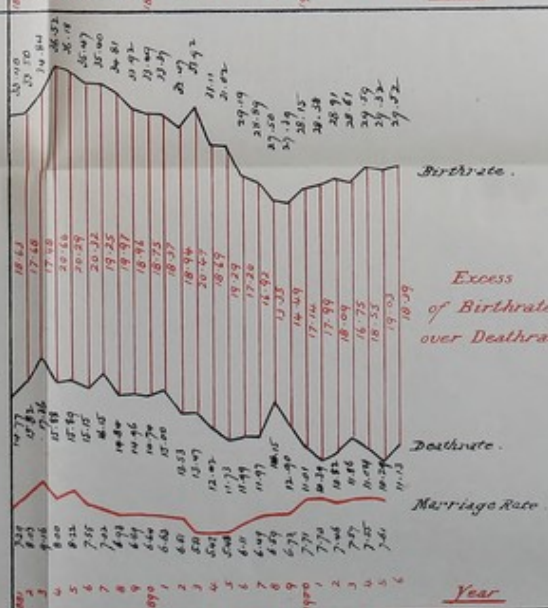


Year.	Marriage Rate.	Birthrate.	Excess of Birthrate over Deathrate.	Deathrate.
1901	6.59	17.08	10.49	10.59
2	7.49	16.74	9.25	10.54
3	7.46	15.79	8.33	10.43
4	7.29	15.97	8.68	10.38
5	7.28	16.45	9.17	10.29
6	7.66	16.32	8.66	10.36
7	8.02	16.12	8.10	10.08
8	8.04	16.74	8.70	10.04
9	8.43	17.34	8.91	9.43
10	8.21	15.56	7.35	8.86
1	7.66	17.50	9.84	7.66
2	7.62	17.33	9.71	7.65
3	7.92	18.99	11.07	7.91
4	8.52	17.10	8.58	8.52
5	8.46	15.96	7.50	8.46
6	8.44	15.26	6.82	8.44
7	8.44	13.90	5.46	8.44
8	8.44	13.69	5.25	8.44
9	8.66	26.87	18.21	8.66
1900	8.66	26.10	17.44	8.66
1	8.66	26.79	18.13	8.66
2	7.00	26.75	19.75	7.00
3	6.59	26.16	19.57	6.59
4	6.80	24.46	17.66	6.80
5	7.24	24.65	17.41	7.24
6		24.93	17.69	
		25.47	17.23	

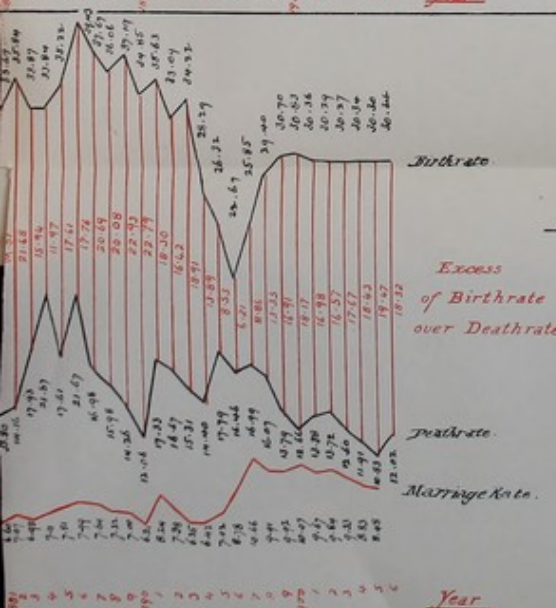
VICTORIA.



SOUTH
AUSTRALIA



TASMANIA.



1894

1895

1896

1897

175. *A Comparison of Vital Statistics of some towns in Great Britain, Germany, and America.*

(Extracted from Shadwell's "Industrial Efficiency.")

Town.	Population.	Births per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Excess of Births.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 born
Bolton	168,748	27.5	18.2	9.3	172
Oldham	137,413	24.6	19.6	5.0	173
Blackburn	127,719	26.5	19.5	7.0	193
Blackburn { 1883-1886 ... ..	.....	37.4	.....	.....	166.2
{ 1898-1901 ... ..	.....	28.3	.....	.....	202.7
Bradford	280,161	23.06	16.7	6.3	168
Sheffield	382,334	33.0	20.4	12.6	202
Wolverhampton	94,487	31.9	16.7	15.2	162
Walsall	86,430	34.19	17.59	16.6	174
Willenhall	18,515	35.4	20.4	15.0	211
Bilston	24,034	36.5	20.7	15.8	221
Wednesbury	26,554	33.0	14.5	18.5	156
Tipton	30,543	37.8	15.5	22.3	144
Dusseldorf	218,112	38.0	18.7	19.3	206
Essen	187,385	46.1	20.7	25.4	165
Elberfeld	159,023	34.0	17.0	17.0	165
Barmen	143,688	33.2	16.3	16.9	158
Crefeld	107,762	28.8	15.7	13.1	177
Munchen-Gladbach	58,532	39.4	18.7	20.7	206
Solingen	45,775	34.5	17.9	16.6	170
Aachen	136,275	34.6	20.2	14.4	214
Dortmund	146,408	43.0	19.9	23.1	190
Oberhausen	43,547	50.2	20.7	29.5	221
Leipzig	462,675	33.0	18.6	14.4	236
Dresden	404,773	32.2	17.8	14.4	190
Chemnitz	210,004	39.5	23.8	15.7	331
Zittau	31,247	25.5	17.4	8.1	196
Freiberg	30,279	26.6	19.3	7.3	220
Glauchau	25,766	30.1	22.9	7.2	333
Reichenbach	24,509	37.7	23.3	14.4	333
Meerane	23,941	39.1	23.9	15.2	306
Fall River	107,000	37.8	20.1	17.7	185
Lowell	94,969	29.4	21.5	7.9	195
Lawrence	65,000	29.1	17.2	11.9	184
New Bedford	66,000	37.35	17.20	20.15	149
Worcester, U.S.A.	121,064	27.03	16.50	10.53	128
Providence	178,000	26.38	19.35	7.03	152

Extracts from the Report of the New South Wales Royal Commission upon the Decline of the Birth-rate.*

Inference from Statistics.

176. (69.) The inference we draw from the statistical evidence is that the main factor in producing the decline of birth-rate in New South Wales is one which is independent of:—

- i. variation in the age-constitution of the population;
- ii. variation in the age-constitution of the women of conceptive age;
- iii. physiological tendency towards lessened fertility;
- iv. variation in marriage rate;
- v. birth-place of husbands or of wives;
- vi. all other natural causes;

and is a force over which individuals themselves have control.

V.—THE IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF THE DECLINE OF THE BIRTH-RATE.

177. (70.) Having been led, by a careful consideration of the Statistics, to the conclusion that the cause or causes of the Decline of the Birth-rate must be a force or forces over which the people themselves have control, we proceeded to examine many prominent gynecologists, obstetricians, and physicians, with a view to ascertain, if possible, the nature of these forces.

178. (71.) There is a remarkable unanimity of opinion among the medical men, who are perhaps better able to judge than any other persons in a community, that deliberate interference with the function of procreation has, during recent years, become extremely common. We learn also, from their evidence, that the means used to effect the end desired are both deleterious to general health in numerous instances, and frequently bring about such temporary and even permanent disability of the reproductive organs of women as creates forms of pathological sterility. They also tell us of the great and growing frequency of the occurrence of induced miscarriages and of the terrible destruction of reproductive capacity and wreckage of health and life which ensue.

179. (72.) The conclusions which we draw from the evidence on this branch of our subject are inevitable, namely, that there is a diminution in fecundity and fertility in recent years, which is due to:—

- (a) deliberate prevention of conception, and destruction of embryonic life;
- (b) pathological causes consequent upon the means used and the practices involved therein.

180. (73.) From the evidence of the medical witnesses, police officers, and others, we are led to the conclusion that:—

- (a) The practice of preventing conception by artificial means is common among all classes of the community and in all parts of the State;
- (b) this practice has greatly increased during the last fifteen years; and
- (c) the extension of the deliberate and intentional avoidance of procreation by means used to prevent conception is a main factor in producing the decline in birth-rate which we have ascertained to have taken place in New South Wales since the year 1888.
- (d) Induced miscarriage is frequent in the married as well as in the unmarried, though not to the same extent in all classes;
- (e) it has become more common in recent years; and
- (f) its increase is sufficiently apparent to justify its being regarded as a well-defined factor in producing the decline in the birth-rate.

(74.) There is no evidence of any increase of physiological sterility in women in New South Wales.

181. (75.) The evidence given by the medical witnesses, in regard to the prevalence of inhibiting reproduction, is amply supported by the result of our inquiry into the importation, the manufacture, and the distribution of drugs and appliances accessory to the practices referred to.

182. (76.) The returns made from time to time during the continuance of the Commission by the officers of the Federal Department of Trade and Customs in Sydney, of the kinds and number of articles introduced from other countries, appear in Exhibits Nos. 72, 76, 83, 131, and 160, and show a considerable importation. There is no prohibition of the introduction unless the goods are of such a character as to come within the meaning given by the Department to the words "indecent and obscene," used in the Customs Act, I Edw. VII No. 6, sec. 52; but at one time, for a period prior to 1891, certain rubber goods referred to in the returns were stopped at the New South Wales Custom House. These rubber goods are reputed to be part of the usual stock-in-trade of retail druggists, but their sale is not confined to druggists.

183. (77.) There are other articles used for preventing conception which have also for many years been regularly stocked by druggists (with the exception of a few who have, on principle, declined to participate in the trade); and we have it on good authority that the demand for them has been steady for ten or fifteen years; while there are certain other articles, of more recent introduction, the sale of which has increased enormously in the last few years. Some of the articles referred to are manufactured by wholesale and retail druggists, both in Sydney and in the country, with whom this branch of business has evidently, in recent years, become lucrative.

184. Since the year 1904 the importation of anti-conceptual articles has fallen off to practically nothing, unless indeed there be smuggling of the things. The Comptroller-General of Customs has supplied me with a list which indicates a cessation of oversea trade in them. But I am informed by pharmacists that the effect of the prohibition is that the forbidden articles are made in the several States, and that there are no grounds for believing that the traffic is less than before. And there is every reason to believe that State prohibition by express statutory provision would have a deterrent effect—legally and morally.

185.

* In the preparation of this portion of the Report of the New South Wales Royal Commissioners your Commissioner took no part.

185. (78.) There is ample evidence also that both the demand for, and the supply of, abortifacients is very considerable.

(79.) Consideration of the evidence given before us leaves no room for doubt that the trade in materials used for the prevention of conception and the destruction of foetal life has become not merely of great volume, but also of wide-spread extent, seeing that, in addition to the trade carried on by druggists and others, these articles are carried from house to house by hawkers, and by women (some of whom wear a dress resembling that of a nurse), who find their way into the homes of the people on various pretexts for the purpose of trading in these "preventives," or abortifacients.

186. (80.) We have received ample evidence to satisfy us that the number of persons—midwives, nurses, lying-in-home keepers, and others, including some few medical practitioners—plying the business of abortionists, is not only large, but is increasing; and that they carry on this business with comparative impunity, owing to the inherent difficulty of obtaining sufficient evidence for conviction of this form of crime.

187. (81.) The freedom with which those who pander to the demand for facilities to avoid child-bearing advertise their wares or their skill is evidenced by the fact that 237 advertisements of this nature, 103 advertisements regarding the cure of "nervous debility, &c.," and 105 other advertisements, all objectionable in regard either to their patent or latent indecency, were collected from a single recent issue of 141 of the newspapers published in this State. In this no account is taken of the number of advertisements of nursing-homes and nurses (63), concerning many of whom we have evidence to show that they are engaged in criminal practices. The freedom allowed in the dissemination of information regarding preventives, abortifacients, and abortionists, is also shown by the numerous leaflets, pamphlets, and books which are transmitted through the post office or openly distributed from door to door. A number of prosecutions under the "Obscene and Indecent Publications Act, 1901," have been undertaken from time to time, with the result that, since it was passed, the character of the advertisements we have referred to has been much altered, the number has been much reduced, and the meaning, though still plainly to be inferred by those to whom it is intended to appeal, has been sufficiently veiled to escape the law.

VI.—THE DESIRE TO RESTRICT FERTILITY.

188. (82.) The desire to keep fertility within such limits as each one for himself deems reasonable has generally been characteristic of a decadent state of society. It must not be assumed to have had its origin in modern times, for the contrary is thoroughly well established by history; nor is it, in modern times, peculiar to the State into whose social condition, in respect of population, it has been our special duty to inquire. Though we have found that the free play given to this desire has been the main factor in the decline of birth-rate in New South Wales, it must be borne in mind that in all the countries, including France, England, and the United States, where a decline of natural increase due to scarcity of births has been studied, the prominence of the same factor has been recognised.

189. (83.) Witnesses one after another, in the course of this Inquiry, have testified to the exercise of this desire; they have also referred to the readiness, and even spontaneity, of married people of admitting a deliberate restriction in the number of their children by recourse to artificial checks. In addition to this, we recognise that there may be a certain number of instances in which the restraint of natural impulse is effective in marriage as well as in postponing marriage. The reason almost invariably given by people for restricting procreation is that they cannot conveniently afford to rear more than a certain number of children. In some instances we believe the people are sincere in stating this as their reason; and that they honestly, though mistakenly, believe want of adequate means to be a sufficient justification for interference with the course of nature. The witnesses themselves, however, suggest that, in the majority of cases, this is not the true reason; they say that there are—

- i. An unwillingness to submit to the strain and worry of children;
- ii. A dislike of the interference with pleasure and comfort involved in child-bearing and child-rearing;
- iii. A desire to avoid the actual physical discomfort of gestation, parturition, and lactation; and
- iv. A love of luxury and of social pleasures, which is increasing.

190. (84.) It will be seen that the reasons given for resorting to limitation have one element in common, namely, selfishness. They are, in fact, indicative of the desire of the individual to avoid his obligations to the community; and they serve to exemplify the observation that "the effort of the race towards its increase in numbers is in inverse ratio to the effort of the individual towards his personal development." They are the same kind of reasons as might be expected to be given in any community where the phenomenon of the voluntary limitation of the size of families is observed.

191. (85.) The question, however, has presented itself to us why, during the last twenty years or so, the avoidance of procreation in New South Wales should have become so prevalent as to materially reduce the birth-rate. The answer seems to us to be, not so much that the future prospects for the rising generation are unfavourable, as some have suggested; but that the restraints, which previously operated against the desire to regulate the size of families, have lately been either weakened or removed. These restraints, we consider, have been mainly of two kinds: first, religious feeling, which, we think, formerly actuated a larger proportion of the people; and, second, ignorance of the means of accomplishing the desire. In regard to the latter we see that, during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, a wave of popular feeling spread over a great part of the civilised world favourable to the individual control of the size of families; and with it there has been a general diffusion of the knowledge of methods by which restriction might be accomplished which previously was wanting. The history of this movement is matter of common knowledge. Despite Malthus' repudiation, early in the century, of artificial checks to the growth of population, these checks soon had their advocates; and towards the end of the third quarter of the century, a prominent school of writers on social subjects arose, with Charles Bradlaugh and Annie Besant as its chief exponents, who thought they saw in the limitation of families a means of alleviating the burdens of poverty. Since then the followers of this school have availed themselves,

in

in times and places of prosperity and plenty, of the instructions intended by the Neo-Malthusians only for the very poor, with the result that marriage-rates and birth-rates have diverged in many parts of the world. This propaganda of limitation of families was followed by a traffic in the materials used for the purpose of prevention, which, in its turn, has encouraged the popular tendency, and brought facilities for prevention within the knowledge and reach of a very large proportion of the community. In due course, these doctrines and this branch of commerce established themselves in Australia, and their introduction and extension have been concomitant with the commencement and acceleration of the decline of the birth-rate which has attracted our attention.

VII.—THE EFFECTS OF THE RESTRICTION OF CHILD-BEARING ON THE WELL-BEING OF THE COMMUNITY.

192. (88.) In the course of our inquiry we have been much struck with the emphasis with which learned writers, whose works have been studied, and medical and other witnesses, have referred to the very serious injurious effects on the health of women which are the results of the practice of the prevention of conception. The following are some of the quotations from their evidence:—

- (i) Dr. C. W. Morgan, a medical practitioner of wide experience in many parts of New South Wales, regards the practice of prevention as very deleterious in its effects on the nervous system of women, even to the extent of leading to insanity. (Qs. 1075-1076.)
- (ii) Dr. S. H. McCulloch, Honorary Surgeon to the Women's Hospital, Sydney, and Examiner in Midwifery to the Sydney University, stated that women who practise prevention so injure themselves as to render it difficult for them to conceive afterwards when they may desire it; the practice may also induce conditions which may lead to septic inflammations of the womb, and of the other organs of generation; and that these septic diseases cause sterility. (Qs. 2516, 2520, 2486-2494, 2558-2564.) He also stated that during recent years the number of women who became invalids because of diseases of the reproductive organs is larger than previously, and that increase is partly due to the practice of prevention. (Qs. 2507-8.)
- (iii) Dr. A. Watson-Munro, Honorary Surgeon to the Women's Hospital, expressed the opinion that there has been an increase during recent years in the number of women suffering from serious destructive diseases of the organs essential to generation (Qs. 2656-2661), and that the prevention of conception has taken an important part in causing this increase. (Q. 2687.) Speaking of one method practised, he said it would "cause irritations and congestions and disturbances of the circulation in the organs; and often, as well, would lead to the introduction of microbes, and cause septic diseases and inflammations." (Q. 2696.) Of another method (which the evidence leads us to believe is the one most commonly practised) he said it was "likely to produce affections of the nervous system." (Q. 2698.)
- (iv) Dr. Ralph Worrall, who has been for many years connected with the Women's Department of the Sydney Hospital as Honorary Surgeon, not only associates hysteria and nervous diseases with these practices, but refers to the possible liability to new growths resulting from the chronic congestion which they produce. (Qs. 2934-2969.)
- (v) Dr. E. T. Thring, who has a similar experience of the Gynaecological Department at the Prince Alfred Hospital, confirms what other witnesses have said about the association of prevention with nervous ailments in women. (Q. 3077.)
- (vi) Dr. R. Scot-Skirving, Physician to the Prince Alfred Hospital and Surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital, connects neuroticism in both men and women with these practices, and attributes an increase in such functional nerve disorders to the greater prevalence of the practices. (Qs. 3154-3159, 3161.)
- (vii) Dr. W. J. S. McKay (Hon. Surgeon, Lewisham Hospital for Women) holds similar views. (Q. 3313.)
- (viii) Dr. John Harris, Government Medical Officer at Newcastle, a practitioner of wide experience, says that it leads to uterine disease, especially endometritis, which, he considers, is much more common than formerly. (Q. 3854.) He adds, also, that another effect of this practice is to make women look old. (Q. 3880.)
- (ix) Dr. Chisholm Ross experience as an alienist justifies the assertion that the mental stability of women is affected by the continual practice of methods for the prevention of conception (Q. 3951), and he regards it as a factor in the causation of some cases of insanity (Q. 3954), and a cause of mental deterioration. He recalls cases of insanity whose curability was affected by the fact that they had habitually practised prevention (Q. 3998). He recognises the prevalence of neurasthenia, and regards it as opposed to reproduction, and a very likely consequence of meddling with the natural functions (Qs. 3989-3991).

193. (89.) It will be seen that, in the opinion of several of the expert medical witnesses whose evidence we have quoted, the continued practice of certain methods of prevention is at times associated, to a certain degree, with neurasthenia, and occasionally with mental instability in its graver forms; and that neurasthenia has become much more frequent in recent years than previously. Having this before us we caused inquiry to be made into the statistics of insanity between the years 1870 and 1900, and the result of the investigation will be found in Exhibit No. 161, a diagram prepared by Mr. Trivett. In this remarkable diagram the birth and insanity rates for New South Wales and New Zealand are compared; and it will be observed that:—

(a) In New South Wales—

- (i) there was a continuous slight decline of birth-rate between 1884 and 1889, when a further sudden decline of a very pronounced character, which has continued to the present time, became apparent;
- (ii) the insanity rate (the rate per 1,000 of population who have been legally certified to be insane) was practically constant up to 1893, and since then has been continuously rising;
- (iii) the rise in the insanity rate did not commence until some four years after the decline in the birth-rate had become strikingly evident.

(b)

(b) In New Zealand—

- (i) the birth-rate has fallen almost continuously since 1878;
- (ii) the insanity rate has had a slight but uniformly upward tendency since 1874; and this tendency became pronounced in 1878;
- (iii) the pronounced tendency to increase of insanity became evident in the same year as the fall in the birth-rate began.

On comparing New Zealand with New South Wales, however, it is seen that both the fall in the birth-rate and the rise in the insanity rate have been of greater intensity in New Zealand than in New South Wales.

194. (91.) Professor T. A. Emmett, M.D., LL.D., in his "Principles and Practice of Gynecology," asks, "Can any one, accustomed to treating the diseases of women, say in truth the statement is exaggerated that we can see on any one day more sorrow and misery resulting from the abuse of the married state than would be found in a month from uncomplicated child-bearing?" The writings of Dr. Bergeret, "Les Fraudes Conjugales," and of others, amply bear out what our local witnesses have told us in regard to the physical evils for which the practice is responsible. (Exhibit No. 147.) Dr. H. S. Pomeroy, of Boston, in his book, "The Ethics of Marriage," deals with the whole moral, social, and medical aspects of prevention with modesty and moderation. This book is one which is worthy of the most careful perusal of all who have an honourable wish to understand this subject.

195. (92.) This mass of evidence amply proves that the practice of preventing conception, no matter what method is adopted, is the cause of many dire evils, far worse than any bad consequences that could naturally result from the bearing and rearing of a family. The nervous system is deranged; frequently distress of mind and body are caused; the general health is often impaired, and sometimes ruined; and inflammatory diseases are set up which disable the reproductive organs. Following in the train of these diseases there may be temporary, or even permanent, sterility. Thus, as those who resort to limitation are seldom desirous of being absolutely childless, but desire to postpone the fulfilment of their conjugal obligations for a few years, they are often surprised to find—on ceasing to practice prevention—that their conduct has resulted in inability to conceive. Not only do the practices resorted to for the purpose of avoiding conception result in physical evils, but they are also productive of psychical effects not less serious. Men and women who adopt, or submit to the adoption of, such practices, must lose in self-respect and in respect for one another—they must, indeed, feel that their higher instincts are debased; and long continuance of these practices, in conjunction with their spread over a large proportion of the community, must result in a distinct degradation of character, and lowering of the moral standard of the people.

196. (93.) Bad as are the consequences of prevention of conception, still worse is the destruction of health and life which follows the procuring of miscarriage. Without exception the medical witnesses we have examined have stated that its effects are disastrous. Dr. C. W. Morgan, Dr. C. MacLaurin (Honorary Visiting Surgeon, Prince Alfred Hospital), Dr. S. H. McCulloch, Dr. Watson-Munro, Dr. R. Worrall, Dr. E. T. Thring, Dr. R. Scot-Skirving, Dr. G. Armstrong (Honorary Surgeon, Sydney Hospital), Dr. W. J. S. McKay, Dr. Fourness Barrington (Honorary Surgeon, Lewisham Hospital for Women), Dr. Grace Russell (Honorary Physician, the Women's Hospital), Sir James Graham, Knt. (Honorary Surgeon to the Benevolent Society and to the Women's Hospital, Lecturer in Midwifery, University of Sydney), Dr. G. H. Taylor (Government Medical Officer), and Dr. John Harris, have all contributed testimony to show the disastrous results of seeking to avoid the birth of children by artificial interference with the natural process of gestation.

197. (94.) They tell us that, in the course of their professional practice, they meet with very numerous cases in which ailments and illnesses arising from inflammatory and septic disease of the organs of generation in women are attributable to the results of miscarriage. They are evidently of opinion that, in a large proportion of these cases, the miscarriage has not occurred from any natural or accidental cause; but has been brought about by deliberate interference in some artificial way with the natural processes following conception; and that this interference has been undertaken with the intention of bringing gestation to an abrupt termination. One witness referred to a chemist in the country as having bragged that he had at one time nine women under treatment to procure their abortion by mechanical means. Another said that the voluntary producing of miscarriage was certainly common in the community. "Every medical practitioner," he said, "knows that a woman will come and say 'I am in the family way; I want to have an abortion procured.' 'Well,' you say, 'I can do nothing for you.' 'Oh, very well; I will go somewhere else, where they will do it.' And they do, and you meet them a month or two afterwards, no longer pregnant." Another said that it might be surmised that, in about one-fourth of these cases, the miscarriage had been deliberately induced. Another estimated that in his practice at one hospital during the last five years he had been called on to treat about 150 women suffering from the effects of abortion.

198. (95.) It is implied that the cases are very numerous in which the illness which accompanies or results from miscarriage does not necessitate engaging the services of a medical practitioner; and that in many cases in which the treatment of the illness has been successful no manifest physical disability ensues. On the other hand, there are scores of cases, we are told, in which a little sepsis has been introduced; and, though the illness may not be severe at the time, the infection may settle in the fallopian tube, creating prolonged and painful ill-health, from which relief may have to be sought in surgical operation. It would seem that many parts of the pelvic viscera may become affected by the inflammatory or septic disease which miscarriage initiates. Sometimes the disease may be confined to the lining membrane and the muscular substance of the uterus; sometimes it may involve the less active tissues that surround this organ, causing its displacement or fixation, with or without abscess in these tissues; sometimes it may focus itself in the fallopian tubes; sometimes it may spread to the peritoneum; and sometimes it may be so virulent in its poisonous and infectious character as to lead to septicæmia that may prove fatal. These last cases are those to which one witness referred when he spoke of "the tragedies that come out in the newspapers."

Then we are referred to the instances where, from the mere fact of one or more miscarriages having occurred, there ensues an inability for the natural process of gestation to run its course, so that miscarriage spontaneously arises whenever conception takes place.

199. (96.) From these cases we follow the witnesses to the consideration of the sterility, which, they tell us, results so commonly from inflammatory or septic disease of the pelvic viscera. Miscarriage they all recognise as a potent cause of sterility. The illness of women, who complain that they are not able to bear children, is often found to have commenced with a miscarriage. Or there may be an incomplete miscarriage with subsequent putrefactive or septic disintegration of the embryonic structures remaining unexpelled. And in this, or in other ways, there may originate an infection and a consequent inflammation or suppuration of the tissues essential in the process of ovulation or fertilisation; or the obliteration or distortion of both the fallopian tubes, or other structural disorganisation may occur, which makes child-bearing impossible, and leads to months or years of physical suffering. There are, we are told, a large number of women affected by septic disease of the reproductive organs; a large number of miscarriages in recent years; an increase in the number of cases admitted into the hospitals for operations necessitated by recent miscarriages; while in all the hospitals there are never less than four hundred "curettings" a year, the majority of which are done to remove the effects of miscarriage. The removal by surgical operation, of ovaries and of uterine appendages in which the disease has been originated by miscarriage, is of common occurrence. The experience of the older practitioners goes back to a time when septic conditions of pelvic viscera of women in the country, where such are now of common occurrence, were rarely met with.

200. (97.) In connection with the great increase in the procuring of miscarriage which has been observed, it is a very significant fact that the proportion of deaths of women in child-birth increased, in the period 1890-1902, by 50 per cent. on the rate for 1881-1890 (Q. 543.)

201. (98.) Diseased, or even septic, conditions of the reproductive organs of women have undoubtedly become much commoner in recent years, and there is absolute unanimity among medical experts in ascribing the greater part of this increase to the deliberate and unnatural efforts of women, both married and unmarried, to obtain release from what they regard as an unwelcome encumbrance. It is a matter of frequent observation that many women's lives are wrecked by the numerous congestive, inflammatory, and suppurative diseases which affect their reproductive organs. There is no branch of medical or surgical science in which so much experience has been gained during the last fifty years as that which goes under the name of gynaecology. So exacting have been the demands on medical skill for the treatment of these diseases that special departments of hospitals, and even special hospitals, have sprung into existence in all large centres of population, while the class of physicians and surgeons who find it necessary to devote the whole of their time and skill to this one branch of work has been everywhere increasing. Despite the fact that advance in knowledge and skill has enabled many more cases of this kind of physical disorder to be brought within the range of treatment, there can be little doubt (Q. 224) but that there are a larger proportion of subjects for treatment to-day than there used to be before the days of modern gynaecology, and many of these women with wrecked lives owe their sorrows to the direct or indirect effects of abortion. Medical experts are of one mind in attributing a very large proportion of the inflammatory and septic diseases, which not only cause sterility but actually disable women and spoil their lives, to this degrading crime.

202. (99.) A circumstance that causes grave misgivings as to the future is that so many women do not realise the wrong involved in the practices of prevention and abortion. They converse with one another upon these subjects apparently without shame, and freely approach doctors and chemists in order to procure the means to gratify their desires, as will be seen from the following excerpt from the evidence:—

(i) Dr. C. W. Morgan, of Pambula, stated:—

"1085. Q. Have you noticed that women frequently leave the country and come to the metropolis with an apparent view to have abortion procured? A. Yes; I have seen such cases often. The people in the country, and in some of the towns as well, . . . will come and ask a medical man to procure miscarriage for them. I remember a woman coming and asking me, and I said I did not do that sort of thing; and she said, 'Oh, it would be just as well; I have been down twice before to Sydney, but if you do it for me it would not cost so much.'"

"1086. Q. Have you, in your practice, found that women now more readily approach the subject of having abortion procured than they did in your early practice? A. I am sure they do. To a medical man they do not scruple to talk about it; they do not see the moral wickedness of it."

[Here follows much evidence from physicians, surgeons, and representative persons.]

203. (101.) We recognise the great immorality of deliberately preventing conception in marriage, and the still graver immorality and criminality of inducing miscarriage. The mere fact that criminality does not attach to prevention while it does to abortion is a distinction which has in the past led to the belief that the former practice is not wrong; but we consider that, as modes of avoiding procreation, they are equally opposed to that morality upon which the welfare of the race essentially depends. The mental condition of any population, moreover, in which the avoidance of parentage is condoned, and even advocated, we regard as one which tells its own tale of social and moral deterioration. Such practices as are necessarily resorted to as alternatives for that restraint of natural impulse, which is alone justifiable for this end, we agree with the reverend witnesses and other witnesses whose evidence we have quoted, violate the sanctity of marriage, and tend to convert the marriage contract into a sexual compact. We consider that they lower the standard of right-living and right-thinking in the community, create laxity of morals, debase character, and ignore the sanctity of human life.

204. (105.) The suppression, however effected, of the growth of population, must ever be an impediment to progress and prosperity. What the measure of this suppression has been in New South Wales may be seen by the very significant statement made in paragraph 59 of this Report, which is to the effect that, had it not been for the reduction in birth-rate and the excess of mortality among illegitimate children over legitimates which have occurred in the period 1864-1902, the population of New South Wales would now be more than 250,000 greater than it is; while for Australasia—assuming that the same phenomena have characterised the birth-rates elsewhere as in New South Wales—the approximate loss of population due to these two factors, amounts to 940,000.

205. (107.) It is thus shown that the practices involved in the limitation of families are responsible for much physical suffering, for a deadening of moral sensibility, and for a degradation of character among those who resort to them; and these effects must have an unwholesome influence on the general character of the people who move in a social atmosphere so vitiated. Defective health, defective morals, and defective character are already manifesting themselves as a warning of more marked deterioration likely to ensue. The effects on trade and commerce must be equally marked. With the proportion of births decreasing, and the natural increase of population diminishing, the demand for the products of industry must flag, and the capacity of the nation to use the natural resources of the State must tend to fail. Who can tell what progress New South Wales might not have made if, since 1864, 280,000 citizens had not been lost, and had performed their share in the development of the country; or what strides in prosperity Australia might have taken, in the same period, with the assistance of nearly a million more inhabitants?

XVII.—CONCLUSION.

206. (169.) In conclusion, we desire to reiterate our opinion that there has been a very serious decline in the birth-rate of New South Wales since the year 1889, and that this decline cannot, in any measure, be ascribed to any change in the physical characteristics of the people; nor, in any material degree, to other causes dependent upon natural law. On the other hand, we have been reluctantly, but inevitably, driven to the conclusion that the people—led astray by false and pernicious doctrine into the belief that personal interests and ambitions, a high standard of ease, comfort, and luxury, are the essential aims of life, and that these aims are best attained by refusing to accept the consequences which nature has ordained shall follow from marriage—have neglected, and are neglecting, their true duty to themselves, to their fellow countrymen, and to posterity. Forgetful of the lessons of history, ignoring the teachings of science, bent on gratifying their selfish desires, and on pursuing social advancement, they are seeking to follow the dictates of a narrow reasoning, and blindly imagine that, in raising the standard of their own physical comfort, they are smoothing the path of life for themselves and for posterity, while leaving to others the creation of that posterity for which they profess to be so concerned. They seem to think that, in the deliberate curtailing of reproduction, they have found a panacea for the ills of life. The time must come, however, when there will be a cruel awakening to a realisation of the truth. Already we see, in the injury to health, the wrecking of life, which is manifesting itself, how Nature has begun to avenge herself on those who oppose her laws. We see, in the lessening of parental control, the commencement of dissolution in the family bond; and, in the dwindling of the size of families, the dying out of Nature's best school for teaching the lessons of life, and the weakening of the social structure at its base. We look at the number of the young girls of to-day who will be the young mothers of the next decade; and find that the proportion their numbers bear to the total of females who have not passed the child-bearing age is less than formerly; and we observe how inevitable it is that, in the course of the next few years, unless some effective change is quickly introduced in the mental attitude of the people towards the question of reproduction, the material provided by the present generation for the continuance of the race in New South Wales will be inadequate to maintain even its present rate of increase in the numbers of the native-born population.

207. (170.) We find also that the practices and habits which the doctrines of limitation inculcate tend to undermine the morality of the people, to loosen the bonds of religion, and to obliterate the influence of those higher sentiments and sanctions for conduct with which the development of high national character has ever been associated. Duty we recognise as being conduct favourable to the safety of the race; virtue as an attitude of life and character consistent with the preservation and continuance of man on earth; and since vice is the reverse of virtue, it must include all conduct that is an attack upon the race.

208. (171.) We do not hesitate to declare that the doctrines which advocate and justify the deliberate restriction of child-bearing in marriage are vicious, and that Malthus was right in deprecating artificial checks to the growth of population on the ground of their viciousness. With a decay of individual and social morality we must expect the loss of all those qualities which have made the British race predominant.

209. (172.) We have spoken thus far in this chapter in reference solely to the State whose population is the immediate subject of our inquiry; but what applies to New South Wales is obviously no less applicable to the whole of Australasia. The interests of the Commonwealth of Australia are bound up in the interests of its separate States. The future of the Commonwealth, and especially the possibility of maintaining a "white Australia," depend on the question whether we shall be able to people the vast areas of the continent which are capable of supporting a large population. This can only be done by restoring and maintaining a high rate of natural increase, or by immigration on a large scale, or by both these means of recruiting posterity. With the maintenance of a high rate of natural increase is inseparably connected the preservation of infant life. We have shown that the defective birth-rate is aggravated in its effects in reducing natural increase by an excessive death-rate among the newly-born.

210. (173.) Mr. T. A. Coghlan, in his essay on the Decline in the Birth-rate of New South Wales, says, at page 69, "Large as is the area of the Australian continent, it is impossible that its people will ever become truly great under the conditions affecting the increase of population which now obtain. Immigration has practically ceased to be an important factor, the maintenance and increase of population depending upon the birth-rate alone, a rate seriously diminished and still diminishing. No people has ever become great under such conditions, or, having attained greatness, has remained great for any lengthened period. The problem of the fall of the birth-rate is, therefore, a national one of overwhelming importance to the Australian people, perhaps more than to any other people, and on its satisfactory solution will depend whether this country is ever to take a place amongst the great nations of the world."

211. (174.) From time to time in recent years public men, seeing in the establishment of the Australian Commonwealth the first step in the construction of a great nation, and anticipating therefrom a rapid increase of national prosperity and progress, have referred hopefully to the day when Australia with her teeming millions will hold a commanding place among the peoples of the world. The patriotic ardour inspired by this hopeful anticipation is, however, destined to be cooled in the contemplation of the fact that, while Russia and Japan, prospective rivals of Australia for supremacy in the Western Pacific, are already seeking outlets beyond their own borders for the energies of their over-growing people, it will be forty-six and a half years before Australia, with her three and three-quarter millions of inhabitants, and dependent alone on her natural increase (if this even be maintained at its present rate), will have doubled her population; 113 years before she will have twenty millions of people; and 168 years before her numbers will have reached the present population of Japan.

212. (175.) In whatever way the waning birth-rate of New South Wales is viewed, whether in its effects on the health, character, or social worth of individuals; on the value of the family as the basis of national life; on the quality and dignity of civic life; on the character of the people; on their social, moral, and economic progress; on their national aims and aspirations; or on their capacity to survive in the rivalry of nations; and whether it is viewed in the light of history or of science, it is seen as a grave disorder sapping the vitals of a new people, dispelling its hopes, blighting its prospects, and threatening its continuance.

213. (176.) Patriotism dictates that the people of to-day should consider what these facts mean to the future. It is the duty of the present generation of Australians to see to it that their patriotism is not impugned in time to come; and that the loss of this fair heritage of the British race, which, under existing conditions, the philosophy of history foretells, is not made attributable to them by those who may, in the days to come, have to sacrifice their blood and treasure in the vain hope of defending it.

We have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

(L.S.)	CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,	<i>President.</i>
(L.S.)	H. N. MACLAURIN,	
(L.S.)	OCTAVIUS C. BEALE,	
(L.S.)	T. A. COGHLAN,	
(L.S.)	JOSEPH FOREMAN,	
(L.S.)	EDMUND FOSBERY,	
(L.S.)	THOMAS HUGHES,	<i>Commissioners.</i>
(L.S.)	EDW. W. KNOX,	
(L.S.)	G. S. LITTLEJOHN,	
(L.S.)	JOHN B. NASH,	
(L.S.)	R. T. PATON,	
(L.S.)	THOMAS FIASCHI,	

ROBT. H. TODD, *Associate to the President.*

J. GARLICK, *Secretary.*

3rd March, 1904.

Some unpublished evidence from the New South Wales Royal Commission (Volume II).

24TH SEPTEMBER, 1903.

Dr. C. W. Morgan, was sworn, and examined as under:—

(In part.)

214. 1052. *By the Hon. The President.* Q. What is your name? A. Cosby William Morgan.

1053. Q. And your qualifications? A. Doctor of Medicine of the University of Brussels, Licentiate of the College of Physicians, Member of the College of Surgeons.

1054. Q. We understand that your practice has extended to the large cities and coal-mining areas, and also the agriculture and pastoral districts? A. Yes; I practised four years in Sydney, about sixteen in Newcastle, about seven at Bathurst, and I have practised in various other parts of the State too.

1055. Q. You are familiar with the fact that there has been a marked decrease in the birth-rate in recent years in New South Wales? A. Yes.

1056. Q. And that the decrease has been observed all over the State, although not to the same extent in each district? A. No; not so much in the country districts.

1057. Q. In dealing with this question of the decline of the birth-rate, the Government Statistician has followed Dr. Matthews Duncan's nomenclature in calling "fecundity" the ability to bear a child, and using "fertility" to denote the power to bear several children? A. I am aware of that.

1058. Q. And we shall adopt that nomenclature in speaking on the subject;—do you think that the fecundity of women has decreased during the last forty years? A. Yes.

1059. Q. Are they less fertile naturally? A. No; I do not think so.

215. 1060. *Q.* To what do you attribute the infecundity and the comparative sterility? *A.* A good deal to the degeneration of the nerve constitution in women, and also to measures taken to prevent the birth of the children.

1061. *Q.* What are the measures which are taken? *A.* The measures that have come under my experience and notice have been some preventive, and sometimes, after impregnation has taken place, there have been means taken to prevent the birth of children when they have been conceived.

1062. *Q.* Are mechanical preventives used within your knowledge? *A.* They are used in a horrible degree—in a very great degree.

1063. *Q.* In the country? *A.* In the country and in the towns.

1064. *Q.* And chemical preventives also? *A.* You mean medicinal?

1065. *Q.* Yes? *A.* Yes; oh, very much—very much.

1066. *Q.* We have information that all the country chemists, as well as the chemists in the town, sell these articles;—is that within your knowledge? *A.* I would not say all; many do.

1067. *Q.* And that they are sold by hawkers, who carry them in their packs to out-of-the-way places? *A.* They certainly are. They are sold by hawkers. I have knowledge of that.

1068. *Q.* Is this confined to married women? *A.* Married and unmarried.

1069. *Q.* Both use these articles? *A.* Yes.

216. 1070. *Q.* Is it within your knowledge that women are engaged in the traffic—engaged in selling these articles? *A.* Yes; I may say it is. I know that women come under the pretext of selling various things—music, and odds and ends, and embroidery, and so on—and they make that a cloak to sell preventives.

217. 1071. *Q.* Do you consider that the moral tone of the women generally is lowered by the use of measures for the prevention of impregnation? *A.* Yes; and I say so advisedly.

1072. *Q.* Do you think that the moral tone of the community generally is more lax since the habit of using preventives began? *A.* Well, I am afraid it is. I say so, because, in conversation with most respectable women on the subject, they say that any measures to prevent children being born when the parents are not able to keep them are right.

1073. *Q.* Do you yourself consider that the practice is obscene, using the term "obscene" in its broadest sense? *A.* You meant to say that it demoralises a woman that would otherwise be virtuously-minded.

1074. *Q.* Yes? *A.* Yes; I think so.

218. 1075. *Q.* Is it within your knowledge that septic conditions of the pelvic viscera are produced by the use of these measures? *A.* No; I cannot say so. Any attempt at procuring abortion does so, of course; but I do not know that the use of a preventive would have that effect, but it has a very deleterious effect on the woman's nerve system. I have seen women absolutely have to be sent into an asylum for the insane on account of the use of these pernicious things—married women, too.

1076. *Q.* The ill effect upon the nervous system, then, is very great? *A.* Yes; more especially with one of the means that is resorted to, and that is . . . I have seen that more than once cause a woman to become insane.

1077. *Q.* Do you think that septic conditions of the pelvic viscera are more common now than they were in your earlier practice? *A.* Yes. I am sure they are; I am certain of it.

1078. *Q.* Have you observed septic conditions of the pelvic viscera, in any marked degree, in your country practice? *A.* I have noticed it since thirty years ago; but I do not think so much before that.

1079. *Q.* Do you consider that these conditions are probably due to attempts to procure abortion? *A.* I have often seen it so.

219. 1080. *Q.* Are cases of induced abortion very common in the country districts? *A.* Yes; very, very common. I know a case at the present time (I cannot mention the name of the town), where a chemist bragged the other day that he had nine cases of women under treatment to procure abortion, virtually, by what he called chemical means.

1081. *Q.* Do you think that abortions in the country are frequently the result of malpractice on the part of medical men and midwives, or the result of manipulation, or of the use of drugs by the women themselves? *A.* By the midwives; the midwives are so much engaged in that practice. I know very few medical men in the country who are supposed to do this sort of thing, but I know that in the town it is very frequent indeed.

220. 1082. *Q.* Do you think it would be possible, by any regulation, or by any legislation, to control women practising as midwives throughout the country, to the advantage of the general community? *A.* I am perfectly sure it would be most useful if you had midwives who were reliable and responsible, and were not inclined to lend themselves or offer themselves for this purpose; I know it would have a great effect in stopping this sort of thing.

1083. *Q.* Then you would advocate the effective education and the registration of midwifery nurses? *A.* I certainly would.

1084. *Q.* Are deaths frequent in the country from induced abortion? *A.* They are not very common, but I have seen some from that cause.

221. 1085. *Q.* Have you noticed that women frequently leave the country and come to the metropolis with an apparent view to have abortion produced? *A.* Yes; I have seen such cases often. The people in the country, and in some of the towns as well, are not mealy-mouthed. They will come and ask a medical man to procure miscarriage for them. I remember a woman coming and asking me, and I said I did not do that sort of thing; and she said, "Oh, it would be just as well; I have been down twice before to Sydney, but if you do it for me it would not cost so much."

1086. *Q.* Have you, in your practice, found that women now more readily approach the subject of having abortion procured, or speak about having abortion procured, than they did in your early practice? *A.* I am sure they do. To a medical man they do not scruple to talk about it; they do not see the moral wickedness of it.

222. 1087. *Q.* They think, in fact, that it is a good trick to be up to, rather than an immoral and indecent transaction? *A.* Yes; that is the usual view.

1094. *Q.* Well, from the views that you have expressed, I would gather that you consider that the use of preventives to conception is an obscene practice, and it is calculated to lower the morality and degrade the women of Australia? *A.* I distinctly say so. I have noticed from year to year that the idea of moral responsibility and maternal duty, and so forth, is very poor indeed.

1095. *Q.* Are you aware whether many abortifacient pills are sold through the country? *A.* All kinds of such pills are sold. Women keep these things by them—mothers of families who do not want to have any more.

1096. *Q.* And are they effective in producing the results they expect? *A.* No, not as a rule.

223. 1097. *Q.* Do you think it would be an advantage to the well-being of the community generally to compel persons selling proprietary articles of that description to have the prescription—the formula from which they are made—printed on the box? *A.* Oh, yes; I think it would be a very good thing.

1100. *Q.* Is there any other information that you would care to place before the Commission which would be, you consider, of value to them in forming an opinion as to the subject that has been relegated to them? *A.* No; I do not think of anything. I think if the authorities were to step in when flagrant cases occur, and take them up so that the people could be punished, it would be a good thing; and I think if the ministers of the various religions were approached, so that they could make their flocks understand the dire immorality of the action, which they do not seem to apprehend now at all, it would be another good thing. I think I might mention that many years ago there was a person at Newcastle who engaged in these immoral practices, and she exposed in her shop window on one side the male preventive, and on the other side there was the "Ladies' Friend," exposed for open sale for months; and in those days I spoke to the police about it, and they said they had no power to act.

224. 1102. *Q.* Do you think that what may be called the decay of the religious sense in the people has in any material degree conduced to the causes which bring about the decline in the birth-rate? *A.* Oh, yes; I do think so. I think that their moral sense is blunted, and that they do not care very much about religion at all, a very great number of them. I remember a case, many years ago, in which I was treating a lady—she was the wife of a dissenting clergyman, very respectable people—and, from the use of mechanical means of prevention, she was one of the women that I had to send to an asylum. Her husband was a good man, and she was apparently a good woman, but their moral sense was blunted in that way, so that they did not see the wickedness of their action.

225. 1112. *By Mr. Beale.* *Q.* Would you approve of the repeal or amendment of the Poisons Act, so that abortion-producing drugs might be sold under proprietary names without restriction;—that is now before Parliament, as you know? *A.* I hardly understand.

1113. *Q.* I want to know whether you would advocate an amendment of the Poisons Act, so that the sale of abortion-producing drugs could be carried on without restriction under proprietary names; at present there is a restriction? *A.* What is the restriction?

1114. *Q.* They must be signed for at the chemists as poisons? *A.* Yes.

1115. *Q.* And the proposed amendment of the Poisons Act is that when drugs are sold under proprietary names there shall be no restriction? *A.* I would be in favour of a restriction.

1116. *Q.* You would oppose that amendment? *A.* Yes.

1117. *Q.* I want to ask, further, if there was no restriction, and thereby the sale was increased, would it add to fetal and maternal mortality? *A.* Yes. I should say, on the whole, it would.

226. These Questions 1112–1117 refer to a Bill which was being engineered by some American drug-packers, through the New South Wales Legislature, whereby the Poisons Act was to be amended by these simple words, "But nothing in this Act shall apply to patent and proprietary medicines." In support of that amendment a great number of petitions had been prepared by the drug-packers, and signatures obtained to them. These were presented to Parliament, but the Bill was finally defeated.

Some answers from the New South Wales Royal Commission (Volume II).

1st OCTOBER, 1903.

Senior-Sergeant Sawtell, was sworn, and examined as under:—

(In part.)

227. 1933. *By the Hon. The President.* *Q.* What is your name? *A.* James Edwin Sawtell.

1934. *Q.* And your rank? *A.* Senior-sergeant of Police.

1935. *Q.* Have you had much experience of the investigation of cases where persons have been charged with the crime of procuring abortion? *A.* Yes; I have had about twenty-one cases altogether.

1936. *Q.* Is abortion-procuring very prevalent? *A.* Very much so in Sydney.

1937. *Q.* Do you think that it is increasing in prevalence? *A.* I think so; this last five years in particular.

1938. *Q.* Has it always been very prevalent in Sydney? *A.* Very prevalent; more so the last four or five years.

228. 1939. *Q.* Are there many reputed abortionists known to the police? *A.* About thirty-six to thirty-eight known to myself.

1940. *Q.* Men or women? *A.* Mostly women.

1941. *Q.* And all these you have good grounds for believing to be engaged in the procuring of abortion? *A.* Yes.

1942. *Q.* Are any legally-qualified medical men reputed to be abortionists? *A.* I know by repute of five altogether.

1943. Q. Have any of them ever been before the Courts? A. Yes, two to my knowledge; and one has been before the Coroner's Court without being charged.

1944. Q. And how often has he been before the Court? A. That one? Only once to my knowledge.

1945. Q. And the other two that you referred to? A. One once, and the other one four times.

229. 1946. Q. And you have never been able to secure a conviction? A. No, not in either one of the cases.

1947. Q. Have you reason to believe that those individuals you have referred to frequently practise abortion? A. Two of the persons I refer to, I think, practise abortion absolutely; it is their general practice.

1948. Q. That is to say, that their practice largely consists of abortion? A. They confine their practice to that line absolutely.

1949. Q. Are the women that you have referred to as being abortionists trained nurses or midwives, or partially trained? A. Some are registered nurses; others are practising as professional midwives.

1950. Q. Does the fact of their being registered, and, in a certain measure, therefore, under supervision, in any way facilitate your control of them? A. No; it rather hinders us, in a sense. They are registered as lying-in homes, and they have a certain percentage of legal cases.

230. 1951. Q. Do these women covertly advertise their calling in the newspapers? A. Not recently. The advertisements have been restricted, I think, by law since about 1899. Previously to that they were very numerous; the advertising was very frequent.

1952. Q. Do these women advertise their calling in any way in the newspapers? A. Oh, yes.

1953. Q. But in a more covert way than they did before the period that you mention? A. Yes; several advertise at present as registered midwives or ladies' nurses, but nothing further. Previously they used to give very full particulars of what they would treat ladies for.

1954. Q. But we have reason to believe that some advertisements appear in the newspapers still? A. Oh yes, at the present time.

1955. Q. Which evidently are designed to attract the attention of persons who wish abortion procured? A. Yes; though they are not so plain, they are plain enough for the general run of ladies to understand.

1956. Q. But the police are fully cognisant of that fact? A. I am, myself, anyway. One lady in particular is advertising every week, and her reputation is very high; she is what they term "coining money" at it.

1957. *By Mr. Fosbery.* Q. They used to advertise and say, "All difficulties completely removed"? A. Yes.

1958. Q. They do not do that now? A. No; they do not use those words now.

231. 1959. *By the Hon. The President.* Q. Has the attention of the proprietors of the newspapers been drawn to such advertisements, with a view to prevent their publication? A. Yes; I have myself drawn the attention of the editor of the . . . to advertisements.

1960. Q. And with what effect? A. With the effect that he has given orders to refuse any applications in future. That was carried out, I believe, for a number of months; but they are re-occurring.

1961. Q. Do you think it would be possible for the newspapers to differentiate between the advertisements presented, in such a way as would keep out advertisements, with a covert design to acquaint people with the fact that these nurses did procure abortion? A. It would be very hard, I think, to discriminate; but if a little more care was exercised, there is no doubt they could.

232. 1962. Q. You think that with more care the newspaper proprietors might keep the majority of these advertisements out of their papers? A. Yes; I think so.

1963. Q. Have you had much success in your efforts to discover who the abortionists are? A. Yes. In 1898, I wrote to some twelve or thirteen of them in Sydney, asking for information regarding their mode of treatment and fees, and in every case I received replies stating shortly their mode of treatment and the fee charged. I have the letters here with me to show.

1964. Q. And stating practically that they were prepared to undertake to procure abortion? A. Yes.

1965. Q. Have you got those letters? A. Yes; I have them here. I have other letters here, which I seized on the arrest of a man on a charge of procuring abortion.

1983. Q. How many deaths of young women in consequence of abortion are known to you personally to have occurred during the past five years—in your own experience? A. About eighteen.

1984. Q. And in how many of those cases have the persons responsible been brought before the Courts—the persons responsible for those deaths? A. Very few. Of course they have all been brought before the Coroners' Courts, but not charged; about six have been charged.

1985. *By Mr. Fosbery.* Q. These abortionists take various names, do they not? A. Yes.

233. 1986. Q. They have sometimes got more than one residence? A. Yes; in one case I know they have a homestead or head office and five branches.

1987. *By the Right Hon. The Lord Mayor.* Q. Do you mean to say in Sydney alone? A. Yes.

1988. *By Mr. Fosbery.* Q. They do not always take their patients in as lodgers;—the patients merely call there, and are operated upon and sent away? A. Sent away to a branch establishment.

1989. Q. Within your knowledge, are many of the patients young women who come from the country for treatment? A. A great number come from the country.

1990. Q. When you have made searches of any of these places, have you seized papers, showing that they have an enormous correspondence from the country, from people who want to be operated upon? A. Yes; I have seventy letters here, from thirty-six people—mostly all country people.

234. 1991. *By the Hon. The President.* Q. Asking for terms upon which abortion could be procured? A. Terms and mode of treatment. Letters in reply to advertisements, asking for terms and mode of treatment, and giving particulars as to how long they were pregnant, and so on, and asking what risk there would be.

1992. *By Mr. Fosbery.* Q. Have you been able to form any opinion as to the classes and ages of the women that are placed under treatment? A. Out of these thirty-six there are twenty-seven single women, apparently all servants, according to their letters. The other nine are married women.

1993. *Q.* Have you ever seized any appliances for the purpose of procuring abortion? *A.* Yes.

1999. *Q.* Do you conjecture from that that there must be a far greater number of cases of infanticide where the bodies are so disposed of by burial or otherwise that they would not be discovered? *A.* I think so. I think that the cases that come to light are simply cases where the mother or somebody attending her is ignorant of the mode of disposing of the body.

2000. *Q.* Therefore, you consider that that forms a very small indication of the number of cases in which infants are done away with? *A.* I think it is very small.

235. 2003. *By Mr. Beale.* *Q.* Is it a fact that these procurers of abortion have got agents—that is to say, the person applied to by the woman who desires to have abortion procured is not always the practitioner himself—he refers to another? *A.* Not in all cases.

2004. *Q.* Does it sometimes occur? *A.* Several of these people who procure abortion have agents who circulate cards for them, and they are the ones applied to by the patient, or the proposed patient, and then the patient is referred on to the principal.

2005. *Q.* In short, these abortionists have agents, who obtain business for them? *A.* That is so—yes.

2006. *Q.* The President asked you about registration: now, in the case of death occurring in any of these lying-in establishments, would it assist the law if there were a public officer of health, who must give his certificate, instead of accepting private certificates; because, where there are medical men, it is plain that one, or more than one, could give a certificate and would give a certificate, of death from natural causes? *A.* Yes.

236. 2007. *Q.* In that case would it assist in the protection of maternal life if a public officer were required to give a certificate, and the private certificate be not accepted? *A.* Oh! I think so. I say that, because, I think, the people would be more careful. They would not take the risks they do now.

2008. *Q.* Do you think that ought to be done? *A.* I think that would be a great check on a great many of those so-called lying-in homes.

2009. *By Mr. Fosbery.* *Q.* In point of fact, if it were not for the coroners' inquests, there would be very little light thrown on any of these cases? *A.* Very little light, sir.

237. 2010. *By the Right Hon. The Lord Mayor.* *Q.* Do you think that there should be a system of registration of still-births? *A.* I think there should be.

238. 2011. *By Mr. Beale.* *Q.* I should like to ask this, in confirmation of my previous question: when, for instance, there are medical men performing these operations, the certificates ordinarily given are valueless? *A.* Absolutely. Only last month I had a case where a girl was operated upon by a medical man. She died in a nurse's home—his own home, practically, though it was under the name of a nurse—and a certificate was given by another doctor, who had not treated her at all, merely to oblige his fellow practitioner. He gave a certificate of pleurisy. Something came to my knowledge, and I had the funeral stopped. She was to be buried at 2 in the afternoon; I got the information at 11 in the morning. I had the funeral stayed, informed the City Coroner; and the *post-mortem* that followed showed that death was due to abortion, and there was no pleurisy present whatever. She had been six days under the doctor's treatment.

2012. *By Mr. Knox.* *Q.* Were they both registered medical men? *A.* Yes.

2013. *By Mr. Beale.* *Q.* These practitioners that you have spoken of are, of course, all registered men? *A.* Yes.

239. 2014. *By Dr. Paton.* *Q.* Is it within your knowledge that a number of these abortion-mongers are covered by medical men? *A.* Yes; a great many of them.

2015. *Q.* And as soon as anything goes wrong, this particular doctor of their own is called in? *A.* That is so; yes.

2016. *Q.* He attends, and, if there is a fatal result, he gives a certificate? *A.* Yes. They all have —

240. 2017. *Q.* Cover? *A.* Cover behind them—all of them.

2018. *By the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.* *Q.* And the cause of death is incorrectly stated in such certificates sometimes? *A.* In that one it was, absolutely. There was no pleurisy present at all.

241. 2019. *By Mr. Beale.* *Q.* Would you recommend that a register should be kept in these establishments of all medical men attending—of all persons connected with the birth? *A.* Yes; I would recommend that.

2020. *By Mr. Fosbery.* *Q.* Have you any knowledge of cases in which, when they become acute, they have removed the patient to one of the public hospitals? *A.* Yes; I have had three myself.

2021. *Q.* Are you aware whether it is the practice in any of these large hospitals to give any intimation to the authorities that such cases are brought to them? *A.* No; unfortunately. In the Sydney Hospital, to my knowledge, three cases have died before we got information about them. We traced them to the hands of a medical man and a private nurse.

242. 2022. *Q.* Then, in those cases, the chance of getting any evidence whatever to warrant a prosecution is lost altogether? *A.* Absolutely lost.

2023. *By Dr. Paton.* *Q.* Did the hospital authorities ever give any reason for not reporting the cases? *A.* No; they have never stated any reason. I have spoken to the Superintendent myself on one occasion, and his reply to me was that he did not think the patient was so bad; the next morning he heard she was dead, and, of course, they informed the police.

243. 2024. *By Mr. Beale.* *Q.* You said there were about thirty-six regular practitioners of abortion within your knowledge;—do you take in the whole metropolis in your particular researches? *A.* I am only speaking of those that come under my own personal knowledge.

2025. *Q.* But you have a certain commission in regard to this matter? *A.* Yes.

2026. *Q.* Does that apply to the whole metropolitan area? *A.* No.

2027. *Q.* Only a section of it? *A.* Only a section, yes.

2028. *Q.* Then, inasmuch as you know thirty-six, could you form any estimate as to how many there may be in all? *A.* I could not say. There may be ten or twelve times that many. This only applies to my own district.

2029. *Q.* Oh! you only have a district in hand in this matter? *A.* Yes. Are you speaking of the cases or of the medical men?

2030. *Q.* We understand that you have under your eye this procuring of abortion;—does that apply to the whole metropolitan area? *A.* Oh! the nurses, of course, are distributed all over the whole metropolitan district—the nurses I speak of.

2031. *Q.* Would there be other officers who also might know of another thirty-six, or a larger number;—I want to arrive at some idea as to what the total number may reasonably be—would there be a very large number that you do not know, probably? *A.* Oh! well, I am sure I do not know one-third of them.

244. 2032. *Q.* Then there would be, at the very least, 108? *A.* Oh! there may be fully that. I cannot say for certain; but I am sure there would be.

2033. *Q.* Three times thirty-six? Yes. I am sure I do not know one-third of them. I only know those who have established places.

245. THE UNBORN POPULATION.

Sydney Bulletin, 11th October, 1906.

LAST week, a nurse was arrested on a charge of having brought about the death of a girl by the usual means. In the course of proceedings at the inquest, the arresting detective swore the prisoner had assured him that this was the first case to "go wrong" out of 2,000 that had passed through her hands. The accused may, or may not, be innocent; she may, or may not, have made the remark; the question at issue concerns the figures given by the detective. These statistics, astounding as they seem to people who do not study such matters, appear in no wise impossible to anybody who is possessed of a knowledge of the average city abortionist in a large way of business. There are women in Sydney and Melbourne who have been pursuing the trade of abortion for over twenty years. Some of them even carry on their calling by means of large so-called private hospitals, and 200 a year would be a considerable under-estimate of the number of operations performed by the more prosperous. In addition, there is a handful of qualified medical practitioners who amass what the average man would regard as huge fortunes out of the practice of abortion. In a few instances, these carry on the trade with perfect safety by the simple process of working in couples. Abortion is an offence only if carried out by one medical man without reference to a fellow practitioner—the law assuming that, if it is necessary to perform abortion to save the life of a woman, a medical adviser should first have his opinion confirmed by another member of the profession. The persons in question either employ a professional "confirmer," or work mutually and confirm each other. The result is that they are perfectly within their legal rights. If death occurs, a certificate is given, and even the rare possibility of suspicion is met with the opinion of the second doctor that the operation was essential, and represented the only hope of saving the mother's life. In certain cases, private hospitals, carried on in the names of nurses, are really owned by the medical men who perform the operations. All these things are matters of common knowledge, which never reach the ear of the law, and are ignored by the mass of the right-thinking public. The enormous trade carried on in this way was indicated in Melbourne some weeks ago by the remark of a middle-aged married woman to her own medical adviser, whom she had vainly besought to "help" her some months previously. She had found the assistance he declined in a nurse's home, and assured him that in it there were twenty other inmates, "from little kids of sixteen to old women like me."

AMERICAN CENSUS REPORT—CENSUS OF 1900.

Vol. 3, pages xlix and l.

246. The data relating to births are the most incomplete and unsatisfactory of any treated in this report. Were it not considered desirable to give such results as bear upon the question for the information of students of the statistics, the subject might be dismissed with the statement that they are entirely inadequate to determine, directly, the general birth-rate of the country, or, what is of equal practical importance, the relative birth-rate of different classes of population.

Births were not returned by the enumerators, and it is not probable that a complete return could be secured in that way even if a special schedule were provided, and the inquiry made in the most careful and thorough manner; and the registration record of births is almost equally defective. A number of the States and cities have laws requiring the registration of births, but it is doubtful if there is a single place in which births are registered as fully as deaths.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1890-1900.

247. The total population within the boundaries of the United States, as returned in 1890, was 62,947,714, and the natural increase between 1890 and 1900, due to excess of births over deaths, was 12,315,361. The average annual rate of excess of births was 17.7 per 1,000 of mean population.

In the section relating to general death rates it is estimated that the death rate of the country for the census year 1900 was, approximately, 16.3 per 1,000 of population. Assuming that it was about 18 per 1,000 in 1890, as estimated in the Eleventh Census Report, and taking the mean of these (17.4) as representing for this purpose the average annual death-rate for the decade, there must necessarily have been an annual birth-rate of 35.1 per 1,000 of mean population to produce the increase in population actually enumerated.

Accepting the population figures showing the increase in native population by state of birth as correct, the only uncertain factor in estimating the birth-rate for the United States is the assumed annual death-rate, 17.4. This can be accepted as a sufficiently accurate approximation to indicate that the birth-rate will not vary from the stated number (35.1) more than 2 per 1,000 in either direction, or from 33.1 to 37.1. This, however, applies only to the country as a whole.

The estimated annual excess of births over deaths in the United States per 1,000 of population, in comparison with that in certain other countries, is shown in the following table:—

248. EXCESS of Birth-rate over Death-rate.

Countries.	Ten Years—1890-1899.		Excess of Births over Deaths.	
	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Annually, 1890-1899.	1899.
United States	35.1	17.4	17.7	*
England and Wales	30.1	18.4	11.7	11.0
Scotland	30.7	18.8	11.9	11.5
Ireland	23.0	18.1	4.9	5.3
Denmark	30.3	17.7	12.6	12.6
Norway	30.4	16.5	13.9	14.1
Sweden	27.2	16.4	10.8	8.6
Austria	37.2	27.1	10.2	11.7
Hungary	40.5	30.3	10.2	12.0
German Empire	36.2	22.5	13.7	14.4
Prussia	36.8	22.1	14.7	15.0
Netherlands	32.7	18.6	14.0	14.0
Belgium	28.9	19.2	9.7	10.0
France	22.2	21.6	0.6	0.8
Italy	35.5	24.6	10.9	12.1
Switzerland	27.7	19.0	8.7	11.3

* Data insufficient to afford rates.

The figures for the United States are from 1st June, 1890, to 31st May, 1900.

The figures given for the foreign countries specified are based upon estimated populations for intercensal and post-censal years, as calculated by their registration officials, and published in the report of the Registrar-General of England for 1899. They may, however, be regarded as sufficiently accurate for comparative purposes. According to these figures the birth-rate for the United States was greater than in any of the foreign countries, except Hungary (40.5), Austria (37.2), Germany (36.2), and Italy (35.5), and the excess of the birth-rate is considerably greater than in any of them.

From these figures it appears that the average annual rate of increase by excess of births in the class born of native white parents was 19.5 per 1,000, while in those of foreign white parents it was 36.5 per 1,000. The rate for the coloured was less than for those of native white parents (17.8 per 1,000).

Considered by groups of States the figures for these classes present some very remarkable peculiarities. In the north-eastern division the rate of annual increase of children of native white parents was but 3.8 per 1,000, while for those of foreign white parents it was more than ten times as great (39.6). Excluding New York from this group, it appears that in the New England States the annual death-rate of the native whites of native parentage exceeded the birth-rate by 1.5 per 1,000, while among those of foreign white parents the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 44.5 per 1,000. On the face these figures indicate that, notwithstanding the higher mortality of children of foreign white parents, the excess of births over deaths in this class was 4 per 1,000 more than the highest birth-rate in the principal foreign countries (40.5 in Hungary, see page 1). A much higher birth-rate for foreign parents in this country than in the countries from whence they came is naturally to be expected, since our foreign population contains a much larger proportion of adult persons of productive ages; but, unfortunately, the census figures do not afford data for determining the number of parents, by which these results might be further analysed. Such comparisons as can be made bear only indirectly upon the question.

249. The peculiar results noted seem to be confined to the New England States. In the remainder of the country the excess of births is 21.1 for those of native white parents, 35.7 for those of foreign white parents, and 17.9 for the coloured. The nearest approach to equality in the rate of excess of births of native and foreign white parents was in the southern division, where the proportion of foreign parents was least (native white parents, 24.1; foreign parents, 27.4). Examination of the rates in detail for the different States, however, shows great and apparently inconsistent variations in the relative rates of native and foreign parents, in contiguous States of generally similar populations.

250. Caution is indicated in the study of the figures for New England. The conclusions of Dr. Stanley Hall and other writers may be, and apparently must be, accepted as to rapid racial decline by Americanisation, firstly and chiefly of Anglo-Saxon people. We take the flattering unction to our souls that it is due "to our superior education." But is it superior, and is this education calculated to effect the miraculous results expected by Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who sees in it an undeveloped power to reform the very national abuses which the education itself spreads? But a qualifying factor which the figures of the United States census do not supply, so far as I can find, is that of a continuous migration, from the New England States to the others, of young people in the prime of life—comparable to the migration from Ireland—with serious effect upon the birth-rate. Upon inquiry I am informed that such exists. Still, that factor is absorbed by the figures of the United States as a whole, which display a like tendency in general, though less marked, of racial decline amongst the native-born.

251. Two other short tables are extracted for their special import. Another table is provided in the same census report showing the annual excess of births per 1,000 of population, classified by the birth-places of mothers, but it is declared by the Director (Mr. William R. Merriam) to be faulty in several particulars. These three are upon page liii.

252. FOREIGN Population by Country of Birth.

Countries.	1890.	1900.
Ireland	1,871,509	1,618,567
Germany	2,784,894	2,666,990
England and Wales...	1,009,171	935,760
Canada	980,938	1,181,255
Scandinavia ..	933,249	1,064,309
Scotland ..	242,231	233,977
Italy	182,580	484,207
France ..	113,174	104,341
Hungary	62,435	145,802
Bohemia	118,106	156,991
Russia	182,644	424,096

253. NATIVE White Population by Birth-places of Mothers.

Birth-places of Mothers.	1890.	1900.	Increase.
Ireland... ..	2,631,750	2,826,625	194,875
Germany	3,535,852	4,159,499	623,647
England and Wales	827,091	1,133,214	306,123
Canada... ..	570,584	1,012,689	442,105
Scandinavia	603,856	1,053,000	449,144
Scotland	192,369	307,388	115,019
Italy	61,173	224,271	163,098
France	91,203	129,652	38,449
Hungary	14,560	75,353	60,793
Bohemia	102,169	190,941	88,772
Russia	77,741	263,264	185,523

254. *Journal of Hygiene*, 1905, Vol. 5, page 305. "An Improved Method of Calculating Birth-rates." By Drs. Newsholme and Stevenson.

In 1881 in England and Wales the number of women aged 15-45 per 1,000 of the population was 230.6. In 1901 the proportion was 249.7, being an increase of 8.3 per cent.; but the number of wives at these ages has declined 4.7 per cent. between 1881 and 1901. We deal with legitimate birth-rates only.

Crude legitimate birth-rate, 1871—33.0 per 1,000; in 1903, 27.4 per 1,000.

Crude illegitimate birth-rate, 1871—2.0 per 1,000; in 1903, 1.1 per 1,000.

"On the whole, the rural counties have suffered from a decrease of the legitimate birth-rate more than the industrial and urban counties."

Again, whether "crude" or "corrected" birth-rates are considered, the diminution is equally alarming:—

Corrected Birth-rates, England and Wales.

1881, per 1,000	32.7
1903, per 1,000	27.4

Is Insanity Increasing?

Dr. John Macpherson, M.D., F.R.C.P. ("Morison Lectures," *Journal of Mental Science*, July, 1905, p. 474, *et seq.*):—

The great question of the present day, and one which is constantly asked by the public is, "What are the causes of the increase of insanity in the population?" The obvious reply is to ask in return whether there is any real increase of insanity. I have fully convinced myself (I do not know if I have succeeded in helping you to the same conclusion) that there is no increase of insanity. I am willing, however, for the sake of argument, to look at the question in another form, and ask—Why is not the proportion of insanity less than it is? The causes generally assigned are those which produce physical deterioration of the members of a community. These are overcrowding, density of population, improper food, alcohol, and physical diseases. It might be pertinent, before discussing this question, to ask whether physical deterioration, in the sense in which the word is popularly understood, really occurs at all. Very grave doubts have been expressed on the subject by competent authorities, and no proof of such deterioration has been brought forward.

He then discusses the subject in purely argumentative form, and concludes:—

On the whole, while we may be ready to acquiesce in deploring the insanitary, diseased, and alcoholic condition of many portions of our urban population, the question in the light of statistics does not bear upon the increase of insanity in any way that I am able to make out. On the contrary, there is evidence which goes to show, whatever the moral and social conditions of the people, a strong and effectual effort is made by Nature to counteract these inimical surroundings.

I select the following striking remarks from the evidence given before the recent (1904) Commission on Physical Deterioration:—

Dr. Eichholz said (566): "The number of children born healthy is, even in the worst districts, very great. The exact number has never been the subject of investigation, owing largely to the certainty which exists upon the point in the minds of medical men; but it would seem to be not less than 90 per cent. The percentage of badly-born children among the poor is not sensibly greater than among the rich, and such diseases as are hereditary, such as insanity and neuroses, in which we include alcoholism and other inherited diseases of bad living, affect the one as much as the other."

Professor Malins, of Birmingham, President of the Obstetrical Society of London, said (3124): "I think the testimony of experienced observers would be in accordance with the views expressed by Dr. Eichholz, though, perhaps, not to such a large extent. I should say that from 80 to 85 per cent. of children are born physically healthy."

If the poorest and ill-nurtured women bring forth as hale and strong-looking babies as those in the very best conditions, the interpretation would seem to follow that Nature gives every generation a fresh start. It must follow that environment has very little to do with the ante-natal condition. Children, it would seem, are not necessarily born degenerate, though born in the most sordid surroundings, and though born of parents who have acquired evil habits of life or unsound bodily health. All that the majority of these children need to make them average citizens is a chance in life—a chance to escape into better, healthier, cleaner moral and social surroundings.

The conclusions of the learned alienist are very comforting and optimistic, although they differ *toto coelo* from the observations of breeders of farm stock as to heredity of qualities in animals, so far as I can inform myself. Their view is that unsound bodily health, degeneracy, and adverse circumstances markedly affect the progeny. Further, that "sordid surroundings," irregularity, ill-feeding, and early neglect cause irreparable injury to young stock, from which they will not, on the average, recover under better treatment. It is regrettably probable that he failed to convince his hearers, who were also alienists, that there is not an increase in actual insanity in the United Kingdom. The conditions of law and of life would seem to involve racial degeneration.

RATIO OF INCREASE IN INSANITY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

From the 57th Report of Commissioners in Lunacy for Great Britain, page 4:—

In 1859 the proportion was 18·67 per 10,000, or 1 in 536 persons. On 1st January, 1904, the proportion was 34·14 per 10,000 of population, or 1 in 293 persons.

The ratio has steadily increased from 1859, when reliable statistics of insanity commenced.

From the Report of the Inspectors of Lunatics for Ireland, page 16:—

	Population.	Lunatics under care.	Per 10,000 of population.
January 1st, 1882	5,200,000	12,982	25
1903	4,430,000	22,138	50

Otherwise stated, in 1882 the proportion was 1 insane person to 400, and in 1903 it was 1 to 200. Just double in twenty-one years.

DIVISION II.

INFANTICIDE AND INFANTILE
MORTALITY.

The following table shows the results of the investigation conducted by the Department of Health and the Department of Agriculture, in connection with the epidemic of infantile mortality in the city of New York, during the year 1900. The table is divided into two parts, the first showing the results of the investigation conducted by the Department of Health, and the second showing the results of the investigation conducted by the Department of Agriculture.

DIVISION II.

INFANTICIDE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following table shows the results of the investigation conducted by the Department of Health and the Department of Agriculture, in connection with the epidemic of infantile mortality in the city of New York, during the year 1900. The table is divided into two parts, the first showing the results of the investigation conducted by the Department of Health, and the second showing the results of the investigation conducted by the Department of Agriculture.

DIVISION II.

INFANTICIDE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY.

In obvious sequence the subject of **foeticide** is followed by that of **infanticide**.

255. Amongst the causes of preventable infantile mortality are (N.S.W. Royal Commission, I, p. 39):—

IV. A want of knowledge of the proper modes of rearing infants, exemplified by:—

- (a) Prevailing belief that the artificial feeding of infants is as good as suckling.
- (b) Ignorance of the proper mode of artificial feeding.
- (c) Ignorance of the physiological needs of infants.
- (d) The prevalence of the use of noxious drugs.
- (e) The prevalence of the use of sterilised foods.
- (f) Erroneous belief that infants may be separated from their mothers without injury to the infants.
- (g) Bad domestic hygiene.

V. Injurious quality of proprietary and other artificial foods, often recklessly advertised.

VII. Injurious effects of chemical preservatives in milk, and in preparations of milk used as infants' food.

256. As the sphere of operations of the Commonwealth Legislature in relation to the health and lives of the citizens is limited by the Constitution, its duty to the community may perhaps be regarded as confined to restriction and where possible prohibition of the importation, advertisement, interstate transfer and postal carriage of fraudulent, injurious, and homicidal drugs and of improper foods. Hence the report upon the present inquiry will relate itself chiefly to those articles of commerce, as well as to the nefarious practices to which some of them are designed to contribute, which may be dealt with in the public interest. The whole of the present work has been conducted in view of the general principle that discouragement of the wrong is encouragement of the right. Further, that the general tendency of producers and traders in Australia, as represented by their manufacturing and commercial associations, is to exclude fraud under every appearance; but, unless the law is with that tendency and forbids the immoral and even criminal exploitation of the public—worst of all where, as in Great Britain, the State demands an eighth share in the full retail price of every, even the most pernicious, proprietary specific under quasi-medical pretence—no moral restraint can be effective. "If I don't, another will."

DEATH BY DRUGS.

257. "MOTHER'S FRIEND.—This is a 'soothing syrup' extensively used in some parts of the country. It is eminently adapted for increasing the infant mortality of the neighbourhood. Eight or ten drops usually answer the purpose, the child dying speedily with all the symptoms of opium-poisoning. The jury generally return a verdict of accidental death and mildly censure the chemist or patent-medicine vendor from whom it was bought."—Murrell, p. 172.

"Mother's Friend" is not a proprietary drug, inasmuch as it bears no name, and thus may be sold in the United Kingdom free of stamp duty. The Australian market is quite open to any enterprising person who will introduce it and manufacture it in each State either under that name or, say, "The Australian Baby Preserver, warranted purely herbal, absolutely harmless, prepared under the prescription of one of Her Majesty's physicians, used by Royalty, and prescribed by the Medical Faculty." Even the Commerce Act will not prevent this murderous but money-making fraud, which with the above statements should be sufficiently impudent, but which will be less audacious than another baby-opiate which has been imported and sold in Australia by the thousand gross and has certainly left long rows of tiny graves in our cemeteries.

258. "Mother's Friend" has other uses, one of which the following coroner's case sets forth (*Morning Advertiser*, 10 March, 1906):—

The sequel to a love affair was heard at Stockport yesterday when Florence Downs, domestic servant, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by taking a dose of laudanum and oil of aniseed. She was engaged to a young baker, who broke off the engagement owing to a quarrel. She endeavoured to persuade him to continue the engagement, and, meeting him in the street, said if he did not she would poison herself. He refused, whereupon she drank something out of a bottle and fell to the ground. He put her in a cab and conveyed her to a surgery, where the doctor applied the usual remedies and she recovered.

Dr. Marriott said the amount of laudanum taken was three times more than a fatal dose, and she would have died but for the promptitude with which she was treated. She also had in her pocket a fatal dose of oxalic acid. She had obtained the laudanum and aniseed from a chemist's shop, saying it was for a baby, and the chemist said it was a common mixture for babies, who were peculiarly susceptible to the effects of opium. Over 15,000 babies are done to death every year by this so-called "Mother's Friend," which was eminently adapted to increase infantile mortality.

259. Oxalic acid, because, possibly, of its easy accessibility, is a common means of suicide with females although it causes extreme suffering. But the girl knew the toxic effects of "Mother's Friend" to be merely narcotic and preferred the milder death. That is the reason of the insertion of this case.

260. Baby-insurance is allowed by the law in many Anglo-Saxon countries, very unwisely where the preservation of the race is desired.

261. "Mother's Friend," as a baby-opiate in England is quite distinct from "Mother's Friend," a quack compound advertised and sold in America. The latter professes to strengthen a woman for child-bearing. It should be said that "the law," as a matter of course, takes no cognisance of this confusion, with any possible misfortune in its train. The sale of either, if for sheep or lambs (*et cetera*) is a misdemeanour in the United Kingdom.

262. The nett position frequently is: "When baby dies we get twenty pounds in cash, and a pound or less will pay for the funeral." The difference between foeticide and infanticide can be in the mind only, for it is but a question of when to take the life. The maternal instinct must often operate to some extent if only to withhold from savage cruelty and, as the eminent toxicologist suggests, a few drops of any of the many narcotic child-poisons regularly sold will at least do the business mercifully, whilst inquiry will be rare indeed. On this point the opinions and knowledge of the ablest authorities are elsewhere given.

263. The action of opium largely depends upon the morphine which it contains. The three most important salts of morphine are the acetate, sulphate, and hydrochlorate. Both morphine and its salts are partly soluble in water and completely in gastric juice.

The action of morphine differs from that of opium in that it is less diaphoretic and less constipating and about six times as active. Otherwise their action is very much alike. Cases of suicidal and homicidal poisoning by the aid of opium or morphine are extremely common, and accidental cases from the taking of an overdose are also common. Accidental (?) poisonings from its use in patent medicines are very common, especially among infants. The majority of the soothing cough-mixtures and sedatives contain opium or morphine in large amounts. People vary to a great extent in their susceptibility to opiates, depending upon idiosyncrasy and upon the fact that confirmed habits of opium and morphine taking are very common. Death has occurred

A Wife Says:

"We have four children. With the first three I suffered almost unbearable pains from 12 to 14 hours, and had to be placed under the influence of chloroform. I used three bottles of *Mother's Friend* before our last child came, which is a strong, fat and healthy boy, doing my housework up to within two hours of birth, and suffered but a few hard pains. This liniment is the grandest remedy ever made."

Mother's Friend



will do for every woman what it did for the Minnesota mother who writes the above letter. Not to use it during pregnancy is a mistake to be paid for in pain and suffering. *Mother's Friend* equips the patient with a strong body and clear intellect, which in turn are imparted to the child. It relaxes the muscles and allows them to expand. It relieves morning sickness and nervousness. It puts all the organs concerned in perfect condition for the final hour, so that the actual labor is short and practically painless. Danger of rising or hard breasts is altogether avoided, and recovery is merely a matter of a few days.

Druggists sell *Mother's Friend* for 5s a bottle. The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga. Send for our free illustrated book.

occurred in adults after taking $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of the extract or 2 drachms of the tincture of opium, and $\frac{1}{6}$ of a grain has caused the death of an infant. One drop of laudanum has caused the death of a child 7 days old. "Five grains would be a fatal dose to most persons."—(Taylor.)

264. "Action of opium on infants.—It is important to bear in mind that infants and young persons are liable to be killed by small doses of opium, and they appear to be peculiarly susceptible to the effects of this poison. A child 4 months old was nearly killed by the administration of 1 grain of Dover's Powder containing only $\frac{1}{6}$ part of a grain of opium [which is the usual dose of some of the baby-narcotics.] Four grains of the same powder ($= \frac{2}{3}$ grain of opium) were given to a child $4\frac{1}{2}$ years old. It soon became comatose and died in seven hours. A child 9 months old was killed in nine hours by four drops of laudanum (or $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of opium). Various cases of infants killed by $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain of opium. One died in eighteen hours from the effects of **one-fifteenth** part of a grain of opium. Coma, with the usual symptoms, was complete in half an hour. The smallest fatal case recorded is of an infant of 4 weeks dying within seven hours from the effects of a dose of paregoric elixir, equal to **one-ninetieth of a grain**. With a knowledge of the facts it is not surprising that infants are occasionally destroyed by opium under circumstances from which an adult would not suffer."—(Taylor.)

Morphine is still more rapid in its action, but need not be dealt with here in detail.

265. The fact is constantly emphasised by the toxicologists that infants are peculiarly susceptible to the effects of opium. Where death does not supervene, and the child recovers, its distress and suffering in consequence of the poisoning are also disproportionately great. I have not found in their writings an adequate explanation of this susceptibility; but having consulted these distinguished men personally, they agreed to my suggestion that the explanation afforded by the researches of Professor von Behring is probably correct. I made in 1903 a translation of his lecture delivered at Cassel upon the "Genesis of Tuberculosis." In it the great specialist said: "The human suckling, like all other mammals, in its digestive apparatus is devoid of the protective arrangements, which in its mature state, normally prevent the intrusion of disease germs into the juices of the tissues. It required many years of experimental work, in order to establish incontestably this fact. I shall state in a summary manner the main proofs of my doctrine of the easy permeability of the digestive canal for all disease germs, and especially for tubercular bacilli. I started from the unexpected discovery of my co-worker, Roemer, that genuine albuminous bodies must firstly be digested and converted into so-called peptone, before they can pass the intestinal mucous membrane. The curative diphtheria serum and tetanus serum contain curative bodies in the form of genuine albumen. Of these, after absorption into the stomach, not a trace goes over into the blood of healthy mature animals and human beings. With the newly-born, on the contrary, the unaltered anti-toxic albumen, after such absorption, can almost quantitatively be proved by experiment. This discovery declares that the largest molecules known to us—molecules of genuine albumen—cannot penetrate unaltered the mature mucous membranes, whose function in mature animals is that of dialysis, whilst the mucous membranes of sucklings act like a coarse-pored filter. It was merely a natural consequence of this recognition of the exceptional position of the mucous membranes of infants that I should inquire whether bacteria pass through those membranes in any other young mammals.

"The reason of this permeability of the mucous membrane in the newly-born is that the latter have no connected epithelial covering upon those membranes, and their ferment-separating glands are only slightly, or not at all, developed."

266. It follows, therefore, that the mucous membrane of infants is still more readily permeable by the smaller molecules of a vegetable poison and its alkaloids. It is interesting and possibly important for other considerations; but in the present relation is not worth the least experiment or investigation. In countries of equal civilisation with our own, it is a criminal offence to offer for sale, or to give away, or to sell, and still more to administer to children, the poison here considered, at all.

267. Moro, in his "Biologische Beziehungen zwischen Milch und Serum," Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift, 1901, page 1073, shows that "the bactericidal power of the blood serum of breast-fed infants markedly exceeds that of artificially-fed ones." Investigations made subsequently confirm, to the degree of the examinations

examinations made, Moro's observation. (*Vide Journal A.M.A.*, January, 1907, p. 304, *et seq.*) Otherwise stated, it is shown that mothers who nurse their babies give them a better disease-resisting power than do those who feed them on "patent" foods.

268. Dr. A. Schlossmann in his address at the Fifth International Tuberculosis Conference at the Hague, declared that von Behring's lecture at Cassel, above quoted, in directing attention to the connection between infection in infancy and the subsequent development of the tubercular hearths in the adult body was the most important step of progress in the campaign against tuberculosis since the discovery of the tubercle bacillus.

Beiträge zur Klinik der Tuberculose, Würzburg, xlvii, page 1689, quoted by the *Journal of the A.M.A.*:—

Careful study of the records and wide personal experience have convinced Schlossmann that the death-rate from tuberculosis in infancy is much higher than indicated by the official reports. He regards 6.8 per cent. as the general average death-rate from tuberculosis during the first year of life. He accepts it as established that a primary tuberculous affection of the lungs and bronchial glands can originate from the intestinal tract, and that infection by way of inhalation is of much less frequent occurrence. He is also convinced that tuberculosis in the overwhelming majority of cases is a "child's disease." Persons who escape it during childhood seldom develop it later. This assumption explains among other things the larger proportion of cases of tuberculosis among the poor. The children of the well-to-do are better protected during childhood, while in later life the conditions are more even in the two classes. Prevention of tuberculosis among children is a problem that can be solved with comparatively little effort and expense. If only a tenth of the sums spent hitherto in combating tuberculosis among adults were diverted to prophylaxis of the disease among children, inestimable good might result. The rearing of human beings free from tuberculosis is a much easier task, he asserts, than the attempt to cure the already-existing disease.

What a vista of inestimable usefulness that opens up for a Commonwealth Health Office! It would be an immigration agency all to itself.

The Systematic Drugging of Children.

269. In the report of the Children's Employment Commission, allusion is made to the systematic drugging of children with opium in the factory districts of England. It is said to commence soon after birth, and the dose is gradually increased until the child that survives can take up to fifteen or twenty drops of laudanum at once. As "the law" permits the unlimited sale of the secret opiates, and they are so much sold and used it would seem a pity that this wide experimentation with young human creatures is not so systematised that exact results could be ascertained. It seems a waste of life from every humanitarian point of view. Not, of course, from that of the wealthy drug-packers. The largest sale is enjoyed by an American firm, which derives a vast income from this homicidal traffic. I was authoritatively informed in New York that there are four partners, all very wealthy, two of them bankers, not one of them a chemist or physician. The preparation is made in Massachusetts; the active ingredients are morphine and chloroform. No customs duty is charged in England nor revenue stamp upon this deadly drug, hence the "boon of cheapness." Chemists in Australia have assured me that little children who can hardly speak are sent to their shops for this opiate, where it is largely sold. And they get it "for baby." As elsewhere narrated, I have myself bought in England, by way of test, without the least check, through little children, poisonous narcotics each enough to wipe out a family. A good-sized bottle is sold for one shilling, or less at cut-price stores. There is plenty of competition in the business, due to the "free play of natural forces," and there are many packers of these poisons, all of which contain opium or its salts.

270. I trust that the following anecdote may be thought instructive, as being mere every-day experience. General Clarkson, Chief Landing Surveyor of the port of New York, said to me, "Last Sunday (in November) I walked in Central Park, the day being cold, with a harsh wintry wind. Some nursemaids were there with children in perambulators. One of them chatted with her young man. The arms and face of the baby in her charge were blue with cold, so that the infant began to cry piteously. The girl 'soothed' it, not by caresses, but taking a phial from her pocket, poured something into the baby's mouth, who soon lay still in a stupor, exposed to cold as before." Now opium, as shown, has a specially active effect upon babies, and not least mischievous is its property of retarding or arresting digestion. Such a child, from the circumstances of the anecdote, would very likely be naturally a healthy specimen. But it must awake in suffering, when again it would be drugged, its digestive apparatus again disturbed. And General Clarkson continued: "The other day a man of my acquaintance came to me and asked me to find employment for a relative of his. The man is worth forty millions of dollars (eight millions sterling), made out of one of these 'patent' medicines. I said to him, 'No, you are well able to look after your own dependents.' Why should I provide for his relatives when he can himself make forty millions in that way?" No name mentioned, but the story is significant. In the course of this inquiry I have come into contact with, and had gracious reception from, men of great talents and high attainments,

attainments, who exhibit an infinite capacity for taking pains, who are devoting their whole energies to the cause of science and humanity. No one knows better the huge success of the miserable swindles around them. Some of them work for mean salaries in the public service, and told me so; whilst big fortunes are piled up by less brainy men, under shelter of the law, through wide-dealing fraud.

271. The statistics of infantile death show the results that might be expected from the use of these narcotic poisons as described by the English Employment Commission ("Industrial Efficiency") :—

The mean infantile death-rate (deaths under one year to 1,000 births) of the twenty-eight large towns (of Great Britain) in the fourteen years 1888–1901 was 175; that of Blackburn was 203, and of Preston 231. Nor is there any apparent tendency to diminution, but rather the contrary, although the birth-rate has fallen heavily, as the following table will show :—

Birth-rates and Infant Mortality at Blackburn.

Years.	Births per 1,000.	Deaths under one year per 1,000 born.
1883–1886	37.4	166.2
1898–1901	28.3	202.7

Infantile Death-rate (per 1,000 born).					
Bradford	...	...	...	...	169
Bolton	...	...	...	...	172
Oldham	...	...	...	...	179
Blackburn	...	...	...	...	202
Preston	...	...	...	...	233

272. The infantile mortality of Australia is far too high, say 110 per 1,000 born, in the first year. But the figures just quoted show a worse rate by from 50 per cent. to more than double. And they are not the highest rates in Great Britain. Many causes have been stated at the opening of this chapter besides the use of narcotics and which are more operative, but that constitutes an additional reason for excluding actual homicide. I can find no word which more fairly describes the administration of drugs known to be deadly.

Winter Blyth, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., Barrister at Law, etc., etc., "Poisons," 4th edition, 1906 :—

Of European Countries England has the greatest proportional number of opium poisonings. In France opium or morphine poisoning accounts for about 1 per cent. of the whole; and Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, and Germany all give proportionate numbers. The more considerable mortality arises in great measure from the pernicious practice, both of the hard-working English mother and of the baby-farmer, of giving infants various forms of opium sold under the name of "soothing-syrups," "infants' friends," "infants' preservatives," "nurses' drops," and the like, to allay restlessness and to keep them asleep during the greater part of their existence.

273. (Whilst agreeing with my conclusions, a member of the Council of the British Medical Association asked was I aware of the infantile mortality rates of German manufacturing towns. I quoted some much higher than those of Lancashire, and here it should be said that whilst the cause under consideration is practically absent in Germany, the other causes—such as wrong feeding, insufficient attention, carelessness, and above all the inability to obtain good milk—are more active than even in Lancashire and Yorkshire with a still higher death-rate. Germany is not and can never be a pastoral country. Almost all cows and other farm animals in Saxony, for instance, are housed all their lives long. There are no fences to fields or roads. Therefore an animal can only be fed in the open if held by a rope. The consequences to the animals are ill-health and phthisis, resulting in a limited and dear milk supply.)

EE STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS EE

FOR CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH.

IN USE OVER FIFTY YEARS.

RELIEVE FEVERISH HEAT.
PREVENT FITS, CONVULSIONS, &c.
PRESERVE A HEALTHY STATE OF
THE CONSTITUTION DURING THE PERIOD
OF TEETHING.

PLEASE OBSERVE THE EE IN STEEDMAN,
AND THE ADDRESS:

**WALWORTH,
SURREY. EE**

TAYLOR AND CO.
ELLIOTT BROS. AND BERKELEY.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS.
RELIEVE FEVERISH HEAT. PRE-
VENT FITS, CONVULSIONS, &c.
PRESERVE A HEALTHY STATE OF
THE CONSTITUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS.
MADE ONLY AT WALWORTH,
SURREY.
CONTAIN NO POISON.

PLEASE OBSERVE THE EE IN STEEDMAN.

SOLD BY ELLIOTT BROS.

274. Calomel (Mercurous Chloride—Chloride of Mercury, Hg_2Cl_2). Calomel is used in medicine very largely, and on account of its common use, with which almost all people are familiar, it is not generally considered as a poison, and yet it may produce death when given in doses which would not be considered excessive, providing there is an idiosyncrasy on the part of the individual. In such cases death is apparently the result of excessive salivation and ulceration, with the exhaustion and toxæmia dependent on them. Cases are not infrequent in which subacute poisoning follows the external use of black wash, which consists of 1 drachm of calomel to 8 oz. of lime-water. In large doses calomel acts as does corrosive sublimate, but in a milder way, as an irritant poison. When poisoning from calomel occurs, the possibility of contamination with corrosive sublimate must be considered.—(Dwight, 118.)

This substance, although commonly regarded as a mild medicine, is capable of destroying life, in small doses, by causing excessive salivation with ulceration and gangrene, and in large doses by acting as an irritant poison.—(Taylor, II, 454.)

275. Mercurous chloride is the active ingredient in the teething powders sold by the thousand gross annually throughout Australia. Up to the present our laws provide no check, examination, knowledge, or control of any kind. But our analyses have revealed this remarkable fact, which should, however, give us no surprise—that some packets contain double doses and others none at all! The stuff is made up of starch and calomel. The mixing is careless, being under no legal supervision where it is done, neither is there any implied guarantee nor any provision at all as there is in the case of lambs, calves, pigs and chickens. When mercurial poisoning follows, as to guide ourselves by the authorities it sometimes must, the mother will never know. Other "soothing powders" contain morphine, also in extremely irregular doses, which tends to arrest digestion, to injure the vital organs, to lower the baby's vitality, temperature, and powers of assimilation. It is mischievous only and contains no remedial property. Certainly our graveyards are paved with the bodies of poisoned children. The pathologist tells us that "not 1 per cent. of the cases are even suspected, and that it is not so much injury as death that results."

276. THE HOPE OF MANCHESTERISM.

Mr. J. Compton Rickett, M.P.:—

Babies are getting scarcer, and, according to the inevitable law of supply and demand, are rising in value.

ii
HOME CHAT.
JANUARY 13, 1906.

FENNINGS'

For Children Cutting their Teeth. They prevent Convulsions. Are Cooling and Soothing. (Do not contain Antimony, Calomel, Opium, Morphia, or anything injurious to a tender babe.) Sold Every-where in Stamped Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., with full directions, or post free 1s and 3d stamps.

Safe Teething!

CHILDREN'S

Easy Teething!

READ FENNINGS' EVERY MOTHER'S BOOK containing Valuable Hints on Feeding, Teething, Weaning, Sleeping, &c. Ask your Chemist or Grocer for a FREE Copy, or one will be sent POST FREE on application to **ALFRED FENNINGS, Cowes, Isle of Wight.**

(Observe, FENNINGS' CHILDREN'S POWDERS alone have the Trade Mark thereon of "A Baby in a Cradle.")

POWDERS

Druggists Circular and Chemical Gazette of the United States.

DEATH FROM PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

277. Baltimore authorities are aroused over the deaths of several infants, and a statement has been made by A. J. S. Owens, State's Attorney. He quotes a coroner's jury's verdict, as follows:—

"Baltimore, 18 December, 1905.

"George William Franklin Lancaster, white, aged 3 months and 14 days, died 15th December, at 25, Frederick-avenue extended, on account of a dose of Kopp's 'Baby's Friend,' given by his mother, while suffering with indigestion. Request at the South-western Police Station, 18th December, 1905. The jury warns the public not to use Kopp's 'Baby's Friend.'—C. FRANK JONES, Coroner."

and adds: "I call the attention of the mothers of this city to the above verdict of the coroner's jury. The evidence before that body showed that there was no way to account for the death of the baby unless the ten drops of the medicine administered to it contained morphia sufficient to kill the child.

"The case emphasises the necessity of the refusal by the public to use any remedy not prescribed by a practising physician, and at the same time the urgent need of a law prohibiting the sale of any patent or proprietary medicine containing any deadly drug unless the same is labelled 'poison.'"

278. To a reporter of the *Baltimore Sun*, the State's Attorney said:—

"The reason why I determined upon this means of calling public notice to the case and to the danger of using the remedy was this:

"The evidence at the inquest showed that not only this child, but probably three others in the neighbourhood, had died recently from the use of patent medicine administered to them.

"In

"In this particular case there was nobody to charge with the crime, and nobody to indict, the conviction of whom would teach the public lesson required. The mother had not only innocently, but affectionately, given the child the stuff. The person who manufactured the medicine could not be indicted under the circumstances for murder, and yet the danger from the indiscriminate use of injurious medicines is apparent from the facts disclosed.

"I, therefore, adopted this method of calling the attention of the public, hoping by so doing to save the lives of many children."

"The existing law in reference to the sale of poisonous drugs by druggists does not apply to proprietary preparations sold in bulk."

Mr. Owens also explained that he felt the need of a law which would compel the makers of patent medicines containing poison to label their goods "poison," for the protection of the community and of people who would not heed a warning not to use drugs unless prescribed by a physician.

279. Dr. John S. Fulton, secretary of the State Board of Health, had this to say of the statement of Mr. Owens:—

"All patent medicines that contain morphine, cocaine, or acetanilide should be labelled poison, and there should be a law against the sale of any that are not so marked.

"All patent medicines are not in themselves dangerous in composition, but they are in the fact that they persuade a man to prescribe for some disease that he thinks he has, and there is great danger in this. No physician can give a correspondence course of treatment for any disease."

"Practically all the medicines that do not contain dangerous drugs are 'boozes,' and, therefore, injurious. All the headache remedies contain acetanilide, where they used to have antipyrine. The last is too costly now, and the other poison is used."

"All such medicines are sold on the theory that a man can tell what is the matter with him when he feels sick. He cannot prescribe for diabetes, for instance, and the doctor has to study the case closely to give an effective course of treatment for any disease. The treatment of a sick man is strictly individual."

"Patent medicines teach people to drug themselves. If the medicine does not do any harm, it is the wildest kind of a gamble to believe it will do any good. It is true enough that all patent medicines are not positively dangerous, but many of them are. One class that is seldom dangerous is the aperients."

280. "Another thing that there should be a law against is the practice of distributing samples. Put up to look like a lozenge, the agent simply tosses from three to five headache powders in a doorway, sometimes rings the bell and sometimes not. Any child playing in the doorway would be tempted to eat from the attractive package. Three tablets of a headache powder would kill a child of six or seven years."

"There is no law in Maryland against the distributing of such samples, but there should be. There is a law against sending such stuff through the mails unless to a physician, and then only when marked plainly as a sample, and not for sale."

281. "One of the most remarkable things in the patent medicine business is the demand for names and addresses. For their advertising purposes the manufacturers have created a demand for these, and many quacks frequently sell whole lists of people with whom they have had correspondence. They also buy copies of death records. Birth records are also in great demand for the infant nostrum people. Some boards of health make much money in this business. It is not possible in Baltimore, but I know it is done in some parts of the country. Morally it is a crime, of course, but in some places it is not even against the law."

"A great danger of acetanilide is its use by drunkards. Specialists in nervous diseases recognise the existence of many cases where one habit has been added to another by the sale of 'bracers,' like headache and 'the morning after' remedies, to men who drink. In addition to alcohol, they acquire the acetanilide habit, and are wrecks twice as soon. The treatment of this is attracting much attention in hospitals and sanitariums."

"Maryland should by all means have a law as suggested by Mr. Owens."

282. Dr. C. Hampson Jones, Assistant Commissioner of Health, said he did not know the details of the case very fully, but that he was heartily in accord with Mr. Owens' idea of a law affecting the sale of patent medicines.

"Mr. Owens says label them as poisons," said Dr. Jones, "but why should poison be sold to the public at all?"

"It appeals to common-sense generally that the sale and use of medicines of which people know nothing is dangerous and should be prohibited."

"Anything that contains opium in any form is most dangerous. Opium is a poison which affects children remarkably. Every physician knows of cases where children have been made dangerously ill by the drug given by nurses to make them quiet. I can only say that I see no reason why poison should be sold at all."

"I know of no provision in our present law regulating the sale of poison by druggists that affects the sale of proprietary medicines, whether they do or do not contain dangerous drugs. There should be, and I would heartily favour it."

283. Charles E. Dohme, vice-president of Sharp and Dohme, manufacturing chemists, regards the use of patent medicines as dangerous.

He does not believe in their use in the cases of young children, for it is at this stage that they are most used, and the most fatal results follow.

284. "All patent medicines are dangerous," said Dr. David Streett to the same reporter. "All baby remedies, such as soothing syrups and other medicines that are sold already prepared, contain more or less poison. I do not know of one exception."

"I would like to see a law passed prohibiting the sale of all proprietary or patent medicines. Some of them may be good remedies, but it is the indiscriminate use of them that work the harm."

"To illustrate: I may write a prescription for a man suffering with a certain ailment, and he may be cured. He may work in a shop or factory and come in contact with a number of men in the course of years, many of whom may think they have the same ailment my patient had. He gives each of them his prescription, expecting the medicine to have a like effect on them. It is improbable that one man in a hundred would need the same kind of medicine or the same medicine in the same dose as I prescribed for my patient. Yet, weak or strong, they all take it, and the consequence is that some of them are more harmed than helped. If my patient needed strong medicine, it would be dangerous for a weakly-constituted man to take it, especially if I had prescribed morphine."

"A physician spends four years in a medical school, a lawyer spends three in a law school, and a druggist the same number in a pharmaceutical college. Before any of these can practise their respective professions the State requires them to pass an examination before the examining boards as an extra precaution. It is a violation of the law for a druggist to compound drugs without having first passed the required examination, as it is a violation for a physician to prescribe for a patient without having passed the State medical board."

"Yet some unknown person, who has accounted to no authority as to his competency to compound drugs, will make a preparation, keep the ingredients secret, give it a name, and sell it to the public. The ingredients may be reliable medicines when prescribed properly, but mixed into a patent nostrum there is little chance that they will work good once in a thousand times."

285. With the *Journal of the American Medical Association* constantly reminding physicians of their duties to the public, with the *Ladies' Home Journal* carrying some much-needed information to the mothers of the land, with *Collier's Weekly* showing up the frauds of the nostrum "system" in America, with *The Druggists' Circular* sticking to its old course of warning the druggists concerning the dangerous character of much of the secret stuff they handle, and with some of the daily papers awakening to the seriousness of the situation, and, possibly, being shamed by the exposure of their position of subserviency to the nostrum advertisers, we may expect to see rapid developments in the field of "patent" medicines from now on.

286. With the exception of the accusations against Boards of Health, the whole of the foregoing applies with accuracy to Australia.

Carminatives.

Taylor, II, 5
p. 775.

287. **Godfrey's Cordial.**—This is chiefly a mixture of infusion of sassafras, treacle, tincture of opium. The quantity of tincture of opium contained in it is stated, on the authority of Paris, to be one drachm in six ounces of the mixture, or half a grain of opium to one fluid ounce; but it is probable that, like the so-called syrup of poppies, its strength is subject to variation. A case has been reported at which half a teaspoonful ($= \frac{1}{2}$ part of a grain of opium) was alleged to have caused the death of an infant.

288. **Dalby's Carminative.**—This is a compound of several essential oils and aromatic tinctures and peppermint water, with carbonate of magnesia and tincture of opium. According to Paris, there are five minims of the tincture, or the one-sixth of a grain in a fluid ounce. The formula commonly given is—Carbonate of magnesium forty grains, oil of peppermint one minim, of nutmegs two minims, of aniseed three minims, tincture of opium five minims, spirit of pennyroyal and tincture of asafoetida of each fifteen minims, tincture of castor and compound tincture of cardamoms of each thirty minims, and of peppermint water two ounces. According to this formula, tincture of opium forms about the one two-hundredth part by measure, or one teaspoonful contains about the one-fiftieth part of a grain of opium. Like most of these quack preparations, it varies in strength. An infant is reported to have been destroyed by forty drops of this nostrum, a quantity, according to the strength assigned, equivalent to more than half a minim of the tincture, or about one seventy-fifth of a grain of opium. Accidents frequently occur from its use, partly owing to ignorance, and partly to gross carelessness on the part of mothers and nurses.

289. **Chlorodyne.**—[Owing to the great success of this preparation, it was analysed as accurately as possible, and the result of the analysis made official, under the title *Tinct. chloroform et morph. co.*—*Ed.*] A lady, æt. 23, had been accustomed to take this liquid for the relief of pain, in doses of as much as sixty drops. She was found dead in bed, and the cause of death was referred by her medical attendant to her having taken two doses without letting a sufficient interval elapse between them.—(*Lancet*, 1871, 2, p. 697.) According to E. Smith, chlorodyne is thus constituted:—Chloroform four fluid drachms, hydrochlorate of morphia twenty grains, ether two fluid drachms, oil of peppermint eight minims, prussic acid six fluid drachms, mixture of gum acacia one fluid ounce, and treacle four fluid ounces.—(*Lancet*, 1870, 1, 72.) There is reason to believe that this compound is not uniform in composition. According to another formula the tinctures of lobelia and capsicum, sulphate of atropine, or extract of belladonna, and extract of liquorice are introduced. One sample, on standing, separated into two liquids, one light and of a pale straw colour and the other of a brown colour and syrupy consistency. On evaporation, it left part of its weight of solid residue as saccharine matter. Another sample remained in a thick syrupy state. A fluid drachm of the first sample left as a residue twenty-seven grains of a brown saccharine extract. Prussic acid may be detected in it by the reaction of the vapour on silver nitrate. Crystals of cyanide of silver are obtained after some time. Morphine may be detected in it by shaking a portion with a mixture of disulphide of carbon and iodic acid. The disulphide acquires a pink colour, owing to the separation of iodine by the morphine. Deaths from chlorodyne are frequent. Various preparations contain from one to six grains of hydrochlorate of morphia per fluid ounce. According to Sir Thomas Stevenson, it contains about three grains of this salt per fluid ounce, and the prussic acid is now omitted. [It is included in the pharmacopœial substitute, viz.: tinct. chlorof. et morph.—*Ed.*]

The action of chlorodyne on the pupils is not uniform; and this want of uniformity of action has been attributed to atropine, an alkaloid the presence of which has never with certainty been demonstrated in chlorodyne. Some hold that in small doses chlorodyne does not contract the pupils, and this statement is in accordance with the claims of its inventor. Others hold that in large doses the nostrum does not cause contraction. No precise statement can be made on this point. Usually in fatal and dangerous cases there is contraction. In a case which occurred at Brighton, in September, 1891, where a child had chlorodyne given to it, and the child was subsequently immersed in the sea, there was dilatation of the pupils.—(R. v. Green, Lewes Ass., December, 1891.) Dowse records the following case:—A man was found on the pavement, and by him an empty 1-ounce bottle of Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, and his breath smelt strongly of the liquid. The countenance was livid, the pulse 160 per minute, small, and weak, the respiration irregular; and the pupils were alternately dilated and contracted. Later they became contracted for half an hour. The patient was treated early, never became absolutely comatose, and recovered."—(*Pharm. Jour.*, 11, 1869-70, p. 282.)

290. Nephenthe.—In a case tried at the Chester Assizes, the nature of the compound sold under the above name was the subject of inquiry. It is a pale, sherry-coloured liquid, of a spirituous odour, with the smell of opium and an acid reaction. It contains 3·4 per cent. of solid matter, consisting chiefly of a purified extract of opium with a small quantity of sugar. It also contains a trace of tannic acid, which causes a darkening of the liquid when a ferric salt is added to it for the detection of meconic acid. This disappears, and the red colour of ferric meconate is brought out when a small quantity of dilute sulphuric acid is added to it. Morphine is readily detected in it by shaking with iodic acid and disulphide of carbon. The disulphide acquires a distinct red colour. It may be regarded as a purified alcoholic solution of meconate of morphine, with a little excess of acid, and of about the same strength as laudanum. It has a similar mode of action. A very small quantity has sufficed to destroy the life of an infant. An infant 14 days old died under the following circumstances: Some dill-water was procured at a druggist's and it was put in a bottle which had contained nephenthe. A teaspoonful was given to the infant. It soon fell asleep, and died in a short time under all the symptoms of narcotic poisoning.—(*Pharm. Jour.*, 1872, p. 779.)

Nephenthe is a purified alcoholic solution of morphine meconate in sherry wine.—(Potter, *Mat. Med.* 358.)

291. Mrs. Winslow's "Soothing Syrup."—This remedy, called also "Quietness," appears to be a **Taylor** compound resembling syrup of poppies. Its effects are those of a narcotic. **Two doses of this caused the death of a child aged 15 months**, with the usual symptoms of narcotic poisoning.—(*Pharm. Jour.*, 1872, p. 618.) An analysis of this syrup showed that 1 ounce of it contained nearly 1 grain of morphine with other opium alkaloids.—(*Pharm. Jour.*, 1872, p. 975.) In 1893 a sample was found to contain only $\frac{1}{16}$ of a grain per fluid ounce. **It is not surprising that it should prove fatal to infants in small doses.**

292. "Mrs. Winslow's 'Soothing Syrup,' contains morphine with essence of anise and syrup of tolu. After years of persistent denial, its proprietors have admitted that it contains $\frac{1}{8}$ grain of morphine in each fluid ounce."—(Potter, p. 358.)

Another authority gives for "Mrs. Winslow's Syrup" $\frac{1}{8}$ grain of opium alkaloids per fluid ounce.

Here we get humbug, lies, and great variation of the opium contents. This nostrum must cause hecatombs of deaths in every country where it is sold, and it is one of the most lucrative of all the secret drugs. As to the contents, the manager, or foreman, or whatever employee is in charge of the drug-mixing, can vary the mixture as seems to him most profitable. I am informed of a case in New Zealand, probably a very common one, where a mother herself said that she gave her baby a dose of the drug when she wanted to go to a dance, leaving the child quite alone in the house for the night in a stupor. The drug-packers cause the demand, then supply the demand, and our laws are complacent.

Journal of the A.M.A., 9th February, 1907, page 535:—

MORE DEATHS FROM SOOTHING SYRUPS.

293. Dr. John E. Campbell, South St. Paul, Minn., reports the death of a child, aged 10 months, from the effects of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, administered by the parents for restlessness.

Dr. Thomas C. Buxton, Decatur, Ill., Coroner of Macon County, reports the death of a child from the effects of Rex Cough Syrup. An inquest was held and the following verdict was rendered:—"The aforesaid child came to its death from an accumulation of cough syrup administered for the croup and a cold." Dr. Buxton states that the child had a cold, and that it died from poisoning.

Dr. J. Elliott Dorn, Brooklyn, reports the death of a child from the effects of the administration of Monell's Teething Syrup. He states that the baby had been extremely cross and three drops of the preparation were administered, followed in one hour by ten drops more.

Kopp's Baby's Friend Still Deadly.

294. The twin children of Joseph Minolich of New Castle, Pa., died as the result of an overdose of some "patent medicine." **Dr. Jesse R. Cooper**, New Castle, to whom we wrote for information, reports as follows:—

"The family were very reticent in giving me any particulars, as Mr. Minolich sells the preparation. I finally found the physician who attended the children, and obtained the information. The name of the medicine is Kopp's Baby's Friend. The parents gave it according to the directions accompanying the bottle: six drops every two or three hours, to keep the infant from crying. The children were not sick; they lived about one day after beginning to take the medicine. When **Dr. Warner**, the attending physician, saw them, they were in the last stages of opium poisoning. They had not been given any other medicine. The children were six weeks old."

295. Anxiety for Animals—A Successful Function.

ÆOLIAN HALL

New Bond Street, W.

Friday Evening, May 4th, 1906

AT HALF-PAST EIGHT O'CLOCK

GRAND EVENING CONCERT

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF

**The LONDON INSTITUTION and HOME
FOR
LOST and STARVING CATS**

President - - The Hon. the EARL OF HADDINGTON

Patrons:

H.H. PRINCESS ALEXIS DOBROUKI

H.S.H. PRINCESS LOWENSTEIN WERTHEIM

HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER

HER GRACE EVELYN DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON

HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND

HER GRACE MAY DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF LINDSEY

THE COUNTESS OF DUDLEY

THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK
THE COUNTESS OF ANNESLEY
THE COUNTESS OF RODEN
ALICE, COUNTESS OF STRAFFORD
THE COUNTESS OF FLYMOUTH
THE COUNTESS OF KILMOREY
THE COUNTESS OF AYLESFORD
THE COUNTESS OF WESTMORLAND
THE EARL OF MEXBOROUGH
THE EARL OF HADDINGTON
VISCOUNTESS ESHER

LADY ANNALY
LORD HATHERTON
LORD BRAYE
LADY ALGERNON LENNOX
THE LADY AUDREY BULLER
THE LADY FREDERICK CAVENDISH
COUNTESS DE CASTELLA
THE LADY FRANCIS CECIL
THE LADY VIRGINIA SANDERS
THE LADY EDITH CORRY
THE LADY MARIA PONSONBY

LADY MURIEL DIGBY
THE HON. LADY FORSTERS
THE HON. LADY ELLIS-NANNEY
LADY PENDER
LADY WILSON OF DELHI
ELEONORA, LADY TREVELYAN
LADY BRISCO
LADY WYLLIE
THE HON. MRS. G. IRBY
CHARLOTTE LADY ARMSTRONG
THE HON. GILBERT IRBY

ARTISTS:

Madame SOBRINO

Miss FLORENCE CASTELLE

Miss ETHEL PENDER-CUDLIP

Miss LUCIA FYDELL

Miss ANNIE GREW

Mr. DANIEL PRICE

Mr. HAMILTON EARLE

Signor ARMANDO LECOMTE

Mlle. JANOTHA

WINIFRED CHRISTIE

ADELINA DE LARA

JOHN DUNN

AMELY HELLER

ELDINA BLIGH

LOUIS ABBIATE

GRACE JEAN CROCKER

Mr. GEORGE GROSSMITH

Mr. BARCLAY GAMMON

(Engagements permitting.)

(By permission of MACKAY & DE VANT)

Accompanists

Mr. ADOLPH MANN

Miss ETHEL ROBINSON

SOFA STALLS, £1 1s., 10s. 6d. & 5s. UNRESERVED, 2s. 6d.

TICKETS may be obtained at the BOX OFFICE, ÆOLIAN HALL; CHAPPELL & Co. Ltd., 50, New Bond St. and Box Office, Queen's Hall; KEITH, PROWSE & Co. Ltd., 42, Poland Street, Oxford Street, W., 162, New Bond Street and Branches; MITCHELL, 33, Old Bond Street and Branches; LACON & OLLIER, 168a, New Bond St., W.; CECIL ROY, 15, Sussex Place, South Kensington, Cafe Royal, and Branches; J. B. CRAMER & Co. Ltd., 126, Oxford Street, W.; LEADER & Co., Royal Arcade, Old Bond St.; ASHTON, 38, Old Bond Street, and 35, Sloane Street, S.W.; ALFRED HAYS, 26, Old Bond Street, and 4, Royal Exchange Buildings, Cornhill, E.C.; WEBSTER & WADDINGTON, Ltd., 304, Regent Street, W.; Box Office, Steinway Hall; Box Office, Bechstein Hall; Box Office, ARMY AND NAVY STORES, 405, Victoria Street, S.W.; DISTRICT MESSENGER AND THEATRE TICKET CO., 193, Piccadilly, W.; CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY STORES, 138, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; and of Mrs. MORGAN, London Institution and Home for Lost and Starving Cats, 36-39, Ferdinand St., Camden Town; and

CONCERT-DIRECTION (Limited), 41-43, Maddox Street, London, W.

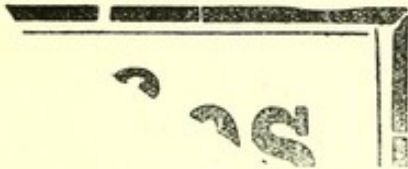
TELEGRAMS "LYRICULLUS, LONDON."

TELEPHONE 2023 GERRARD.

Child Murder on system.

296. Photographs of advertisements have been supplied in this Report setting forth how unnatural mothers are desirous of placing their babies with "kind ladies." Everyone has seen that sort of thing a hundred times. It means murder often, if not always. At the least it is the casting-away of their offspring, and "the law"

DAILY TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1906.



regards it lightly. Within the last few weeks a learned judge sentenced a woman named Scholes, who was shown to have "adopted" and got rid of eight of these superfluous Anglo-Saxons, to the term of eighteen months' imprisonment. Two other women had assisted her in the crimes against the weaklings. These were admonished by the judge and discharged without further punishment than his severe remarks upon their wickedness. The method of the creatures was to expose the babies and let them take their chance. Five out of that parcel of eight died, as I am informed officially by the department administering the New South Wales Infants' Protection Act, who instituted the prosecution.

297. Another recent case contrasts with that of the woman Scholes. A woman named Trainer was charged "with receiving three lambs," not babies, "the property of some person unknown, which were found in her possession."—(*Ex parte* Trainer, 3 C.L.R.) She was convicted of receiving and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. (On

a legal point the conviction was quashed.) Had larceny been shown the conviction and sentence would have held good. Apparently there is only half the turpitude in causing the death of five babies and risking the lives of others that there is in stealing, or assisting to steal, three lambs.

298. At the same assizes, a man was sentenced for embezzlement to a term of seven years' penal servitude. Doubtless he thoroughly deserves it. But it is clear that "the law" regards as the greater crime an offence against property, and as the less crime these outrages upon helpless and hapless babes. Property does not make a Commonwealth.

299. In March, 1904, two persons, a young man and a young woman, were prosecuted for and convicted of torturing a child in Perth, West Australia. The woman had been given the child, as she said. One evening, a neighbour who had

TRADING IN BABIES.

THREE WOMEN CONVICTED.

At the Quarter Sessions yesterday Judge Murray heard charges against three women of dealing unlawfully with babies. Mr. Herbert Harris prosecuted for the Crown.

BUILDING

Mr. J. *
der of
cepted
street
provi

* * * * *

Senior-constable Davoren said he knew Scholes for some years. Several months ago he had occasion to go to Rose Bay, where Scholes was living, and he found in her residence five or six babies from three to twelve months old. She was a married woman living apart from her husband for some years. Witness reported the matter to the State Children's Relief Department, and the children were taken possession of. Since then the police had kept a pretty strict watch over Scholes. From August 2 to September 1, eight abandoned children were found in the streets and taken to the Benevolent Asylum. Four of them died.

Sub-inspector John White, of the State Children's Relief Department, stated that he found that on May 24 Mrs. Kennedy had adopted a baby named Stevens without payment. It was handed over to Scholes, and in the same month it was found in a street in Surry-hills. Other children had been in Mrs. Kennedy's hands, but investigations had proved satisfactory. Witness preferred not to say anything concerning Sarau, as prosecutions for alleged breaches of almost every section of the Act were pending against her.

His Honor, addressing the prisoner Scholes, said that her matter was a very serious one. In two cases she had deliberately swindled mothers of their children, and then left them where harm might happen them. Fortunately, no harm came to them, but there were other cases where harm had happened. In two cases death resulted, and no doubt these could be laid to her charge. He thought that these two cases of abandoning infants, and their associations, created a strong suspicion that other children had been similarly dealt with, and he must therefore order a substantial sentence of 18 months' imprisonment, on each of the charges of abandoning infants, the sentences to be concurrent. With regard to the other two charges he would let them stand against accused for judgment generally.

The other two accused were bound over in their recognisances to come up for sentence when called upon. His Honor remarked that he hoped that these prosecutions would be a warning to the accused and others.

for some days compassionated and fed the forlorn little fellow (he was four years old), heard him pitifully crying in the house where the foster-parents had left him. She looked through the window and called another woman, saying: "My God! Look at that child!" He was fastened cruelly by cords to the leg of a table, the little hands and feet tied tightly behind the wood. That is the attitude of crucifixion, always held to be the most tormenting death because of the excruciating (the word itself contains it) agony that attacks the spine. The heavy head had fallen forward on the breast, and there hung—pathetic twentieth-century copy of his great Prototype—the patient baby sufferer weeping his life away. The women brought a policeman who released the child, invading the Englishman's castle to do so. Then he watched. Late in the night the man and the girl returned, when the former savagely demanded of the child "who had untied him?" "A man," replied the baby, in an anguish of terror that no adult heart can estimate. Then the fellow fastened him up more tightly and cruelly even than before. The watchers saw all this, waited a little while, when the police arrested the two, finding them in a state of total nakedness in the adjoining room, both smoking cigarettes.

300. The whole case was proved, with other nauseating details. Indeed there did not appear to be a denial. The man and his companion were sentenced to **eight weeks' confinement** for the unspeakable outrage, and nobody intervened. I found that the child was in care of the nuns, who told me that he was a particularly attractive and lovable little fellow, much injured but recovering. Now, can anyone doubt that if the monstrous wrong had been done to a grown person there would not have been more exemplary punishment? And the gentle Sisters of the Church (of England) took up the burden of the castaway child.

301. The recent case of cruelty in England by a society lady will be fresh in the minds of many. There the mother had repeatedly tortured her own little unwelcome child with merciless ferocity. The case was proved by the inmates of the house, in spite of all efforts to suppress it. The judge fined the husband (nominally the woman) in the—to him—trifling sum of £50, remarking that the suffering and humiliation of the *exposé* was already a severe punishment to the lady. That was an expression of sympathy, but the nation was indignant, and much adverse comment ensued.

302. On the other hand I have read of an old woman who was convicted in England of stealing ducks—how many not stated—for which she was sentenced to **five years' imprisonment**. There was no comment.

Such contrasts are familiar to readers of daily papers, and serve to show a weakening of moral fibre. The tender and helpless and innocent require all of our sympathy and all possible protection, together with extreme severity to those who outrage them in any way. If the justice that elevates a nation were administered our gaols would not be half empty. The changes indicated would be amongst the first-fruits of returning virility and vitality.

303. These cases of injury and death caused otherwise than by secret drugs, are narrated only to illustrate the commercialism or manchesterism that still dominates so largely our laws. They are parallel with, but present no stronger contrast than, that between the profits of drug-packers and the interests of society to save the lives of the young. To stop the sale of secret drugs with the certainty of saving life thereby, and thus to interfere with commercial interests, will undoubtedly be regarded as a serious change which the combined drug-packers calculate upon successfully opposing.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Offices of the State Children Relief Board, and Children's Protection Act, and Infant Protection Act.
Richmond Terrace, Domain,
Sydney, 22 December, 1906.

Sir, *Scholes' Case.*

304. In acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, I have to inform you that five out of the eight children died who were taken charge of by the above-named and her accomplices.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. W. GREEN.

Octavius C. Beale,
Commissioner, Royal Commission of Inquiry, &c.,
Trafalgar-street, Annandale.

Australian Citizens at £1 each.

305. Here is a thoroughly typical case of the judicial estimate of child-values. Of the like, numberless instances can be found and quoted. It helps to explain our boast about our half-empty gaols. But if the same, or any, man had in England or Australia cut off a cow's tail he would run a serious risk of five to seven years' imprisonment.

306. This case (April, 1907) may be otherwise stated for its significance. Buckingham, aged 25, was proved, after pleading not guilty, to have barbarously and horribly ill-treated the little girl. The fellow had been convicted eleven times previously, two of these eleven crimes having been similar outrages upon tender children. In a couple of years or so this cruel savage will be turned loose, again and probably often to slake his loathsome passions upon harmless and helpless infants. Where does the mercy come in? The judge knows, the previous judges knew, and we all know, perfectly well, the certitude of the crimes that will follow his liberation. The judges further know that parents will rather endure the anguish of the family wrong than publish the shameful facts by instituting a prosecution. Especially when the punishment is so generally trivial.

Justice last week sentenced a monster who had outraged a child of six to three and a half years' imprisonment, concurrently with 18 months he is now serving, which amounts to two years' gaol for the latter offence. Next day the same judge awarded a man who had snatched a handbag containing £1.2 two years. By these decisions Acting-Judge Fitzhardinge has defined the respective enormity of two classes of offences. It will now be recognised in courts of law that the ruination of a little girl and the theft of 20s are offences demanding precisely similar punishment. It is well to find that the rights of property are so well protected in New South Wales. 11/11/07, 10/1/07

307. At the same time and place a woman pleaded guilty to stealing a dress, surely a venial, if an annoying, offence. Under our British laws she received a sentence of four years' imprisonment. That is our Australian Christian civilisation up to date of writing. Two years for perpetrating the most atrocious possible crime upon a child. Four years for admittedly stealing a skirt! Exactly as in the Scholes case, for five-fold child-murder, a few weeks earlier, our judges see but half the turpitude—under our laws—in maiming and torturing a child that there is in appropriating a chattel! In the three cases just quoted there were three separate judges.

308. In November last, in Tasmania, a discharged criminal who had served two light sentences for child-outrage, took lodgings together with his alleged wife in a suburb of Hobart. The two asked a resident woman to send her little girl to show them the way to the park. The alleged wife, however, walked in another direction, noting which fact, the mother became alarmed, and followed the man and her child at an interval of a few minutes. The fellow had already asked the child to sit with him on the grass. The mother, who thus so fortunately rescued her child, has not recovered from the terror of the escaped danger. But—under our laws—the man and his companion are at large, and what goes on? Were he a cattle-thief he would receive a deterring sentence and be well watched ever after.

Acetanilide for Babies.

309. Under the heading "Injury and Death to the Adolescent" is dealt with, in the main, the question of sale and administration of the comparatively new and dangerous agent named above. Hereunder is an answer to my inquiry from the Commissioner for Public Health of Queensland, Dr. B. Burnett Ham. The case quoted by Peterson and Haines I have elsewhere obtained. As a layman I suggest that there is strong probability of greater susceptibility by infants to hæmæmic disturbances, including cerebral hæmorrhage, and that the letter be read in view of Professor von Behring's lecture of which I have translated a part upon page 73. It may safely be said that no breeders of farm animals would tolerate the administration of such drugs to the young, and in their case "the law" forbids the sale. But the mothers of human offspring take Stearn's acetanilide powders, Orangeine acetanilide powders, Antikamnia acetanilide tablets, Daisy acetanilide powders, all of which have caused the death of adults—how great the ghostly army no one knows—and the drug-packers urge, as shown, the use of the drug for "babies cutting their teeth" as being "perfectly safe and harmless."

310. The question forces itself upon us, which is the worse form of manchesterism: that which would coerce our Government into the unrestricted sale, as now, of this deceptive and deadly merchandise in general—or that which denied the right of the State to interfere between employer and employed when children under 9 years of age were worked in unwholesome Lancashire factories fifteen hours a day? Or when gravid women were harnessed to trucks of coal, and hoisted copper-ore up long ladders, in the mines of Merry England? Lest we forget.

Dear Mr. Beale,

Department of Public Health, Queensland,
Brisbane, 20 December, 1906.

311. 2. *Re* Acetanilide for Babies.—I think there can be little doubt that this drug, also known as antifebrin, should **not**, under any circumstances, be given to babies.

Though I have no extensive experience of its physiological action in general on babies, and the specific action upon the red corpuscles, leucocytes, and hæmoglobin in particular, the above opinion is founded on the following references:—

1. "Text-book of Legal Medicine and Toxicology," by Peterson and Haines, Vol. II, page 613, it is stated:—"The physiologic action of acetanilid and similar compounds is very complex . . . individuals differ greatly in their susceptibility to their influences. The most constant and characteristic effect produced by large doses is **an alteration of the red blood corpuscles** . . . the formation of methemoglobin. With small doses the corpuscles remain intact, but large doses destroy the cells and free the methemoglobin. . . . Acetanilid, or antifebrin, is the most important of this series, from the toxicologic standpoint. The chief symptom caused by acetanilid is marked and long-continued cyanosis. In a fatal case there was a progressive destruction of the red blood corpuscles; on the eighth day (the day of death) there were 1,116,000, with 30 per cent. of hæmoglobin. There was marked leukocytosis (66,450), and a large number of nucleated red cells of all sizes was present."

2. A. Stengel and C. White (University of Pennsylvania Medical Bulletin, February, 1903) report a remarkable case of acetanilid poisoning, with marked alterations in the blood. The examination of this patient's (a woman of 25 years) showed about 3,000,000 red cells and 19,800 leucocytes; and a subsequent examination showed about 2,000,000 red cells, with about 71,000,000 nucleated cells and 35 per cent. of hæmoglobin. It was found that she had been **secretly** taking large amounts of acetanilid.

The above, of course, relates to adults, and you have, so I gather, positive and specific information on a wide scale as to the drug; but the physiological action on **babies** must be similar, for I cannot find anywhere that babies or young children can tolerate the drug any better than adults.

312. 3. There is a reference to infants in the "Text-book of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology," Vol. I, page 365, by Arthur P. Luff, M.D., Examiner in Forensic Medicine in the University of London, and Official Analyst to the Home Office.

I know Dr. Luff personally, and his opinion carries great weight. He says:—"Severe symptoms have been produced by an adult taking two drachms of antifebrin, and in **an infant, five months old, by three to four grains.** The blood was found to contain methemoglobin."

4. The opinion of the medical profession here, so far as I have been able to ascertain it, is decidedly against giving acetanilid in any dose, or under any circumstances, to infants.

Dr. A. Jeffries Turner, our authority on diseases of children, assured me, in answer to my query, that he never prescribed it for infants, and would not do so. He further stated that the only justification for its use would be to bring down high temperature in a child, and that this effect can be better produced by cold sponging than by antipyretic drugs. He is decidedly against its administration to infants or children.

Faithfully yours,

Octavius C. Beale, Esq.,
Annandale, Sydney.

B. BURNETT HAM,
Commissioner of Public Health.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

313. This formula was given by the late Mr. J. C. Ayers to a friend:—

(MacEwan, Pharmaceutical Formulas, 5th Edition.)

Sulphate of morphine	...	...	...	3 grains.
Antimonial wine	...	...	...	3 drachms.
Ipecacuanha wine	...	...	...	3 drachms.
Vinegar of sanguinaria	...	...	...	2 drachms.
Syrup of wild cherry	...	...	...	3 ounces.

Dose—A teaspoonful every four hours.

A compound of potent drugs only. It is narcotic and dangerous in a high degree.

The

The above differs from Hager's analysis, which is :—

Acetate of morphine	...	...	...	3 grains.
Antimonial wine	...	...	...	3 drachms.
Tartrate of potash	...	...	...	3 drachms.
Ipecacuanha wine	...	...	...	3 drachms.
Tincture of sanguinaria	...	...	...	2 drachms.
Syrup of wild cherry	...	...	...	3 drachms.

In all secret nostrums the contents are variable, and do vary widely. The proprietors can do what they like, and what they like to do is to change the poisons from time to time. I have elsewhere explained the qualities of **morphine** and **antimony** (tartar emetic). **Ipecacuanha** is well known as a gastro-intestinal irritant. It is nauseant and emetic, cathartic, and in cases has produced hemoptysis and other hæmorrhages. "It is believed to act chiefly, if not entirely, upon the sympathetic system."—(Rutherford, Woodhull, Potter, Dorland, and others)

314. Sanguinaria is a member of the poppy family, and its alkaloids bear a close resemblance to those of opium. It is an emetic, a violent irritant, a cardiac paralyser, and acro-narcotic poison.—(Potter, *Materia Medica*.)

315. Prunus Virginiana ("choke-cherry" of North America) contains prussic acid, is sedative, and reduces the action of the heart.—(Potter.)

I have been informed of a woman in Australia who habitually drugs her two little children with a large dose of this poisonous nostrum administered in the morning as she goes out, whereby, as she says, "they sleep all day" till her return. They are left quite alone. This practice of drugging children and leaving them untended appears not to be uncommon, but statistics are not obtainable.

The above-named components and other poisonous drugs have legitimate uses by practised persons. So have planing-machines and circular saws, yet with all the care accidents happen, whereas if novices use or play with them the results are injury and death. Both should be fenced and inspected, for with lethal drugs the uninstructed are always dabbling. "But not 1 per cent. of the deaths are recorded or even suspected."

Mrs. Jackson's Handbill. (See page 32.)

316. A police inspector informed me as follows :—

This handbill was circulated very widely, being thrown into houses and gardens, upon railway platforms, and into railway carriages. I prosecuted the woman, whose name is Margaret Jackson, under the Indecent Publications Act, for distributing obscene literature, for which offence she was fined £3 at the Newtown Police Court. The mention of "female irregularities" was the ground of the conviction. It was also advertised in a newspaper in New South Wales, in the same wording, but upon representations made to that paper it was withdrawn.

This woman was recently prosecuted for performing an illegal operation upon a female, thereby causing her death. Deaths of many other young women are attributed to her by the police, but not sufficient evidence was obtainable in the suspected cases, and she was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to **six years' imprisonment**, which she is now serving. In the case of the woman Jackson, a certain secret preparation was used upon, or by, her victims in addition to instrumental violence. Subsequently to her conviction she informed the police that after having been fined for issuing a handbill similar to that here photographed, she consulted her solicitors, naming them (a highly "respectable" firm), who drafted for her, so she said, a revised handbill, which fully suggested the criminal procedure, but in such form that the Crown solicitors advised that we could not take proceedings successfully against her. This was also issued largely. "Mrs. Jackson, midwife," was widely advertised in the city and country newspapers for many years. She and her husband were prosecuted and convicted of "**baby-farming**" some years ago. Both were fined, and served a sentence of **one year's imprisonment**. The criminals received children, taking lump sums of money from those abandoning them (in accordance with the advertisements we see every day) and the children vanished, whither no one knows. In the case upon which the prosecution for baby-farming was founded, the unhappy mother desired to see her child again, but the Jacksons could not produce it, nor could it be found. The illegality consisted in their accepting a sum of money instead of weekly payments, with registration.

MATERNITY

MATERNITY HOME SCANDAL

LONDON

14 DEC.

WHOLESALE CREMATION OF BABIES.

LONDON, Monday Afternoon.—A shocking scandal is reported from Paris, in connection with a police raid on a maternity home.

On searching the premises the police found a stove where over 100 new-born infants are alleged to have been cremated.

A similar case came to light, three years ago, in a great American city. It was extensively organised, and the newspaper reports stated that the concern was patronised "by the best families." It was believed that the babies, many of them far from newly-born, were living when thus destroyed. The Jacksons' method is not known, but they were suspected of the same procedure.

Mr. J. Compton Rickett, M.P. :—

Babies are getting scarcer, and, according to the inevitable law of supply and demand, are rising in value.

317. This is the modern Moloch. But the numbers subsequently given were much higher.

Death from Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Dr. W. C. Fulkerson, of Marshall, Oklahoma, reports a death from the above drug, self-administered. He states that, according to the formula, which is now published under the Food and Drugs Act, the "remedy" contains six grains of opium to the ounce.—*Journal of the A.M.A.*, 1907.

Indecencies of the Daily Press.

Attention is drawn to the few specimens of advertisements on page 33. Of such filth thousands of pages could be filled, taken from the daily issues of Australian papers. During the preparation of this Report a friend sent to me a quarter-page advertisement, cut from an Australian evening paper, by a pair of quacks who have for many years called themselves a "Medical Institute." A large pictorial representation is given, too indecent for reproduction here, setting forth the supposed consequences of "sexual weakness." The object is to round in the poor wretches who "write letters with their hearts' blood," so as to bleed them white first and then to hire or sell the same letters to other brigands. These experts then "tackle 'em with a new proposition [*See par.* 1185]—something with a new name—jolly 'em along a little, and they'll all come up with the money for a new treatment." It is a part of the daily education of the masses under our laws, and until recently these educative influences were, in one of our States, carried free by post and on the State railways.

DIVISION III.

INJURY AND DEATH TO THE ADOLESCENT.

DIVISION III.

INJURY AND DEATH TO THE ADOLESCENT.

DIVISION III.

INJURY AND DEATH TO THE ADOLESCENT.

318. Youth is not separable by any well-defined grounds in respect of exposure to suffering, to accident, or to homicide by reason of the sale of secret nostrums. In addition to the above classification must be stated the exposure of the young to demoralisation and even to debauchery by—

- (a) the sale of intoxicants known as bracers—which are disguised alcoholics;
- (b) by preparations of cocaine, of acetanilide, of sulfonal, and other synthetic depressants, of opium (to a much less extent);
- (c) by compounded drugs supposed to excite sexual desire;
- (d) by preparations intended to prevent conception or to induce abortion; and finally
- (e) by the sale of certain things manufactured in Europe, which are designed and sold for the sole purpose of nameless and unnatural vices.

319. It would be hard to place in a short statement more effectually before Your Excellency the position of affairs with regard to the sale of disguised alcoholic stimulants than by presenting the Report of MR. SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS as printed in *Collier's Weekly*. I have had the pleasure and advantage of interviews with that gentleman, who manifested energy and concentration in pursuing his duty, which was to show to the American public something of the increasing dangers to which the people are exposed. Further, to convey some idea, by illustrative cases, of the continuous loss to the family and to society of valuable lives, and of deterioration of health and morals. These so-called "medicated" compounds have a wide vogue in Australia, are mostly, but not all, imported, whilst new varieties are being introduced at great expense, which it is expected that the undefended population will recoup with ample profit to the foreign vendors. As nothing can surpass the audacious impudence of the claims made for the nostrums (of which many examples can be supplied), so it may be expected that the defence offered by the exploiters of humanity will be devoid of any moral restraint. What can be expected from a source which daily claims to cure yellow fever with a mixture of the commonest drugs, to cure epithelioma with small doses of plain water, to cure mortification of the bone with copperas and potash, to even raise persons from the dead? As there is no limit to the atrocious lying on the one hand, is there likely to be on the other? Millions of pounds sterling are made annually by lies and fraud out of the health and morals of the young. Hence a defence has been made to the attacks of Mr. Adams, to the extent of disputing the accuracy of some of the particular cases cited by him. In general, however, it is impossible to dispute the analyses as given—they are capable of absolute tests—nor the coronial records. I give Mr. Adams' reports for the information they contain that can be supported by other cases, that can be checked by independent analyses of the compounds, or that can be submitted to any scientific tests. Moreover, the defence of any particular nostrum comes from a highly-tainted source, for the drug-makers have banded themselves into associations for that purpose, and an association must be judged by the acts of its permitted members when done in the sphere for which that association is formed. Thus certain drugs put forward on an immense scale by such members as being harmless and beneficial, have been shown in Courts to be dangerous and destructive. It is useless then to say that "you must not condemn the others because some are bad" (*i.e.*, dangerous, fraudulent, immoral, or deadly). By association for defence they are self-condemned together. Further, as some members are shown to be so wholly incompetent and untrustworthy that, when prescribing for people, they are actually destroying them by supplying poisons which governments seek by regulations, however inefficient, to withhold from general sale, then the other members must be held to be incompetent also. There is no examination, no trial, no test, no knowledge on the part of government or public whatsoever.

Any man or woman, with or without character or knowledge, may set up as the "Oshkosh Herbal Medicine Co.," and supply the Anglo-Saxon world with, for instance, Hair Restorer containing arsenic or lead (as many do), and when the human creatures, whose money has been cozened from them by lying advertisements, suffer and die in consequence (as many do—see cases below), there is no risk under "the law" of punishment to the newspaper owners, who are the active agents of the fraud, or to the original concocter. The Australian interest in the imaginary "Oshkosh Herbal Medicine Co." is that pernicious drugs of like and even worse character are prepared in America, Canada, and Great Britain, and sold in large quantities in Australia without test, check, or control. The contents are secret, hence there is no knowledge whatever, as before said.

THE GREAT AMERICAN FRAUD.

By Samuel Hopkins Adams, in *Collier's* for October, 1905.

II—PERUNA AND THE "BRACERS."

320. A distinguished public health official and medical writer once made this jocular suggestion to me:

"Let us buy in large quantities the cheapest Italian vermouth, poor gin, and bitters. We will mix them in the proportion of three of vermouth to two of gin with a dash of bitters, dilute and bottle them by the short quart, label them '*Smith's Revivifier and Blood Purifier; dose, one wineglassful before each meal*'; advertise them to cure erysipelas, bunions, dyspepsia, heat rash, fever and ague, and consumption; and to prevent loss of hair, small-pox, old age, sunstroke, and near-sightedness, and make our everlasting fortunes selling them to the temperance trade."

"That sounds to me very much like a cocktail," said I.

"So it is," he replied. "But it's just as much a medicine as Peruna, and not as bad a drink."

321. Peruna, or, as its owner, Dr. S. B. Hartman, of Columbus, O. (once a physician in good standing), prefers to write it, *Pe-ru-na*, is at present the most prominent proprietary nostrum in the country. It has taken the place once held by Greene's Nervura and by Paine's Celery Compound, and for the same reason which made them popular. The name of that reason is alcohol.* Peruna is a stimulant pure and simple, and it is the more dangerous in that it sails under the false colours of a benign purpose.

According to an authoritative statement given out in private circulation a few years ago by its proprietors, Peruna is a compound of seven drugs with cologne spirits. This formula, they assure me, has not been materially changed. None of the seven drugs is of any great potency. Their total is less than one-half of 1 per cent. of the product. Medicinally they are too inconsiderable, in this proportion, to produce any effect. There remains to Peruna only water and cologne spirits, roughly in the proportion of three to one. Cologne spirits is the commercial term for alcohol.

What is Peruna made of?

322. Anyone wishing to make Peruna for home consumption may do so by mixing half a pint of cologne spirits, 90 proof, with a pint and a half of water, adding thereto a little cubeb for flavour, and a little burned sugar for colour. It will cost, in small quantities, perhaps 7 or 8 cents per quart. Manufactured in bulk, so a former Peruna agent estimates, its cost, including bottle and wrapper, is about 8½ cents. Its price is \$1.00. Because of this handsome margin of profit, and by way of making hay in the stolen sunshine of Peruna advertising, many imitations have sprung up to harass the proprietors of the alcohol-and-water product. *Pe-ru-vi-na*, *Pru-na*, *Purina*, *Anurep* (an obvious inversion); these, bottled and labelled to resemble Peruna, are self-confessed imitations. From what the Peruna people tell me, I gather that they are dangerous and damnable frauds, and that they cure nothing.

323. What does Peruna cure? Catarrh. That is the modest claim for it; nothing but catarrh. To be sure, a careful study of its literature will suggest its value as a tonic, and a preventive of lassitude. But its reputation rests upon catarrh. What is catarrh? Whatever ails you; no matter what you've got, you will be not only enabled, but compelled, after reading Dr. Hartman's Peruna book, "*The Ills of Life*," to diagnose your illness as catarrh, and to realise that Peruna alone will save you. Pneumonia is catarrh of the lungs; so is consumption. Dyspepsia is catarrh of the stomach. Enteritis is catarrh of the intestines. Appendicitis—surgeons, please note before operating—is catarrh of the appendix. Bright's disease is catarrh of the kidneys. Heart disease is catarrh of the heart. Canker sores are catarrh of the mouth. Measles is, perhaps, catarrh of the skin, since "a teaspoonful of Peruna thrice daily or oftener is an effectual cure" ("*The Ills of Life*"). Similarly, malaria, one may guess, is catarrh of the mosquito that bit you. Other diseases not specifically placed in the catarrhal class, but yielding to Peruna (in the book), are colic, mumps, convulsions, neuralgia, women's complaints, and rheumatism. Yet "Peruna is not a cure-all," virtuously disclaims Dr. Hartman, and grasps at a golden opportunity by advertising his nostrum as a preventive against yellow fever! That alcohol and water, with a little colouring matter and one-half of 1 per cent. of mild drugs, will cure all or any of the ills listed above is too ridiculous to need refutation. Nor does Dr. Hartman himself personally make that claim for his product. He stated to me specifically and repeatedly that no drug or combination of drugs, with the possible exception of quinine for malaria, will cure disease. His claim is that the belief of the patient in Peruna, fostered as it is by the printed testimony, and aided by the "gentle stimulation," produces good results. It is well established that in certain classes of disease the opposite is true. A considerable proportion of tuberculosis cases show a history of the Peruna type of medicines taken in the early stages, with the result of diminishing the patient's

* Dr. Ashbel P. Grinnell, of New York City, who has made a statistical study of patent medicines, asserts as a provable fact that more alcohol is consumed in this country in patent medicines than is dispensed in a legal way by licensed liquor vendors, barring the sale of ales and beer.

patient's resistant power, and much of the typhoid in the Middle West is complicated by the victim's "keeping up" on this stimulus long after he should have been under a doctor's care. But it is not as a fraud upon the sick alone that Peruna is baneful; but as the maker of drunkards, also.

"It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit," declares the Peruna book, and therein, I regret to say, lies specifically and directly. The lie is ingeniously backed up by Dr. Hartman's argument that "nobody could get drunk on the prescribed doses of Peruna."

Perhaps this is true, though I note three wineglassfuls in forty-five minutes as a prescription which might temporarily alter a prohibitionist's outlook on life. But what makes Peruna profitable to the maker and a curse to the community at large, is the fact that the minimum dose first ceases to satisfy, then the moderate dose, and finally the maximum dose; and the unsuspecting patron, who began with it as a medicine, goes on to use it as a beverage, and finally to be enslaved by it as a habit. A well-known authority on drug-addictions writes me:—

324. "A number of physicians have called my attention to the use of Peruna, both preceding and following alcohol and drug addictions. Lydia Pinkham's Compound is another dangerous drug used largely by drinkers; Paine's Celery Compound also. I have, in the last two years, met four cases of persons who drank Peruna in large quantities to intoxication. This was given to them originally as a tonic. They were treated under my care as simple alcoholics."

The Government forbids the sale of Peruna to Indians.

325. Expert opinion on the non-medical side is represented in the Government order to the Indian Department, reproduced on the following page, the kernel of which is this:—

"In connection with this investigation, please give particular attention to the proprietary medicines and other compounds which the traders keep in stock, with special reference to the liability of their misuse by Indians on account of the alcohol which they contain. The sale of Peruna, which is on the lists of several traders, is hereby absolutely prohibited. As a medicine, something else can be substituted; as an intoxicant, it has been found too tempting and effective. Anything of the sort under another name which is found to lead to intoxication you will please report to this office."—[Signed] C. F. LARRABEE, Acting Commissioner.

Specific evidence of what Peruna can do will be found in the following report, verified by special investigation:—

326. PINEDALE, Wyoming, October 4.—(Special).—Two men suffering from delirium tremens and one dead is the result of a Peruna intoxication which took place here a few days ago. C. E. Armstrong, of this place, and a party of three others started out on a camping trip to the Yellowstone country, taking with them several bottles of whisky, and ten bottles of Peruna, which one of the members of the party was taking as a tonic. The trip lasted over a week; the whisky was exhausted; and for two days the party was without liquor. At last, someone suggested that they use Peruna, of which nine bottles remained. Before they stopped, the whole remaining supply had been consumed, and the four men were in a state of intoxication, the like of which they had never known before. Finally, one awoke with terrible cramps in his stomach, and found his companions seemingly in an almost lifeless condition. Suffering terrible agony, he crawled on his hands and knees to a ranch over a mile distant, the process taking him half a day. Aid was sent to his three companions. Armstrong was dead when the rescue party arrived. The other two men, still unconscious, were brought to town in a waggon, and are still in a weak and emaciated condition. Armstrong's body was almost tied in a knot, and could not be straightened for burial."

Here is testimony from a druggist in a Southern "no-license" town:—

327. "Peruna is bought by all the druggists in this section by the gross. I have seen persons thoroughly intoxicated from taking Peruna. The common remark in this place when a drunken party is particularly obstreperous is that he is on a 'Peruna drunk.' It is a notorious fact that a great many do use Peruna to get the alcoholic effect, and they certainly do get it good and strong. Now, there are other so-called remedies used for the same purpose, namely, Gensenica, Kidney Specific, Jamaica Ginger, Hostetter's Bitters, &c."

So well recognised is this use of the nostrum that a number of the Southern newspapers advertise a cure for the "Peruna Habit," which is probably worse than the habit, as is usually the case with these "cures." In southern Ohio and in the mountain districts of West Virginia the "Peruna jag" is a standard form of intoxication.

Two Testimonials.

328. A testimonial hunter in the employ of the Peruna Company was referred by a Minnesota druggist to a prosperous farmer in the neighbourhood. The farmer gave Peruna a most enthusiastic "send-off"; he had been using it for several months, and could say, &c., &c. Then he took the agent to his barn, and showed him a heap of empty Peruna bottles. The agent counted them. There were seventy-four. The druggist added his testimonial. "That old boy has a 'still' on all the time since he discovered Peruna," said he. "He's my star customer." The druggist's testimonial was not printed.

At the time when certain Chicago drug stores were fighting some of the leading patent medicines, and carrying only a small stock of them, a boy called one evening at one of the downtown shops for thirty-nine bottles of Peruna. "There's the money," he said. "The old man wants to get his before it's all gone." Investigation showed that the purchaser was the night engineer of a big downtown building, and that the entire working staff had "chipped in" to get a supply of their favourite stimulant.

"But why should anyone who wants to get drunk drink Peruna when he can get whiskey?" argues the nostrum maker.

329. There are two reasons: one of which is that in many places the "medicine" can be obtained and the liquor cannot. Maine, for instance, being a prohibition State, does a big business in patent medicines. So does Kansas. So do most of the no-license counties in the South, though a few have recently thrown out these disguised "boozees." Indian Territory and Oklahoma, as we have seen, have done so because of Poor Lo's predilection toward curing himself of depression with these remedies, and for a time, at least, Peruna was shipped in in unlabelled boxes.

330. United States District Attorney Mellette of the Western District of Indian Territory writes: "Vast quantities of Peruna are shipped into this country, and I have caused a number of persons to be indicted

indicted for selling the same, and a few of them have been convicted or have entered pleas of guilty. I could give you hundreds of specific cases of 'Peruna Drunk' among the Indians. It is a common beverage among them, used for the purposes of intoxication."

331. The other reason why Peruna or some other of its class is often the agency of drunkenness, instead of whisky, is that the drinker of Peruna doesn't want to get drunk; at least she doesn't know that she wants to get drunk. I use the feminine pronoun advisedly, because the remedies of this class are largely supported by women. Lydia Pinkham's variety of drink depends for its popularity chiefly upon its alcohol. Paine's Celery Compound relieves depression and lack of vitality on the same principle that a cocktail does, and with the same necessity for repetition. I knew an estimable lady from the Middle West who visited her dissipated brother in New York—dissipated from her point of view, because she was a pillar of the W.C.T.U., and he frequently took a cocktail before dinner and came back with it on his breath, whereupon she would weep over him as one lost to hope. One day in a mood of brutal exasperation, when he hadn't had his drink and was able to discern the flavour of her grief, he turned upon her:

"I'll tell you what's the matter with you," he said. "You're drunk—maudlin drunk!"

332. She promptly and properly went into hysterics. The physician who attended diagnosed the case more politely, but to the same effect, and ascertained that she had consumed something like half a bottle of Kilmer's Swamp Root that afternoon. Now, Swamp Root is a very creditable "booze," but much weaker in alcohol than most of its class. The brother was greatly amused, until he discovered, to his alarm, that his drink-abhorring sister couldn't get along without her patent medicine bottle! She was in a fair way, quite innocently, of becoming a drunkard.

333. Another example of this "unconscious drunkenness" is recorded by the *Journal of the American Medical Association*: "A respected clergyman fell ill, and the family physician was called. After examining the patient carefully, the doctor asked for a private interview with the patient's adult son.

'I am sorry to tell you that your father undoubtedly is suffering from chronic alcoholism,' said the physician.

'Chronic alcoholism! Why, that's ridiculous! Father never drank a drop of liquor in his life, and we know all there is to know about his habits.'

'Well, my boy, it's chronic alcoholism, nevertheless, and at this present moment your father is drunk. How has his health been recently? Has he been taking any medicine?'

'Why, for some time, six months I should say, father has often complained of feeling unusually tired. A few months ago a friend of his recommended Peruna to him, assuring him that it would build him up. Since then he has taken many bottles of it, and I am quite sure that he has taken nothing else.'

334. When this series of articles was first projected, Collier's received a warning from "Warner's Safe Cure," advising that a thorough investigation would be wise before "making any attack" upon that preparation. I have no intention of "attacking" this company or anyone else, and they would have escaped notice altogether, because of their present unimportance, but for their letter. The suggested investigation was not so thorough as to go deeply into the nature of the remedy, which is an alcoholic liquid, but it developed this interesting fact: Warner's Safe Cure, together with all the Warner remedies, is leased, managed, and controlled by the New York and Kentucky Distilling Company, manufacturers of standard whiskeys which do not pretend to remedy anything but thirst. Duffy's Malt Whiskey is another subsidiary company of the New York and Kentucky concern. This statement is respectfully submitted to temperance users of the Malt Whiskey and the Warner remedies.

Some Alcohol Percentages.

335. Hostetter's Bitters contain, according to an official State analysis, 44 per cent. of alcohol; Lydia Pinkham appeals to suffering womanhood with 20 per cent. of alcohol; Hood's Sarsaparilla cures "that tired feeling" with 18 per cent.; Burdock's Blood Bitters with 25 per cent.; Ayer's Sarsaparilla with 26 per cent.; and Paine's Celery Compound with 21 per cent. The fact is that any of these remedies could be interchanged with Peruna or with each other, so far as general effect goes, though the iodide of potassium in the sarsaparilla class might have some effect (as likely to be harmful as helpful) which would be lacking in the simpler mixtures.

336. If this class of nostrum is so harmful, asks the attentive reader of newspaper advertising columns, how explain the indorsements of so many people of prominence and reputation? "Men of prominence and reputation," in this connection, means Peruna, for Peruna has made a specialty of high Government officials and people in the public eye. In a self-gratulatory dissertation the Peruna Company observes in substance that while the leading minds of the nation have hitherto shrunk from the publicity attendant upon commending any patent medicine, the transcendent virtues of Peruna have overcome this amiable modesty, and one and all they stand forth its avowed champions. This is followed by an ingenious document headed "Fifty Members of Congress Send Letters of Indorsement to the Inventor of the Great Catarrh Remedy, Pe-ru-na," and quoting thirty-six of the letters. Analysis of these letters brings out the singular circumstance that in twenty-one of the thirty-six there is no indication that the writer has ever tasted the remedy which he so warmly praises. As a sample, and for the benefit of lovers of ingenious literature, I reprint the following from a humorous member of Congress:—

"My secretary had as bad a case of catarrh as I ever saw, and since he has taken one bottle of Peruna he seems like a different man.

"Taylorsville, N. C.

ROMULUS Z. LINNEY."

The famous letter of Admiral Schley is a case in point. He wrote to the Peruna Company:—

"I can cheerfully say that Mrs. Schley has used Peruna, and, I believe, with good effect.

"(Signed) W. S. SCHLEY."

This indorsement went the rounds of the country in half-page blazonry, to the consternation of the family's friends. Admiral Schley seems to have appreciated that this use of his name was detrimental to his standing. He wrote to a Columbus religious journal the following letter:—

"Editor *Catholic Columbian*,

"1826 I Street, Washington, D.C., November 10, 1904.

"The advertisement of the Peruna Company, inclosed, is made without any authority or approval from me. When it was brought to my attention first I wrote the company a letter stating that the advertisement

advertisement was offensive and must be discontinued. Their representative here called upon me and stated he had been directed to assure me no further publication would be allowed, as it was without my sanction.

"I would say that the advertisement has been made without my knowledge or consent, and is an infringement of my rights as a citizen.

"If you will kindly inform me what the name and date of the paper was in which the inclosed advertisement appeared I shall feel obliged. Very truly yours, "W. S. SCHLEY."

Careful study of this document will show that this is no explicit denial of the testimonial. But who gives careful study to such a letter? On the face of it, it puts the Peruna people in the position of having forged their advertisement. Ninety-nine people out of a hundred would get that impression. Yet I have seen the testimonial, signed with Admiral Schley's name and interlined in the same handwriting as the signature, and I have seen another letter, similarly signed, stating that Admiral Schley had not understood that the letter was to be used for such advertising as the recipient based upon it. If these letters are forgeries the victim has his recourse in the law. They are on file at Columbus, Ohio, and the Peruna Company would doubtless produce them in defence of a suit.

What the Government Can Do.

337. One thing the public has a right to demand, in its attitude toward the proprietary medicines containing alcohol—that the Government carry out rigidly its promised policy no longer to permit liquors to disguise themselves as patent medicines, and thereby escape the tax which is put upon other and probably better brands of intoxicants. One other demand it should make on the purveyors of these concoctions—that they label every bottle with the percentage of alcohol it contains. Then the innocent clergyman who writes testimonials to Duffy, and the W. C. T. U. member who indorses Peruna, Lydia Pinkham, Warner, and their compeers, will know when they imbibe their "tonics," "invigorators," "swamp roots," "bitters," "nerve-builders," or "spring medicines," that they are sipping by the tablespoon or wineglassful what the town tippler takes across the licence-paying bar.

338. Heart Depressants.—Injury and death from Acetanilid.



THE AMERICAN PAIN-RELIEVER

For Pain and Fever

All Headaches, All Neuralgias
and Women's Aches and Ills



THE name itself suggests what Antikamnia Tablets are, and what their remedial characteristics are:—Anti (Greek *Avr*), Opposed to— and Kamnia (Greek *Kapax*), Pain—thus we have "ANTIKAMNIA" which means "OPPOSED TO PAIN," a remedy to relieve pain and suffering. The genuine "Antikamnia Tablets" always bear the *AK* monogram and are, on account of their convenience and accuracy, recognized as the most approved form for taking this remedy.—*The Journal of Medicine*.

ANTIKAMNIA TABLET PRESCRIPTIONS.

ANY PAIN (No matter where)

Dose.—Two tablets every three hours.

COLD-IN-THE-HEAD

Dose.—Two every three hours.

DISSIPATION—(To relieve after-effects)

Dose.—One every two hours.

FACIAL NEURALGIA

Dose.—One every half hour until four are taken.

FEVER—(Feverish Conditions)

Dose.—One every two hours.

HEADACHE—(Dyspepsia or Indigestion)

Dose.—Two, and repeat in three hours.

HEADACHE—(Menstrual)

Dose.—Two, and repeat in three hours.

HEADACHE—(Nervous or Daily)

Dose.—Two. Repeat in two hours.

HEAT EFFECTS—(Dizziness or Sun-Pains)

Dose.—One or two every three hours.

Ice water applications.

HICCUGH AND SOUR STOMACH

Dose.—One dissolved upon the tongue.

Repeat every hour if needed.

NERVOUSNESS—(Overwork or Excesses)

Dose.—One every two or three hours

and at bedtime.

NEURALGIA (All kinds)

Dose.—One every two or three hours.

RHEUMATIC PAIN—(General)

Dose.—One or two every three hours.

SEA AND CAR SICKNESS

Dose.—One or two tablets every three hours. Fresh air.

SHOPPER'S or SIGHTSEER'S HEADACHE

Dose.—Two every three hours.

SUNNER-COLDS—(Coryza)

Dose.—Two tablets every three hours.

TOOTHACHE—(Pain about Teeth)

Dose.—Two every three hours.

VOMITING—(Pregnancy or Indigestion)

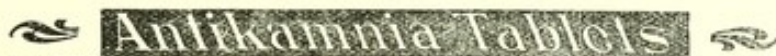
Dose.—One or two every three hours.

WOMEN'S PAINS

Dose.—Two tablets every three hours.

WORRY—(Nervousness: "The Blues")

Dose.—One or two every three hours.



The Antikamnia Chemical Company
46, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E. C.

For Deep-seated, Nervous, Tickling, and Night Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affections, Etc.,
we recommend "ANTIKAMNIA & CODEINE TABLETS."

A DUPLICATE COPY OF THIS CARD (CONFIDENCE) MAILED TO ANY
ADDRESS ON RECEIPT OF THREE PENCE IN POSTAGE.

339. The advertisement labelled "Confidence" is typical. The top line says "No drug habit—No heart effect." Let anyone read the prescriptions and answer whether or not a "drug habit" is involved. It will be seen that almost all diseases, pains, and troubles are included in the scope of the nostrum, whose active principle is acetanilid. This drug is a cheap aniline derivative (prepared from coal-tar), and is displacing antipyrine (phenazone, another depressant) by reason of its cheapness. Its action is to depress the heart's action, and to reduce the number of the corpuscles of the blood, which may be, and often has been, a fatal procedure in feverish conditions, *e.g.*, in influenza. Its production is of recent date, and its dangers cannot yet have been fully ascertained in detail, still less its complete therapeutic action. On the 1st October, 1896, there came into force in all the twenty-six States of the German Empire "Vorschriften betr. die Abgabe Stark Wirkender Arzneimitteln" (Regulations for the issue of powerful drugs), whereby physicians themselves are limited to stated quantities for any one prescription. For acetanilid the maximum is 0.5 gramme (say $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains). It is only obtainable upon the prescription of a person with qualifications instituted by and recognised by the State, *i.e.*, a doctor of medicine. It is a criminal offence to sell acetanilid (*inter alia*) without such an order. By the advertisement shown above any quantity of the poison can be had in Anglo-Saxon countries by anyone who can pay for it.

Acetanilid.—Potter, p. 59, "death has occurred from 5 grains."

ACETANILID.

Potter.

340. A toxic dose is powerfully depressant to the heart, respiration, and blood-pressure, causes profuse sweating, vomiting, cyanosis, chills, convulsions, coma, and paralysis of the motor nerves and the muscles, death occurring by failure of the respiration. Large doses are injurious to the blood, disintegrating its red corpuscles, changing the hemoglobin to methemoglobin, and arresting the movements of the leucocytes. The heart, liver, and kidneys of animals poisoned thereby are found in a state of fatty degeneration. Skin eruptions of erythematous or urticarial type are frequently produced by it, and it often causes cyanosis without other toxic symptoms, probably due to the liberation of anilin in the blood current. Collapse may be produced in some susceptible persons by an ordinary medicinal dose. When given in solution it is absorbed within half an hour, and it is completely eliminated in about twenty-four hours.

341. Acetanilid is the principal constituent of the so-called "headache powders," which are sold in drug stores without prescription to any applicant, and have caused serious toxic effects in many cases. In one instance, investigated by the coroner of Pittsburgh, a single dose of such a preparation was followed by death within forty-five minutes. An acetanilid habit is occasionally observed among the victims of this commerce, the subjects presenting blue mucous membranes, a weak and irregular heart, albuminuria, and edema of the feet and ankles, together with the moral depravity characteristic of morphine maniacs.

The antipyretics should be used with great caution, if at all, in fever cases presenting exhaustion or asthenia, especially when accompanied by anemia. The opinion that fever is the exponent of a defensive action by the organism against toxins, is gaining ground in professional esteem, and tends to restrict the use of antipyretic drugs to cases of hyperpyrexia only, and even in such the cold bath is preferred by many prominent clinicians. The toxic effects of acetanilid and its congeners are probably due to the liberation in the blood of anilin, which is oxidised into paramidophenol.

THE GREAT AMERICAN FRAUD.

By Samuel Hopkins Adams, in *Collier's* for 2 December, 1905.

IV.—THE SUTLE POISONS.

342. Ignorance and credulous hope make the market for most proprietary medicines. Intelligent people are not given largely to the use of the glaringly advertised cure-alls, such as Liquozone or Peruna. Nostrums there are, however, which reach the thinking classes as well as the readily gulled. Depending, as they do for their success upon the lure of some subtle drug concealed under a trade-mark name, or some opiate not readily obtainable under its own label, these are the most dangerous of all quack medicines, not only in their immediate effect, but because they create enslaving appetites, sometimes obscure and difficult of treatment, most often tragically obvious. Of these concealed drugs the headache powders are the most widely used, and of the headache powders Orangeine is the most conspicuous.

343. Orangeine prints its formula. It is therefore, its proprietors claim, not a secret remedy. But to all intents and purposes it is secret, because to the uninformed public the vitally important word "acetanilid" in the formula means little or nothing. Worse than its secrecy is its policy of careful and dangerous deception. Orangeine, like practically all the headache powders, is simply a mixture of acetanilid with less potent drugs. Of course, there is no orange in it, except the orange hue of the boxes and wrappers which is its advertising symbol. But this is an unimportant deception. The wickedness of the fraud lies in this: That whereas the nostrum, by virtue of its acetanilid content, thins the blood, depresses the heart, and finally undermines the whole system, it claims to *strengthen the heart and to produce better blood*. Thus far in the patent medicine field I have not encountered so direct and specific an inversion of the true facts.

344. Recent years have added to the mortality records of our cities a surprising and alarming number of sudden deaths from heart failure. In the year 1902 New York City alone reported a death-rate from this cause of 1.34 per thousand of population; that is, about six times as great as the typhoid fever death record

record. It was about that time that the headache powders were being widely advertised, and there is every reason to believe that the increased mortality, which is still in evidence, is due largely to the secret weakening of the heart by acetanilid. Occasionally, a death occurs so definitely traceable to this poison that there is no room for doubt, as in the following report by Dr. J. L. Miller, of Chicago, in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, upon the death of Miss Frances Robson:—

"I was first called to see the patient, a young lady, physically sound, who had been taking Orangeine powders for a number of weeks for insomnia. The rest of the family noticed that she was very blue, and for this reason I was called. When I saw the patient she complained of a sense of faintness and inability to keep warm. At this time she had taken a box of six Orangeine powders within about eight hours. She was warned of the danger of continuing the indiscriminate use of the remedy, but insisted that many of her friends had used it, and claimed that it was harmless. The family promised to see that she did not obtain any more of the remedy. Three days later, however, I was called to the house and found the patient dead. The family said that she had gone to her room the evening before in her usual health. The next morning, the patient not appearing, they investigated and found her dead. The case was reported to the coroner, and the coroner's verdict was: 'Death was from the effect of an overdose of Orangeine powders administered by her own hand, whether accidentally or otherwise, unknown to the jury.'"

345. Last July, an eighteen-year-old Philadelphia girl got a box of Orangeine powders at a drug store, having been told that they would cure headache. There was nothing on the label or in the printed matter inclosed with the preparation warning her of the dangerous character of the nostrum. Following the printed advice, she took two powders. In three hours she was dead. Coroner Dugan's verdict follows:—

"Mary A. Bispels came to her death from kidney and heart disease, aggravated by poisoning by acetanilid taken in Orangeine headache powders."

Prescribing without Authority.

346. Yet this poison is being recommended every day by people who know nothing of it and nothing of the susceptibility of the friends to whom they advocate it. For example, here is a testimonial from the Orangeine booklet:—

"Miss A. A. Phillips, 66, Powers-street, Brooklyn, writes: 'I always kept Orangeine in my desk at school, and through its frequent applications to the sick, I am called both "doctor and magician."'

347. If the school herein referred to is a public school, the matter is one for the Board of Education; if a private school, for the Health Department or the County Medical Society. That a school teacher should be allowed to continue giving, however well-meaning her foolhardiness may be, a harmful and possibly fatal dose to the children entrusted to her care, seems rather a significant commentary on the quality of watchfulness in certain institutions.

348. Obscurity as to the real nature of the drug, fostered by careful deception, is the safeguard of the acetanilid vendor. Were its perilous quality known, the headache powder would hardly be so widely used. And were the even more important fact that the use of these powders becomes a habit, akin to the opium or cocaine habits, understood by the public, the repeated sales which are the basis of Orangeine's prosperity would undoubtedly be greatly cut down. Orangeine fulfils the prime requisite of a patent medicine in being a good "repeater." Did it not foster its own demand in the form of a persistent craving, it would hardly be profitable. Its advertising invites to the formation of an addiction to the drug. "Get the habit," it might logically advertise, in imitation of a certain prominent exploitation along legitimate lines. Not only is its value as a cure for nervousness and headaches insisted upon, but its prospective dupes are advised to take this powerful drug as a *bracer*.

"When, as often, you reach home, tired in body and mind . . . take an Orangeine powder—lie down for thirty-minutes nap—if possible—anyway, relax, then take another."

"To induce sleep, take an Orangeine powder immediately before retiring. When wakeful, an Orangeine powder will have a normalizing, quieting effect."

It is also recommended as a good thing to begin the day's work on in the morning—that is, take Orangeine night, morning, and between meals!

These powders pretend to cure asthma, biliousness, headaches, colds, catarrh, and grip (dose: powder every four hours during the day for a week!—a pretty fair start on the Orangeine habit), diarrhoea, hay fever, insomnia, influenza, neuralgia, sea-sickness, and sciatica.

349. Of course, they do not cure any of these; they do practically nothing but give temporary relief by depressing the heart. With the return to normal conditions of blood circulation comes a recurrence of the nervousness, headache, or what not, and the incentive to more of the drug, until it becomes a necessity. In my own acquaintance I know half a dozen persons who have come to depend on one or another of these headache preparations to keep them going. One young woman whom I have in mind told me quite innocently that she had been taking five or six Orangeine powders a day for several months, having changed from Koehler's powders when some one told her that the latter were dangerous! Because of her growing paleness her husband had called in their physician, but neither of them had mentioned the little matter of the nostrum, having accepted with a childlike faith the asseverations of its beneficent qualities. Yet they were of an order of intelligence that would scoff at the idea of drinking Swamp Root or Peruna. That particular victim had the beginning of the typical blue skin, pictured in the street-car advertisements of Orangeine (the advertisements are a little mixed, as they put the blue hue on the "before-taking," whereas it should go on the "after-taking"). And, by the way, I can conscientiously recommend Orangeine, Koehler's Powders, Royal Pain Powders, and others of that class to women who wish for a complexion of a dead pasty white, verging to a puffy blueness under the eyes and about the lips. Patient use of these drugs will even produce an interesting and picturesque, if not intrinsically beautiful, purplish-grey hue of the face and neck.

Drugs that deprave.

350. Another acquaintance writes me that he is unable to dissuade his wife from the constant use of both Orangeine and Bromo-Seltzer, although her health is breaking down. Often it is difficult for a physician to diagnose these cases, because the symptoms are those of certain diseases in which the blood deteriorates, and, moreover, the victim, as in opium and cocaine slavery, will positively deny having used the drug. A case of acetanilid addiction (in "cephalgin," an ethical proprietary) is thus reported:—

"When the drug was withheld, the patient soon began to exhibit all the traits peculiar to the confirmed morphino-maniac—moral depravity and the like. She employed every possible means to obtain the drug, attempting even to bribe the nurse, and, this failing, even members of the family."

Another report of a similar case (and there are plenty of them to select from) reads:—

"Stomach increasingly irritable; skin a grayish or light purplish hue; palpitation and slight enlargement of the heart; great prostration, with pains in the region of the heart; blood discoloured to a chocolate hue. The patient denied that she had been using acetanilid, but it was discovered that for a year she had been obtaining it in the form of a proprietary remedy, and had contracted a regular 'habit.' On the discontinuance of the drug, the symptoms disappeared. She was discharged from the hospital as cured, but soon returned to the use of the drug, and applied for readmission, displaying the former symptoms."

351. Where I have found a renegade physician making his millions out of Peruna, or a professional promoter trading in the charlatanry of Liquezone, it has seemed superfluous to comment on the personality of the men. They are what their business connotes. With Orangeine the case is somewhat different. Its proprietors are men of standing in other and reputable spheres of activity. Charles L. Bartlett, its president, is a graduate of Yale University, and a man of some prominence in its alumni affairs. Orangeine is a side issue with him. Professionally he is the Western representative of Ivory Soap, one of the heaviest of legitimate advertisers, and he doubtless learned from this the value of skilful exploitation. Next to Mr. Bartlett, the largest owner of stock (unless he has recently sold out) is William Gillette, the actor, whose enthusiastic indorsement of the powders is known in a personal sense to the profession which he follows, and in print to hundreds of thousands of theatre-goers who have read it in their programmes. Whatever these gentlemen may think of their product (and I understand that, incredible as it may seem, both of them are constant users of it and genuine believers in it), the methods by which it is sold, and the essential and mendacious concealment of its real nature, illustrate the level to which otherwise upright and decent men are brought by a business which cannot profitably include either uprightness or decency in its methods.

352. Orangeine is less dangerous, except in extent of use, than many other acetanilid mixtures which are much the same thing under a different name. A friend of mine with a weak heart took the printed dose of Laxative Bromo-Quinine and lay at the point of death for a week. There is no word of warning on the label. In many places samples of headache powders are distributed on the doorsteps. The *St. Louis Chronicle* records a result:—

Huntington, West Virginia, August 15, 1905.—"While Mrs. Thomas Patterson was preparing supper last evening she was stricken with a violent headache, and took a headache powder that had been thrown in at her door the day before. Immediately she was seized with spasms, and in an hour she was dead."

353. That even the lower order of animals is not safe is shown by a canine tragedy in Altoona, Pennsylvania, where a prize collie dog incautiously devoured three sample tablets and died in an hour. Yet the distributing agents of these mixtures do not hesitate to lie about them. Rochester, New York, has an excellent ordinance forbidding the distribution of sample medicines, except by permission of the health officer. An agent for Miniature Headache Powders called on Dr. Goler with a request for leave to distribute 25,000 samples.

"What's your formula?" asked the official.

"Salicylate of soda and sugar of milk," replied the travelling man.

"And you pretend to cure headaches with that?" said the doctor. "I'll look into it."

Analysis showed that the powders were an acetanilid mixture. The sample man did not wait for the result. He has not been back to Rochester since, although Dr. Goler is hopefully awaiting him.

354. Bromo-Seltzer is commonly sold in drug stores, both by the bottle and at soda fountains. The full dose is "a heaping teaspoonful." A heaping teaspoonful of Bromo-Seltzer means about 10 grains of acetanilid. The United States Pharmacopœia dose is 4 grains; 5 grains have been known to produce fatal results. The prescribed dose of Bromo-Seltzer is dangerous, and has been known to produce sudden collapse.

355. Megrimine is a warranted headache cure that is advertised in several of the magazines. A newly arrived guest at a Long Island house-party brought along several lots and distributed them as a remedy for headache and that tired feeling. It was perfectly harmless, she declared; did not the advertisement say "Leaves no unpleasant effects"? As the late dance the night before had left its impress upon the feminine members of the house-party, there was a general acceptance of the "bracer." That night the local physician visited the house-party (on special "rush" invitation), and was well satisfied to pull all his patients through. He had never before seen acetanilid poisoning by wholesale. A Chicago druggist writes me that the wife of a prominent physician buys Megrimine of him by the half-dozen lots, secretly. She has the habit.

356. On October 9, W. H. Hawkins, superintendent of the American Detective Association, a man of powerful physique and apparently in good health, went to a drug store in Anderson, Indiana, and took a dose of Dr. Davis' Headache Powders. He then boarded a car for Marion, and shortly after fell to the floor.

floor dead. The coroner's verdict is reproduced on the opposite page. Whether these powders are made by a Dr. W. C. Davis, of Indianapolis, who makes Anti-Headache, I am unable to state. Anti-Headache describes itself as "a compound of mild ingredients, and positively contains no dangerous drugs." It is almost pure acetanilid.

357. In the "ethical" field the harm done by this class of proprietaries is perhaps as great as in the open field, for many of those which are supposed to be sold only in prescriptions are as freely distributed to the laity as Peruna. And their advertising is hardly different.

Dangers of Antikamnia.

358. Antikamnia, claiming to be an "ethical" remedy, and advertising through the medical press by methods that would, with little alteration, fit any patent pain-killer on the market, is no less dangerous or fraudulent than the Orangeine class which it almost exactly parallels in composition. It was at first exploited as a "new synthetical coal-tar derivative," which it is not and never was. It is simply half or more acetanilid (some analyses show as high as 68 per cent.), with other unimportant ingredients in varying proportions. In a booklet entitled "Light on Pain," and distributed on doorsteps, I find under an alphabetical list of diseases this invitation to form the Antikamnia habit:—

"Nervousness (overwork and excesses)—Dose: One Antikamnia tablet every 2 or 3 hours.

"Shoppers' or Sightseers' Headache—Dose: Two Antikamnia tablets every 3 hours.

"Worry (nervousness: 'the Blues')—Dose: One or two Antikamnia and Codeine tablets every 3 hours."

359. Codeine is obtained from opium. The codeine habit is well known to all institutions which treat drug addictions, and is recognised as being no less difficult to cure than the morphine habit.

A typical instance of what Antikamnia will do for its users is that of a Pennsylvania merchant, 50 years old, who had declined, without apparent cause, from 140 to 116 lb., and was finally brought to Philadelphia in a state of stupor. His pulse was barely perceptible, his skin dusky, and his blood of a deep chocolate colour. On reviving he was questioned as to whether he had been taking headache powders. He had, for several years. What kind? Antikamnia; sometimes in the plain tablets, at other times Antikamnia with codeine. How many? About twelve a day. He was greatly surprised to learn that this habit was responsible for his condition.

"My doctor gave it to me for insomnia," he said, and it appeared that the patient had never even been warned of the dangerous character of the drug.

360. Were it obtainable, I would print here the full name and address of that attending physician, as one unfit, either through ignorance or carelessness, to practise his profession. And there would be other physicians all over the country who would, under that description, suffer the same indictment within their own minds for starting innocent patients upon a destructive and sometimes fatal course. For it is the careless or conscienceless physician who gets the customer for the "ethical" headache remedies, and the customer, once secured, pays a profit, very literally, with his own blood. Once having taken Antikamnia, the layman, unless informed as to its true nature, will often return to the drug store and purchase it, with the impression that it is a specific drug, like quinine or potassium chlorate, instead of a disguised poison, exploited and sold under patent rights by a private concern. The United States Post Office, in its broad tolerance, permits the Antikamnia Company to send through the mails little sample boxes, containing tablets enough to kill an ordinary man, and these samples are sent not only to physicians, as is the rule with ethical remedies, but to lawyers, business men, "brain-workers," and other prospective purchasing classes. The box bears the lying statements, "No drug habit—no heart effect."

361. An Australian physician informs me that he sometimes orders 15-grain doses of acetanilid. The law allows it, and there is no check at all; but Dr. S. O. Potter says, page 63:—

"In all cases overdosing should be avoided, both as to quantity and repetition, especially in persons who are strangers to the prescriber, on account of the susceptibility to the poisonous action of the drug which is possessed by many individuals."

362. Just as this is going to press, the following significant case comes in from Iowa:—

"Farmington, Iowa, October 6.—(Special to the *Constitution-Democrat*)—Mrs. Hattie Kick, one of the best and most prominent ladies of Farmington, died rather suddenly Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from an overdose of antikamnia, which she took for a severe headache from which she was suffering. Mrs. Kick was subject to severe headaches, and was a frequent user of antikamnia, her favourite remedy for this ailment."

There is but one safeguard in the use of these remedies: to regard them as one would regard opium, and to employ them only with the consent of a physician who understands their true nature. Acetanilid has it uses, but not as a generic pain-killer. Pain is a symptom; you can drug it away temporarily, but it will return clamoring for more payment until the final price is hopeless enslavement. Were the skull and bones on every box of this class of poison the danger would be greatly minimised.

363. With opium and cocaine the case is different. The very words are danger signals. Legal restrictions safeguard the public, to a greater or less degree, from their indiscriminate use. Normal people do not knowingly take opium, or its derivatives, except with the sanction of a physician, and there is even spreading abroad a belief (surely an expression of the primal law of self-preservation) that the licensed practitioner leans too readily toward the convenient narcotics.

But this perilous stuff is the ideal basis for a patent medicine, because its results are immediate (though never permanent), and it is its own best advertisement in that one dose imperatively calls for another. Therefore it behoves the manufacturer of opiates to disguise the use of the drug. This he does in various forms, and he has found his greatest success in the "cough and consumption cures" and the soothing syrup class. The former of these will be considered in another article. As to the "soothing syrups," designed for the drugging of helpless infants, even the trade does not know how many have risen, made their base profit, and subsided. A few survive, probably less harmful than the abandoned ones, on the average, so that by taking the conspicuous survivors as a type, I am at least doing no injustice to the class.

364. Some years ago I heard a prominent New York lawyer, asked by his office scrub-woman to buy a ticket for some "Association" ball, say to her, "How can you go to these affairs, Nora, when you have two young children at home?"

"Sure, they're all right," she returned blithely, "just wan teaspoonful of Winslow's, an' they lay like the dead till mornin'."

What eventually became of the scrub-woman's children I do not know. The typical result of this practice is described by a Detroit physician, who has been making a special study of Michigan's high mortality rate.

365. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is extensively used among the poorer classes as a means of pacifying their babies. These children eventually come into the hands of physicians with a greater or less addiction to the opium habit. The sight of a parent drugging a helpless infant into a semi-comatose condition is not an elevating one for this civilised age, and it is a very common practice. I can give you one illustration from my own hospital experience, which was told me by the father of the girl. A middle-aged railroad man, of Kansas City, had a small daughter with summer diarrhoea. For this she was given a patent diarrhoea medicine. It controlled the trouble, but as soon as the remedy was withdrawn the diarrhoea returned. At every withdrawal the trouble began anew, and the final result was that they never succeeded in curing this daughter of the opium habit which had taken its hold upon her. It was some years afterward that the parents became aware that she had contracted the habit, when the physician took away the patent medicine and gave the girl morphine with exactly the same result which she had experienced with the patent remedy. At the time the father told me this story, his daughter was 19 years of age, an only child of wealthy parents, and one who could have had every advantage in life, but who was a complete wreck in every way as a result of the opium habit. The father told me, with tears in his eyes, that he would rather she had died with the original illness than to have lived to become the creature which she then was."

366. The proprietor of a drug store in San Jose, California, writes to *Collier's* as follows:—

"I have a good customer, a married woman with five children, all under 10 years of age. When her last baby was born, about a year ago, the first thing she did was to order a bottle of Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and every week another bottle was bought at first, until now a bottle is bought every third day. Why? Because the baby has become habituated to the drug. I am not well enough acquainted with the family to be able to say that the weaned children show any present abnormality of health due to the opium contained in the drug, but the after effects of opium have been thus described. . . . Another instance, quite as startling, was that of a mother who gave large quantities of soothing syrup to two of her children in infancy, then becoming convinced of its danger, abandoned its use. These children in middle life became neurotics, spirit and drug takers. Three children, born later and not given any drugs in early life, grew up strong and healthy."

"I fear the children of the woman in question will all suffer for their mother's ignorance, or worse, in later life, and have tried to do my duty by sending word to the mother of the harmful nature of the stuff, but without effect."

"P.S.—How many neurotics, fiends, and criminals may not 'Mrs. Winslow' be sponsor for?"

367. This query is respectfully referred to the Anglo-American Drug Company, of New York, which makes its handsome profit from this slave trade.

Recent legislation on the part of the New York State Board of Pharmacy will tend to decrease the profit, as it requires that a poison label be put on each bottle of the product, as has long been the law in England.

368. An Omaha physician reports a case of poisoning from a compound bearing the touching name of "Kopp's Baby Friend," which has a considerable sale in the Middle West and in Central New York. It is made of sweetened water and morphine, about one-third grain of morphine to the ounce.

"The child (after taking 4 drops) went into a stupor at once, the pupils were pin-pointed, skin cool and clammy, heart and respiration slow. I treated the case as one of opium poisoning, but it took 12 hours before my little patient was out of danger."

369. As if to put a point of satirical grimness upon the matter, the responsible proprietor of this particular business of drugging helpless babies is a woman, Mrs. J. A. Kopp, of York, Pennsylvania.

370. Making cocaine fiends is another profitable enterprise. Catarrh powders are the medium. A decent druggist will not sell cocaine as such, steadily, to any customer, except upon prescription, but most druggists find salve for their consciences in the fact that the subtle and terrible drug is in the form of somebody's sure cure. There is need to say nothing of the effects of cocaine, other than that it is destructive to mind and body alike, and appalling in its breaking down of all moral restraint. Yet in New York City it is distributed in "samples" at ferries and railway stations. You may see the empty boxes and the instructive labels littering the gutters of Broadway any Saturday night, when the drug-store trade is brisk.

371. Birney's Catarrhal Powder, Dr. Cole's Catarrh Cure, Dr. Gray's Catarrh Powder, and Crown Catarrh Powder are the ones most in demand. All of them are cocaine; the other ingredients are unimportant—perhaps even superfluous.

Whether or not the bottles are labelled with the amount of cocaine makes little difference. The *habitues* know. In one respect, however, the labels help them by giving information as to which nostrum, is the most heavily drugged.

"People come in here," a New York City druggist tells me, "ask what catarrh powders we've got, read the labels, and pick out the one that's got the most cocaine. When I see a customer comparing labels, I know she's a fiend."

372. Naturally these owners and exploiters of these mixtures claim that the small amount of cocaine contained is harmless. For instance, the "Crown Cure," admitting 2½ per cent., says:—

"Of course, this is a very small and harmless amount. Cocaine is now considered to be the most valuable addition to modern medicine . . . it is the most perfect relief known."

373. Birney's Catarrh Cure runs as high as 4 per cent., and can produce testimonials vouching for its harmlessness. Here is a Birney "testimonial" to the opposite effect, obtained "without solicitation or payment" (I have ventured to put it in the approved form), which no sufferer from catarrh can afford to miss.

"Read what William Thompson, of Chicago, says of Birney's Catarrh Cure—Three years ago Thompson was a strong man; now he is without money, health, home, or friends" (*Chicago Tribune*):—

"I began taking Birney's Catarrh Cure (says Thompson) three years ago, and the longing for the drug has grown so potent that I suffer without it.

"I followed the directions at first, then I increased the quantity until I bought the stuff by the dozen bottles."

374. A famous drink and drug cure in Illinois had, as a patient, not long ago, a 14-year old boy, who was a slave to the Birney brand of cocaine. He had run his father \$300 in debt, so heavy were his purchases of the poison.

375. Chicago long ago settled this cocaine matter in the only logical way. The proprietor of a large downtown drug store noticed several years ago that at noon numbers of the shop girls from a great department store purchased certain catarrh powders over his counter. He had his clerk warn them that the powders contained deleterious drugs. The girls continued to purchase in increasing numbers and quantity. He sent word to the superintendent of the store. "That accounts for the number of our girls that have gone wrong of late," was the superintendent's comment. The druggist, Mr. McConnell, had an analysis made by the Board of Health, which showed that the powder most called for was nearly 4 per cent. cocaine, whereupon he threw it and similar powders out of stock. The girls went elsewhere. Mr. McConnell traced them, and started a general movement against this class of remedies which resulted in an ordinance forbidding their sale. Birney's Catarrhal Powders, as I am informed, to meet the new conditions, brought out a powder without cocaine, which had the briefest kind of a sale. For weeks thereafter the downtown stores were haunted by haggard young men and women, who begged for "the old powders: these new ones don't do any good." As high as \$1.00 premium was paid for the 4 per cent. cocaine species. To-day the Illinois druggist who sells cocaine in this form is liable to arrest. Yet, in New York, at the corner of Forty-second Street and Broadway, I saw recently a show window display of the Birney cure, and similar displays are not uncommon in other cities.

376. Regarding other forms of drugs there may be honest differences of opinion as to the limits of legitimacy in the trade. If mendacious advertising were stopped, and the actual ingredients of every nostrum plainly published and frankly explained, the patent medicine trade might reasonably claim to be a legitimate enterprise in many of its phases. But no label of opium or cocaine, though the warning skull and cross-bones cover the bottle, will excuse the sale of products that are never safely used except by expert advice. I believe that the Chicago method of dealing with the catarrh powders is the right method in cocaine and opium bearing nostrums. Restrict the drug by the same safeguards when sold under a lying pretence as when it flies its true colours. Then and then only will our laws prevent the shameful trade that stupefies helpless babies, and makes criminals of our young men and harlots of our young women.

377. An Australian woman, wife of a worthy tradesman, has had five babies. She gave them all soothing powders as advertised. Four are dead. She gives the powders to the present baby. "For God's sake," implored my informant, "use them no more, and give the baby its chance of life."

More Injury and Death from Acetanilid (or Acetanilide).

378. On 25th January, 1900, an inquest was held at Liverpool, England, on a little girl, æt. 6 years 10 months, who died from taking a "Daisy Powder," **acetanilid**. The directions were that it was to have half a powder, but by mistake took a whole one.

Dr. Baxter said he found the child breathing with great difficulty, with lips and skin very blue in appearance. He had no doubt the child died from paralysis of the centre of respiration, caused by taking too much of the powder. He did not think it was sufficiently stated that the powders were not for young children. In his opinion a whole powder would be sufficient to produce the death of a child of such age as the deceased.

379. A case is described by **Dr. Phillip King Brown** in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* for December.

A man, aged 37 years, was given 60 grains of acetanilide in six powders for headache, and he took them all within a few hours. When seen by his medical attendant (after what interval of time is not stated) he was slightly delirious, and complained of pain in the head and of the left umbilical region. There were pyrexia, rapid heart, marked constipation, slight jaundice, nausea, and vomiting. Calomel in small doses, followed by salts, produced a copious but bloody motion, and the urine was dark red. On the following day he was admitted to hospital. The pulse was 78, soft and compressible; the temperature was 100.2 degrees Fahr.; the lips and nails were extremely cyanotic, and there was slight jaundice. He complained of pain in the left side of the abdomen, and there was tenderness in the epigastrium and the region of the left kidney. The skin was moist, and the gums were bluish; the urine was strongly alkaline and deep red, nearly black; the colour was shown to be due to hæmatoporphyrin; there was a small sediment which showed granular casts; on boiling, a large coagulum formed. On the day after admission only 150 cubic centimetres of urine were passed; after this there was complete suppression. There was great thirst, which was quenched with milk, but soon everything that was given was rejected, and rectal feeding had to be adopted. Though nothing was given by the mouth for days, the vomiting continued. Cough and expectoration were persistent. There was slight delirium, and the reaction of the pupils to light became more and more sluggish; in the end the pupils were widely dilated. The reflexes were first exaggerated, then they gradually disappeared. The extremities were constantly cold. The temperature fell slowly to normal on the fourth day, and was subsequently subnormal, reaching 95.5 degrees in the rectum on the evening before death, which took place on the eighth day of the illness. There was alternately constipation and diarrhoea, and forty-eight hours before death and twenty-seven hours after the suppression of urine, blood-colouring matter and broken-down blood cells were constantly in the feces, which previously were blood-stained only occasionally. The heart began to fail on the fourth day; the skin became more and more jaundiced. On the fifth day after admission, mucous casts were passed. Examination of the blood showed destruction of the red corpuscles, which finally were reduced to 1,166,000 per cubic millimetre, while the leucocytes were 66,450, and the nucleated red cells, 22,150. The alkalinity of the blood was diminished by 80 per cent.

380. Authorities agree that the average number of red blood-cells in the body of a healthy adult human being is 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 to a cubic millimetre. Worsley calculates that one grain of blood contains 825 million red cells, weight of a red cell one eight-hundred-millionth of a grain. White cells 7,000 to a cubic millimetre. A millimetre is one twenty-fifth of an inch.

381. We do not know, no one has yet had time to know, what are the exact physiological effects of this drug and of the other so-called analgesics (pain-removers). Pain is Nature's sentinel. You may drug the sentinel and leave the cause untouched; you may remove the warning watchman and leave the citadel of life open to the enemy. The feeders of your body are the red corpuscles; the soldiers and defenders who are ever alert to chase, to seize, and to destroy your countless enemies, are the white corpuscles—the leucocytes. The investigations now proceeding of the hypothetical "opsonin," do not disturb, but rather account for the recorded observations concerning the leucocytes. What they are in themselves, how they originate, how they are potentially contained in the ovum and the spermatozoon our race does not know, and probably never will know, so long as the race shall last. But we can see and count some of the damages. You have them in the case quoted by Dr. Fred. J. Smith, in *Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence* of 1906. And we recall the immature membranes of the infantile intestinal tract "which act," according to von Behring, "like a coarse-pored filter."

382. You observe how a patient who took as little as two and two-fifth grains (about one-sixth of a gramme) exhibited alarming symptoms, and how a child of about 7 years died with only one proprietary acetanilide powder. Can reckless indifference farther go in the rush to exploit the public, and to sell for the use of adults and children, a cheap and insidious poison which is more terrible under our circumstances than the notorious Aqua Tofana of the seventeenth century. It will be seen that it can go further. The Tofana's was secret poisoning, with outlawry. Ours is open poisoning, and under the shadow and protection of the law. We protect the label of the poisoner, nor permit another to poach upon his preserves. In the Canadian list we read the puff of an acetanilide nostrum: "**These powders are very good for children cutting their teeth.**"

383. Well may the great toxicologist **Sir Thomas Stevenson** write, in answer to my question No. 7, "There is an increase of late of the use of synthetic drugs whose effect

effect is to interfere with the normal action of the heart. Among such drugs are headache powders such as **acetanilide** (antifebrin) which is very potent. I have known it to produce injury and death."

8. "I am of opinion that the cases of suffering and of death are much more frequent than are recorded by Courts or by public prints."

384. Sir Thomas premises: "I am not a physician in practice, and have no charge of patients, either public or private." His experience of poisonings, from actual necropsy during more than forty years, can hardly be surpassed.

385. A physician and surgeon in ordinary practice, who has also been the Pathologist for sixteen years to London Hospital, situated in a densely congested district, the largest and busiest institution of its kind in the Empire, answers the same questions thus:—

There is a very large increase in the use of synthetic remedies (acetanilide and its congeners) as so-called headache powders, &c. These are dangerous to the heart, and cause many fatal accidents. They should never be administered except under strict medical supervision.

8. I am quite convinced that the amount of suffering, and the number of deaths, are quite out of proportion to the publicly recorded cases. Not a tithe of the cases ever get into print, as such. I should be pretty certain that not even 1 per cent. of the mischief is recorded, or even suspected, by the average layman."

386. The reader is requested to peruse carefully the column "Remarks" in the Canadian list, when he cannot fail to be struck with the reckless audacity of the purveyors of pills and powders of acetanilide, "guaranteed harmless in continued use." That poison which is so vigorously condemned by the highest authorities of Europe and America is freely recommended by the drug-packers for use at all times, by the sick and healthy, the invalid and the babe.

387. The pathologist before quoted, whose opportunities of observation are amongst the scores of thousands of patients per annum relieved in London Hospital, answered my questions under this heading (cardiac depressants, &c.) as follows:—

1. Q. In your practice and in your general sources of knowledge have you observed that wholesale prescription by public advertisement of drugs included in the classes mentioned in the preceding paragraph is the cause of a large consumption of those poisons? (Cardiac depressants, irritant and narcotic poisons sold under proprietary labels, together with a Government stamp label.)

A. From my knowledge, general, and I may say universal, constant and persistent, there can be no shadow of doubt that the wholesale prescribing of drugs of this class does lead to an enormous sale of the same, with a proportionate consumption.

2. Q. Is there a debasement of morals as a direct consequence, and is there a tendency to further debasement?

A. There most distinctly is a debasement of morals as a direct consequence; of this I have personally seen and known many examples.

3. Q. In your knowledge, and belief, is there debauchery of people, especially of women, resultant upon the use of these compounds? Is the evil of such magnitude as to be accounted of grave national importance, and has it increased of late years, and does it show increased activity at present?

A. To my certain knowledge, and belief, there is such debasement as can only be described by the word debauchery, especially amongst women, resulting from the use of these articles. The evil therefrom is of very grave national importance. It has increased of late years, and is still increasing.

"Industrial Efficiency," I, 198:—"Elberfeld has the honor of housing the renowned 'Farben Fabriken' Company, at whose enormous works 160 expert chemists are said to be employed. Among other blessings showered upon the world by their labours are constant additions to the interminable series of synthetic and other new drugs, including those anodynes and sedatives which are largely responsible for the increasing prevalence of neurasthenia and inebriety among women of the upper classes."

How the finest Home Journal of the World upholds the National Life.

388. Here may be seen how the proprietors of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, of Philadelphia, address their five millions of women readers. Invaluable advice, side by side with clean and decent advertising. Most of the home journals for women, printed in English, though quasi-religious and moral in the reading matter, are unscrupulous and even impudent in their announcements of fraudulent and immoral things.

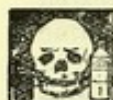


Why Headache Remedies are Dangerous

By H. W. Wiley, M.D.

Chief Chemist to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington

Editor's Note— Doctor Wiley, the author of this article, occupies a position of the largest authority and importance as the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington. It is to Doctor Wiley that Congress has entrusted the carrying out of the provisions of the Pure Food and Drug Law in the analysis of all foods and drugs. He has given years of the closest study to this whole question, and is, perhaps, the leading authority thereon in the country. What he says, therefore, of the dangers of headache powders may well be accepted by the women of America as carrying with it the force of not only unquestioned authority, but as the final word.



IT IS now required under the Food and Drugs Act that the label on the bottle or box of every "patent medicine" manufactured in one State and sold in another shall distinctly tell the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, alcohol hydrate or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein. But although these drugs are required to be mentioned on the label, the fact still remains that many will not know their significance.

There are, for example, a number of headache powders or remedies sold which, under the new law and its regulations, must state on their labels whether they contain one or more of the drugs named above. Caffeine and antipyrine are also frequent ingredients in headache powders and mixtures but are not required to be named by the Act. In so far as labeling is concerned, therefore, our people have only a partial protection against the dangers of such preparations.

Now, any one of these drugs when not used under the supervision of a competent physician is dangerous and their mixture is apt to be deadly, and in order that the public may be fully informed of what they are doing when they take one of these drugs the following explanation is offered:

One of the Most Active Agents Used in Medicine

ACETANILIDE is a dangerous drug, perhaps one of the strongest of all the drugs used in headache remedies—so dangerous, in fact, that reputable physicians are growing more and more careful of its use, while many are discarding its use altogether. Acetanilide is a derivative of aniline, which is obtained from coal-tar. It is a sedative—that is, it has a quieting effect on the sensory nerves and produces a depressing influence on the spinal cord. It depresses the circulation, it lowers the temperature of the body, and in this way it undoubtedly will effect a relief of headache without, however, a cure. But the headache is cured temporarily at a fearful cost, since acetanilide is one of the active heart-depressants, and its effect upon a weak heart is such as to warrant its exclusion, while in some cases unconsciousness may be produced and in other cases a general delirium effect.

What Caffeine is as a Drug

CAFFEINE (or theine), the alkaloid principle of coffee and tea and other plants, is another drug frequently used in headache remedies, and its effect as a drug upon the human system is so pronounced as to render its use in headache remedies a matter of the gravest importance. Even in tea and coffee its effect is so strong that many persons drinking them late at night will have their sleep disturbed or often pass an entirely sleepless night. But when caffeine is separated from tea and coffee and used as a separate drug it exerts a much more specific action upon the system than when in natural combination. In fact, those persons who could use a certain amount of caffeine in coffee or tea without notable injury, or resulting in more than a few sleepless hours or a night, might be severely injured by the same amount as a drug in headache remedies, for example. Caffeine has a direct stimulating effect upon the nerves, the brain and the spinal cord, and in this way it acts upon the headache of a particular kind, but when used as a drug its general effect is to induce that unhappy state described, for lack of a better word, as nervousness with deranged digestion and impaired health.

A Drug that Will be Much Used

PHENACETINE (or acetophenetidin) is in a fair way of being very much used hereafter in headache remedies, because of the fact that a few months ago the patent controlling the article expired, and the price then dropped from sixteen dollars a pound to about one-sixteenth of that sum. And because the dangers of acetanilide and caffeine have been so much written about and the public has been warned, many of the manufacturers will undoubtedly not wish to put acetanilide on their labels, and they will therefore use phenacetine instead.

It is, in consequence, vitally important that the public should know that this drug is only less harmful as its effect upon the human system than either acetanilide or caffeine. Like these drugs, it has a most soothing effect, particularly on the brain and spinal cord, and thus relieves a pain in the head. But it remains a heart-depressant, and this is the serious point to be considered by all users of these headache remedies: that while a headache may, by reason of these strong, powerful and dangerous drugs, be relieved, the relief is gained at the risk of the heart and of a depressing effect upon the whole system. What, too, must be considered the moral attitude of a manufacturer who has inserted acetanilide in his so-called remedy as long as the price of phenacetine was high—and when the price falls uses phenacetine without changing the name or the character of the advertising of the so-called remedy?

Antipyrine (or analgesine) is another of these powerful drugs used in headache remedies. It is, like the other drugs, a derivative of coal-tar, and as a drug it is highly valued as a reliever of pain. It is often used in fevers because it lowers the temperature of the body. So dangerous is it, however, that physicians prescribe it only under the most carefully-controlled conditions.

Never Take Drugs Unless Prescribed by a Physician

THESE drugs all have their rightful place in medicine, and are prescribed by physicians. But the physician is close to his patient; he finds out first what causes the headache; second, he knows his patient's constitution and knows what her heart or her system can stand; and third, if he prescribes one of these powerful drugs he prescribes the amount of the drug in accordance with what he thinks his patient can safely bear. But all this is not true with the headache remedy bought at the drug-store. It has a fixed quantity of one or more of these powerful drugs in it. Some of these remedies contain as much as fifty per cent. of acetanilide, others as high as seventy-five per cent. Now, suppose the patient has a weak heart and her system is at a low ebb; a physician would see at once, if he prescribed acetanilide, that the most he could safely give his patient would be perhaps one-third of the quantity of the proprietary remedy. Fancy, then, the effect of from thirty to forty per cent. more of this powerful drug on a weak system. The patient herself does not know, she cannot know, how much acetanilide or caffeine or phenacetine or antipyrine (or various mixtures of these) she can safely use; only her physician can tell her that. For this reason have we such lamentable results from headache remedies on women who have no idea of the powerful drugs they contain, and can have no idea of how much of such drugs it is possible for them to stand without serious effect.

Women, too, have no idea of the tremendous danger these remedies have in forming the habit of using them. And this is one of the gravest dangers of all—the fearful danger which they offer of forming a habit. A woman has a headache and she uses one of these remedies. It relieves the pain. When she has another attack she uses it again and again with the same result. After a while she finds the usual amount of the remedy does not cure the pain, but only relieves the suffering. She uses two portions, and so the habit is formed until absolute danger is confronted. For one thing must not be forgotten—these remedies are powerful, for if they were not they would be of no effect. They are in certain doses deadly—they depress the nervous system, they disturb the digestion, they interfere with natural sleep—they require to be used in increasingly larger quantities as the system becomes accustomed to their use—they are almost without exception excreted by the kidneys, thus adding an additional burden to organs already badly overworked. They produce a habit of gaining relief which becomes an obsession and incapable of being resisted. This indictment does not lie against any one particular remedy but against the whole system, and especially should we urge the practice of using faithful names to cover up the sale of any of the drugs which enter into the composition of these powders.

If the nature of these drugs were known they would not be so extensively used. This is best illustrated in a recent case which came under my own personal observation where a lady addicted to the headache powder habit asked that an examination of the powder she was using be made. An examination revealed that it was composed of acetanilide and caffeine. On sending her notice of the composition I received from her the following reply:

"You must pardon my delay in acknowledging the receipt of the analysis. I am sorry to find it contains acetanilide, as it has often relieved excruciating pain for me and for friends of mine—a relief which a knowledge of its poisonous qualities must make us forego now, but it might, of course, have produced great injury which your kindness has enabled us to avoid."

Not does what I have said here apply only to the generally advertised headache remedies. With equal force does it apply to those remedies which the druggist puts up himself and sells. It is often the case that the druggist has a headache remedy of his own making, and in almost every case does this remedy, like the advertised remedies, contain one of these powerful drugs.

When a Woman is Safe

THERE is one safe way for a woman to use a headache remedy. Let her go to her physician and find out, first, from what kind of headache she is suffering, for it should be remembered that one kind of headache is caused by the eyes, another by the stomach, and still another by some other cause, and each requires a different treatment. When it is considered that there are two general conditions in ordinary headache which are opposite in their character, the danger of taking a wrong remedy without competent advice is readily seen. In most cases of headache there is a congestion of the blood vessels of the brain and its membranes, and the natural remedial act to remove pain would be to reduce the congestion. On the other hand, when a headache is caused by fatigue or lack of blood in the brain, just the opposite condition is present and a stimulating treatment is indicated. Go directly to the root of the trouble and let a physician discover where the trouble lies. Then let him prescribe for you. Keep his prescription made up in the house, as long as he may direct you to do so, and be guided, in future attacks, by the advice which he gives you. If his prescription does not happen to help you don't get impatient and blame the physician. The headache remedy may be quicker in its result, but it is a poor result that alleviates a headache at the expense of the heart or health, or in a manner that will bring about in time, if not at once, a result far more serious than the headache itself. Do not be content with the relief of the pain. Seek to eradicate the cause that produces it.



When the School-days Come.

To the boy whose body is properly nourished school-days bring the enjoyment of a keen-edged curiosity and a mind athirst for new things. To the poorly nourished boy Trouble comes with the Burden of the Books. His impoverished body becomes an easy prey to the diseases of childhood. The ideal food for growing boys and girls, in school and out of school, is **SHREDDED WHEAT**. It is rich in the elements that repair wasted tissue, that make bone and brain. **SHREDDED WHEAT** contains all the nutritive elements of the whole wheat grain made digestible by cooking, shredding and baking.

A breakfast of Shredded Wheat served with hot milk or cream supplies all the physical and mental energy needed for study or play, and it keeps the digestive organs healthy and active. *Flaxseed* is the shredded wheat water, used as a Toast with butter, and as a substitute for white flour bread. At all grocers.

THE NATURAL FOOD COMPANY
Niagara Falls,
N. Y.



His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada on Quack Medicines.

390. From other sources, and from another side, in connection with the same series of compounds, we see that some knowledge of the wrongs done to society has penetrated to a distinguished statesman in the exalted position of Governor-General of Canada. In an address delivered to the medical students of the McGill University, at Montreal, on the 13th February, 1906, His Excellency Earl Grey is reported next day by the *Montreal Daily Star* to have said of proprietary drugs that "he read in the daily Press wonderful advertisements about 'How to fool a lazy liver,' 'How to cure catarrh,' and a number of other almost miraculous cures that might be effected by the virtues of certain drugs. This reminds me," he said, "of my old friend, **Peruna**. In polite circles whiskey is called Peruna. Recently I bought a bottle of **Peruna**, and sent it to be analysed. It was returned to me showing that it contained 40.5 proof spirit. To add to this, recently I received a report from a friend in Washington showing that **thousands of children died every year through these medicines**, and the tragedy of it is all the more intensified because the stuff is administered by mothers who do not know the effects of the mixtures they are giving their children.

"I am of the opinion that laws should be made that it would be required to show what patent medicines contained. It should be set down that all drugs containing alcohol and narcotics and other patent drugs should have the percentages of these drugs printed on the labels of bottles. If not, the shadow of the undertaker will mingle with that of the medical profession."

MR. MENESIPPE CHOLETTE.

Mr. Menesippe Cholette, Ste. Therese de Blairville, P.Q., writes:—
"I SHALL NEVER BE ABLE TO SPEAK IN TERMS HIGH ENOUGH TO EXPRESS THE ENTIRE CONFIDENCE I HAVE IN PERUNA."
 "There is nothing better to restore health. I took eight bottles.
 "All the pains I had in the head and bowels, also the catarrh of the nose and stomach, as well as all other symptoms, disappeared after I had taken the third bottle.
"PERUNA WAS SUCCESSFUL WHERE TWO DOCTORS HAD FAILED."
 "Were I the first to testify in favour of this remedy, it might be thought that I exaggerate, but many testimonials before mine have pointed out the great virtue of this effective tonic.
 "It would be unreasonable to undervalue a remedy which has snatched from premature death poor human beings who were beyond rescue by the doctors.
 "This remedy has restored many a victim of incipient consumption and other diseases.
"PERUNA IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR ALL CATARRHAL DISEASES."

391. There is reason for profound thankfulness that a man of brilliance and distinction, an ardent Imperialist and friend of his race, should thus openly take side and use his great name and influence in the cause of right and decency. Probably he knows that his suggested remedy is quite inadequate, for the average woman with a "splitting headache" would be little the wiser and not at all protected when the proprietors of the dangerous drug "Phenalgine" openly state, as they do, that it is "ammoniated phenylacetamide," or if plainly told that "orthoform," to give it its full title, is really para-amido-meta-hydroxybenzoic-acid-methyl-ester, or that the "fashionable" remedy "piperazine" is simply diethylene-diamine. These drugs with imposing and sonorous names are not hereby recommended as headache cures. Appended is a short list of analyses of acetanilide mixtures (headache powders and preparations, handed me by Dr. George H. Simmons of Chicago, editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*), together with an editorial thereon. I add a concise statement of the qualifications of the analysts.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

(From the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, Ill., 3 June, 1905.)

[Editorial.]

392. For several weeks the Committee on Chemistry of the Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the assistance and co-operation of other chemists, has been carefully investigating and analysing a number of proprietary articles on the market, with the object (1) of determining as nearly as possible their composition, and (2) of acquainting the medical profession of the United States with the true character of some of the medicines offered them and for which claims of great therapeutic value are made. The Council publishes in the Department of Pharmacology in this issue the results regarding a few of the preparations investigated. We hope that our readers will carefully study the report, and at the same time will try to appreciate

appreciate all it means. To realise its full import, however, one should bear in mind the claims made by the manufacturers for these preparations in regard to both their composition and their properties as remedial agents. Most of these preparations have been analysed by several members of the committee, but to leave no room for doubt as to the facts stated, the services of expert and trustworthy chemists, not members of the Council, have also been utilised.

393. As will be noticed, the statements made in the report are extremely conservative. For instance, the minimum amount of acetanilid found by any chemist is the amount reported. This, in part, will explain why in no instance is the total percentage 100. In cases of tablets, the amount of starch or other excipients used in forming the tablets is not incorporated in the report. Thus the analyses show that these preparations are mixtures of acetanilid, with one or more of the following: sodium bicarbonate, sodium salicylate, ammonium carbonate, caffeine, and citric acid.

394. It will be noticed that included in this report are four so-called "proprietary" preparations and two so-called "patent medicines." Medicines bearing trade names, placed on the market for physicians' use, are usually referred to as "proprietary medicines," whereas those that are offered directly to the public are called "patent medicines." We have more than once asserted that there is no difference between a certain class of "proprietary" and "patent medicines." The report here presented, we believe, illustrates the truth of this assertion.

The report is presented to the members of the medical profession of the United States for their thoughtful consideration.

COUNCIL ON PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

American Medical Association.

Official Report on Acetanilid Mixtures.

395. The following report has been approved by the Council:—

To the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association.

In response to the request of your Chairman we have investigated the below-mentioned preparations and report as follows:—

Specimens of the articles were bought in different cities in the open market, and in original, sealed packages, and were analysed by some of us or under our direction. Each article was examined by at least two chemists, and some were subjected to several analyses. While certain of the preparations are represented as being chemical compounds, the specimens examined were all found to be mixtures; the principal ingredient being acetanilid. The percentage proportions of acetanilid given below are the minimum obtained by any of the analysts.

Soda and ammonia, combined with carbonic acid, are calculated and reported as sodium bicarbonate and as ammonium carbonate (U.S.P.) respectively. Salicylic acid is calculated and reported as sodium salicylate. Diluents and other constituents than those reported were not determined.

Ammonol.

According to the analyses of the contents of the original sealed packages as purchased, this was found to be a mixture, and to contain the following ingredients approximately in the proportions given:—Acetanilid, 50; Sodium bicarb., 25; Ammonium carb., 20.

Antikamnia.

According to the analyses of the contents of the original sealed packages as purchased, this was found to be a mixture, and to contain the following ingredients approximately in the proportions given:—Acetanilid, 68; Caffein, 5; Citric acid, 5; Sodium bicarb., 20.

Koehler's Headache Powders.

According to the analyses of the contents of the original sealed packages as purchased, this was found to be a mixture, and to contain the following ingredients approximately in the proportions given:—Acetanilid, 76; Caffein, 22.

Orangeine.

According to the analyses of the contents of the original sealed packages as purchased, this was found to be a mixture, and to contain the following ingredients approximately in the proportions given:—Acetanilid, 43; Sodium bicarb., 18; Caffein, 10. Other constituents said to be present were not determined.

Phenalgin.

According to the analyses of the contents of the original sealed packages as purchased, this was found to be a mixture, and to contain the following ingredients approximately in the proportions given:—Acetanilid, 57; Sodium bicarb., 29; Ammonium carb., 10.

Certain packages of phenalgin were purchased which on analysis did not show ammonium carbonate.

Salacatin.

According to the analyses of the contents of the original sealed packages as purchased, this was found to be a mixture, and to contain the following ingredients approximately in the proportions given:—Acetanilid, 43; Sodium bicarb., 21; Sodium salicylate, 20.

We recommend that this report be printed in *The Journal* of the American Medical Association.

Respectfully submitted,—J. H. Long, M.S., Sc.D., W. A. Puckner, Ph.G., S. P. Sadtler, Ph.D., J. Stieglitz, Ph.D., H. W. Wiley, M.D., Ph.D., Committee on Chemistry, Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the A.M.A.

The committee signing the report and vouching for its truthfulness consisted of—

J. H. Long, M.S., Sc.D., Professor of Chemistry in the North-western University Medical School and Director of its Chemical Laboratories; the author of "A Text-book of Physiological Chemistry" and other works on Chemistry, and, last year, President of the American Chemical Society;

W. A. Puckner, Ph.G., Professor of Chemistry in the School of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois, and a contributor of scientific articles to chemical journals;

S. P. Sadtler, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, author of "A Text-book on Chemistry," associate editor of the *U.S. Dispensatory*, and a member of the Committee on Revision of the *U.S. Pharmacopœia*;

Julius Stieglitz, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Chicago, a man of wide repute as a chemist, and the author of several works on Chemistry; and

W. H. Wiley, M.D., Ph.D., Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Besides the above, other chemists assisted in the work, and the following made analyses of phenalgin:—

H. M. Gordin, Ph.D. (Berne), Professor of Chemistry in the School of Pharmacy of the North-western University, who has done a large amount of original work, as his contributions to chemical literature will show; and

Max D. Slimmer, B.S.M.A. (University of Chicago), Ph.D. (Berlin), who has several fellowships in Chemistry in the University of Chicago, who has done considerable original work in chemistry, and who is recognised as an honorable and capable analytical and consulting chemist.

Preying on the Sick.

396. The moral principle governing the action of secret proprietary and patent medicine men is an unknown quantity; sometimes it would seem to be a negative one. Just how much lower in the scale of humanity a man can go than to prey on the fears of a people in the time of a terrible epidemic for the sake of a few dollars we do not know. There may be something more despicable, but what is it? Two weeks ago we referred to the cold-blooded methods of the Peruna people; this week we reproduce an advertisement from the *New Orleans States* that tells another story of man's inhumanity to man.

397. This brings up the problem that we are trying to solve, viz., "What is the difference between a 'secret proprietary medicine' advertised in medical journals to physicians, and a 'patent medicine' advertised in newspapers to the public." Hydrozone is being advertised in nearly all medical journals, and at the same time in the newspapers. Where shall we place it? And if hydrozone, with the methods recently adopted to exploit it, is tolerated in the medical Press, why not peruna?

Tongaline and Yellow Fever.

398. Tongaline, too, is good for yellow fever if we are to believe the absurd claims made by its enterprising salesmen. Here is the advertisement from current medical journals:—

"*Stegomyia fasciata* has produced an epidemic of yellow fever in certain sections of Louisiana and adjoining States.

"*Stegomyia punctata* has inoculated thousands with virulent malarial germs throughout the balance of the Mississippi Valley.

"Tongaline, Mellier, in one of its forms as indicated, antagonises and destroys the effects of these parasites on account of its extraordinary eliminative action on the liver, the bowels, the kidneys and the pores, whereby the poison is promptly and thoroughly expelled. For full literature, &c."

The Dominion of Canada, and Exposure of Dangerous Frauds.

399. The following "Bulletin No. 113" of the Canadian Bureau of Chemistry exhibits the method of issuing official information adopted by the Government of Canada. The Commonwealth can in this manner obtain valuable knowledge without incurring the needless expense of duplicating the work by examining all drugs on sale in the market. Moreover, inasmuch as the more dangerous, fraudulent, and demoralising preparations come from the American Continent, Australia will thus be advised in advance. Fraud, and rascality of other kinds, will never cease; therefore the closest watchfulness will never suffice completely to protect.

The white-spirit intoxicants, which are chiefly advertised and sold in Australia for use by teetotallers and by women and children in their homes, are included in the "Miscellaneous Drug Samples." Alcoholism, lunacy, and death from drinking these articles are elsewhere narrated.

400. The "**Liquozone**" swindle, advertised in Australia as a "blood food," containing only sulphurous acid and water, but palmed off as "liquid oxygen," is also included. This is one of the precious medicaments to enforce whose admission to Australia and New Zealand the meeting was held in Sydney, mentioned on

page 329. The deaths of two daughters in one family from its use are narrated on page 334. I particularly inquired into that case in London. The toxicologist who held the necropsy was Sir Thomas Stevenson. The pathologist who informed me as to *post-mortem* appearances was Dr. Fred. J. Smith. Mr. Samuel Hopkins Adams relates details of this impudent and mendacious fraud on page 123. But for the boon of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which "raise from the death-bed," and cure mortification of the bone, and for the introduction of the corrosive poison, "Liquozone"—both derived from Canada—we amply repaid our cousins by the **Great Australian Discovery of Bile Beans** (page 200). Both countries will save much money to their wage-earners, much painful sickness, and many valuable lives by absolutely stopping the interchange of secret or advertised drugs altogether. The whole of the vast and over-swollen pharmacopœias, dispensatories, and formularies of the wide world will remain. To these there will be no lack of additions from ten thousand sources, including the ceaseless torrent of synthetics and derivatives poured forth by Bayer (the Farbwerke of Elberfeld) Meister Lucius and Brüning, Nachfolger, of Höchst, and Schering, and Merck, and all of that genus. The poor human frame, with the infinite delicacy of its alimentary tract; its nervous system governed and actuated no one knows how; its circulatory system performing daily miracles for ever beyond human knowledge; the very constitution of the blood unknown; the operation of the primordial sense of equilibration, without which life is impossible, absolutely removed from our ken; that human frame, ultimate masterpiece of Divinity, will never lack experimenters and drug-producers. We shall have enough; the serious question is, after eliminating quackery, whether we shall still not have too many.

401. To facilitate the reader's work, the information supplied by Bulletin No. 113 has been simplified. The other items are the pernicious Headache Powders, "which cause many accidents and death." The reckless disregard of health and life shown by the packers of the drug acetanilide (or acetanilid) is here conspicuous.

402. That so many children die is no wonder. More die in some districts than when medical knowledge, with all its undoubted benefits, was less, and when these modern drugs were unknown. The mortality of infants in some countries rises, though, happily, not so in Australia. We know that acetanilid destroys a proportion of the red corpuscles. What is the effect upon children who survive, or upon grown people? No one can answer. These powders, mentioned in the Canadian list and largely sold in Australia, contain, it seems, the maximum dose of the pharmacopœia. Four are directly recommended for children and the rest by implication. All are aimed at women, the chief consumers. Continued use is "recommended." They (acetanilid) are warranted to cure "neuralgia, feverishness, sleeplessness, fatigue, la grippe, nervousness, biliousness, sciatica, painful menstruation, rheumatism, indigestion, lumbago, colds, mental strain, sick stomach, exhausted nerves, worry, anxiety, depression of spirits in all forms, dysmenorrhœa, pains from any cause, menstrual pains, constipation, toothache, earache, pain in the back, bowels, or stomach, pain in any part of the body."

403. These powders, containing full doses of the potent and dangerous drug, are declared to be—

Very good for children cutting their teeth; to leave no trace of drug effect from continued use; to contain no article which could injure the most delicate; to contain no injurious substance; instead of acting as a depressant, they stimulate and strengthen the heart; they can be taken at any time with perfect safety, but act better **when taken on an empty stomach**; pleasant and harmless; warranted to contain no injurious narcotics; without any unpleasant action in the stomach or nervous system; simple and harmless, guaranteed to be absolutely free from drugs in the least degree harmful; guaranteed not to affect the heart; a wonderful success, and deserving of all praise; absolutely free from opium, morphine, codeine, cocaine, and other simple narcotics; have proved their efficiency when **such drugs** as phenacetine and antipyrine have failed; perfectly safe, new, and very efficacious.

404. Those murderous lies are calculated to lull the unfortunate purchasers into a false sense of security when they are confronted with danger and death. The case of the woman who was troubled, and who took fifteen doses of acetanilid in twenty-four hours, is purposely mentioned by the drug packer to induce the habit. It is truly hard to understand how legislators, administrators and Governments allow their citizens to be thus tricked, defrauded, poisoned and killed for the mere cash benefit of brigands.

LABORATORY OF THE INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT OTTAWA, CANADA.

Bulletin No. 113.

PATENT MEDICINES AND HEADACHE POWDERS.

W. J. Gerald, Esq., Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue.

Sir,

Ottawa, Ont., 9 January, 1906.

405. I beg to submit herewith a report addressed to me by Mr. A. McGill concerning certain samples of patent medicines and headache powders which were collected in accordance with your request. In addition to what Mr. McGill has said regarding these, I beg to offer the following remarks for your consideration:—

Peruna.—From the small percentage of total solids contained in this article, less than is found in ordinary rye or Scotch whiskey, it does not appear to belong to the class of patent medicines. The quantity of alcohol found in it (40 per cent. proof spirit) is considerably higher than the strongest port wine and about two-thirds that of the ordinary grades of whiskey. It becomes a question as to whether it can be legally sold by druggists without a liquor license. In the New Hampshire Sanitary Bulletin of the present month, it is stated that an order has been issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department of the United States, requiring dealers in certain patent medicines to pay a revenue tax as liquor dealers. The following medicines are referred to in this ruling:—Atwood's La Grippe Specific, Cuban Gingerie, De Witt's Stomach Bitters, Dr. Bouvier's Buchu Gin, Dr. Fowler's Meat and Malt, Duffy's Malt Whisky, Gilbert's Rejuvenating Iron and Herb Juice, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Kudros, Peruna, Rockandy Cough Cure.

These preparations contain so small an amount, if any, of effective drugs or medicines, and so large an amount of alcohol, as to make their use as intoxicants not uncommon.

Ozone.—Since this article contains a substance whose properties are the opposite of those indicated by the name, its sale would appear to be illegal under section 2 of the Adulteration Act, according to which a drug shall be deemed to be adulterated "if its strength, quality, or purity falls below or differs from the professed standard under which it is sold or offered for sale."

Extract of Sarsaparilla.—The foregoing quotation from the Adulteration Act seems also to apply to some of the samples sold under this name.

Headache Powders.—Although these cannot very well be classed as patent medicines, they are no doubt proprietary. It does not appear possible to prove adulteration in connection with any of them, but they seem to deserve the attention of the different Provincial Boards of Health. The course prescribed by section 34 of the Pharmacy Act of Ontario, as to the inspection and analysis of patent or proprietary medicines, would seem to be well fitted for application to some of these headache powders.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS MACFARLANE,

Chief Analyst.

Thos. Macfarlane, Esq., F.R.S.C., &c., Chief Analyst.

Sir,

Ottawa, 18 December, 1905.

406. I beg to hand you a report, dealing with the analyses of thirty samples of headache powders and similar preparations, and fifteen samples of patent medicines. These last were collected with a view to their examination for alcohol; but in addition to this determination, I have given the contents of iodide of potassium found in six (6) of them, and that of sulphurous acid, which is the most characteristic substance in so-called "Ozone" (No. 26689), and "Liquozone" (No. 24897).

The quantity of iodide present in every case, much less than the minimum pharmacopoeial dose (5 to 10 grains).

With regard to the headache powders, I may say that quantitative estimation of the active drug acetanilide-antifebrin or phenacetin has, in every case, been attempted. Owing to the presence of interfering substances of very indefinite nature, such as ginger, liquorice, &c., these estimations are less exact than could be wished, but they have demonstrated that acetanilide is present to the extent of about 3 grains in most of the powders containing it, while the amount of phenacetin present in the two (2) preparations containing it does not exceed 5 grains.

Of the three drugs which are recognised as having specific effect in relieving headache, and which have lately come into popular use for this purpose, acetanilide is not only prescribed in smallest doses by the British Pharmacopœia, but is much the lowest priced drug. The respective doses prescribed by the B.P. are as follows:—

	Grains.
Acetanilide	1 to 3
Phenacetin	5 to 10
Phenazone	5 to 20

The prices at which these drugs are quoted by the vendors named, are as follows:—

	Harrington Bros., 1905, per lb.	Evans and Sons, 1903.
Acetanilide	1s. 0d.	\$0 50
Phenacetin	3s. 3d.	2 00
Phenazone	10s. 8d.	4 50

407. If there be any different degrees of toxicity in the use of these drugs, it remains for the medical fraternity to pass a verdict upon the matter. I may say, however, that the habitual use of any substance so potent in its physiological effects as acetanilide must be attended with danger to the person who uses it. It will be noted that in most cases the depressant effect upon the heart is sought to be counteracted by the addition of caffeine, bi-carbonate of soda, or other drug of like character.

A large share of the work here recorded has been done by Mr. Lemoine.

I have, &c.,

A. MCGILL.

408. MISCELLANEOUS Drug Samples.

Date of Collection.	Nature of Sample.	No. of Sample.	Name and Address of Manufacturer or Furnisher.	Alcohol Content, Proof Spirit.	Remarks.
				p. c.	
June 27	Peruna	26682	Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.	38·87	Contains no iodide of potassium.
" 27	Ayer's Sarsaparilla	26683	D. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.	38·71	Contains 0·415 grms. potassium iodide per 100 c.c. (= 1·81 grains per oz).
" 28	Bristol's Sarsaparilla	26688	Lanman and Kemp, New York	12·43	Contains 0·282 grms. potassium iodide per 100 c.c. (= 1·23 grains per oz).
" 28	Ozone	26689	The Public Drug Co., Bridgeburg, Canada.	None.	Contains no iodides; contains 0·1568 grms. sulphurous acid per 100 c.c.
" 28	Dr. Madison's Peruvian Tonic.	26693	The Madison Pharmacal Co., New York City, U.S.A.	25·18	Contains 0·066 grms. potassium iodide per 100 c.c. (= 0·288 grains per oz).
" 22	Extract of Sarsaparilla ...	24895	J. D. Tully, Peterborough, Ont.	3·85	Contains no iodides, although these are claimed to be present.
" 22	Standard Sarsaparilla ...	24896	The Canadian Pharmacal Association, Toronto.	31·03	Contains 0·349 grms. iodide of potassium per 100 c.c. (= 1·525 grains per oz).
" 22	Liquozone	24897	The Liquozone Co., Toronto, Can.	None.	Contains no iodides; contains 0·1278 grms sulphurous acid per 100 c.c.
" 22	Nyal's Celery Nervine ...	24898	New York and London Drug Co., New York, U.S.A.	25·01	Contains no iodides.
" 22	Paine's Celery Compound	24899	Wells, Richardson, & Co., Burlington, Vermont.	32·19	" "
July 17	Massey's Sarsaparilla	24890	D. Massey Laboratory Co., London, Eng., and Toronto, Can.	5·01	Contains 0·398 grms. potassium iodide per 100 c.c. (= 1·739 grains per oz).
" 17	Burdock Blood Bitters ...	24891	The T. Milburn Co., Toronto	28·62	Contains no iodides.
" 17	Stringer's Nervine	24892	Stringer Medical Co., 77, Victoria-street, Toronto.	1·51	" "
" 17	Dr. Hodder's Burdock and Sarsaparilla Compound.	24893	Union Medicine Co., Toronto	34·32	Contains 0·083 grms. potassium iodide per 100 c.c. (= 0·363 grains per oz).
" 17	Dr. Pierce's Favourite Prescription.	24894	World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprs., Buffalo, N.Y.	None.	Contains no iodides.
.....	Peruna	Special	.....	41·85	

Nature of Sample.	of Sample.	of Manufacturer or Furnisher.	Description as found on the label.			
Mathieu's Nervine Powders.	26680	.....	Mathieu's Nervine Powders for headache and neuralgia; contains no opium, morphine, or chloral. One powder will relieve and a few powders will cure you. If you have a bad headache; if you are feverish; if you do not sleep well; if you are nervous; if you have the grippé; if you suffer from neuralgia. These powders are very good for children cutting their teeth.	Directions—One powder every three hours; however, the dose can be repeated after one hour if not relieved; for children, 1 to 2 years old, divide one powder in twelve; 3 to 4 years, divide one powder in eight; 5 to 10 years, divide one powder in four; 10 to 15 years, divide one powder in two. How to take them: place a powder on the tongue and drink a little water after. 25c. per box.	8.5 grains Acetanilide and Carbonate of Soda.	An enclosure contains the following statements:—Composition—“Orangeine” contains in a harmless five-grain powder the following well-known remedies: podophyllin, versicoloris, soda bicarb., acetanilid, nuxvomica, and caffeine, so carefully balanced by years of human test as to leave no trace of drug effect from continued use. * Maximum effect—minimum dose.
Cachets du Dr. F. J. Demers.	26681	Dépôt: 1157 Rue St. Laurent, Montréal.	Cachets du Dr. F. J. Demers, contre le mal de tête—a sure cure for headache. Guérison prompt et certaine des névralgies et de tous maux de tête nerveux ou bilieux; ce cachet est inoffensif et supérieur à tous les autres. Dépôt, 1,157 rue St. Laurent, Montréal.	Directions—Soften the wafer by placing it for a moment in a little water, then swallow with a drink of water; if relief is not obtained, a second wafer may be taken half an hour or an hour later, but more than two wafers should not be taken in succession; the wafers should be taken as early in the attack as possible.	10.0 grains Acetanilide, Caffeine, Carbonate of Soda.	
Orangeine	26684	Orangeine Chemical Co., 15, Michigan Av., Chicago.	Orangeine cures congestive headache, nervous headache, neuralgia, sciatica, sick headache, hemicrania, painful menstruation, la grippe, rhumatisme, &c.	A grand rule of health: take an orangeine powder whenever chilled, exposed, overwrought, nervous, or upset; all good prescriptions should be taken only according to carefully prepared directions, and to secure best results, you should never take more than six “Orangeine” powders at regular intervals during the twenty-four hours.	5.0 grains Acetanilide, Caffeine, Carbonate of Soda.	
Lyman's Headache Wafers.	26685	Lyman, Sons, & Co., Montreal.	Lyman's Headache Wafers, a positive cure for sick and bilious headache and neuralgia; price, 25c. a box; manufactured by Lyman, Sons, & Co., Montreal; established 1800.	Directions—Soften the wafer by placing it for a moment in a little water, then swallow with a drink of water; if relief be not obtained, a second wafer may be taken half an hour or an hour later.	8.0 grains Acetanilide, Caffeine, Carbonate of Soda.	An enclosure contains the following: Contain neither morphine, antipyrine, bromide, nor any other article which could injure the most delicate, they are therefore the best and safest remedy in all cases of neuralgia and headache, whether arising from indigestion, biliousness, or nervous troubles.
Alpha Wafers ...	26686	W. J. Brown, Detroit, Mich.	W. J. Brown's Alpha Wafers, a guaranteed cure for headache and neuralgia, never fail if taken as directed. W. J. Brown, Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont.; for sale at all drug stores. Price 25 cents.	Directions—To prepare the wafer, put it into a glass of water, leave there until it is perfectly soft, about one minute, place it in the mouth when soft, and swallow with a drink of water; see full directions inside.	6.5 grains Acetanilide and Carbonate of Soda.	
Raphael's Headache Wafers.	26687	Raphael Chemical Co., London, Paris, and New York.	Raphael's Headache Wafers, Raphael Chemical Co., London, Paris, and New York.	Directions—Place the wafer in a glass of water till thoroughly softened and place in the mouth while soft, swallow with a little water; the wafer should be taken as early in the attack as possible. If relief is not obtained, repeat in an hour, then not for four hours.	9.5 grains Acetanilide, Caffeine, Carbonate of Soda.	Directions—Allow the cachet to remain in a teaspoonful of water till softened, which will require about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minute, then place it in the mouth and swallow with a little water. If relief be not obtained, another wafer should be taken in about one hour; if any depression be felt, take a small glass of wine or whiskey.
Lambly's Headache Cure.	26690	J. W. Lambly, Montreal.	Lambly's Headache Cure, warranted to cure headache, toothache, neuralgia, earache, pain in the back, bowels, or stomach.	Dose—One powder every two to eight hours; children one-quarter to one-half of above quantity; to be taken in a little water, broth, &c. Prepared by J. W. Lambly, Montreal.	10.0 grains Acetanilide, Caffeine.	The following note is printed on the box:—These powders contain no antipyrine, morphine, or any other injurious substance. Instead of acting as a depressant, they stimulate and strengthen the heart. They can be taken at any time with perfect safety, but act better when taken on an empty stomach.
Campbell's Headache Wafers.	26691	Kenneth Campbell & Co., Montreal.	Campbell's Headache Wafers for the immediate relief of nervous, bilious, or neuralgic headaches. Kenneth Campbell & Co., Montreal.	Directions—After moistening it thoroughly, swallow a wafer with a wineglass full of water; it may be repeated in half an hour or an hour.	11.0 grains Phenacetin, Caffeine, Carbonate of Soda.	

TABLE. EXAMINATION OF HEADACHE POWDERS AND SIMILAR PREPARATIONS—continued.

Nature of Sample.	No. of Sample.	Name and Address of Manufacturer or Furnisher.	Description as found on the Label.	Directions for use, as found on the Label.	Contents	Remarks
Nelson's Headache Cachets.	26692	Put up for vendor by the Toronto Pharmacal Co. (Vendor's statement).	Dr. Nelson's Headache Cachets Cure. Quick relief. Nelson Medical Co., New York and Montreal.	Directions—Place the cachet for a few moments in a glass of water until thoroughly softened, then swallow; another may be taken in an hour if the first has not given sufficient relief; a sedlitz powder frequently gives valuable assistance.	13.0 grains Phenacetin, Carbonate of Soda.	These wafers contain no injurious ingredients, and are warranted free from antipyrine, morphine, chloral, or opium.
Albert's Headache Wafers.	26694	Vendor	Albert's Headache Wafers, immediate cure for headache and neuralgia. M. Albert, druggist, 169, St. Lawrence St., cor. Dorchester, Montreal.	Directions—Soften the wafer by placing it for a moment in a little water, then swallow with a drink of water. If relief be not obtained, a second wafer may be taken half an hour or an hour later.	9.0 grains Phenacetin, Caffeine, Carbonate of Soda.	These wafers contain no injurious narcotics, and are warranted free from antipyrine, morphine, chloral, or opium.
Stearn's Headache Cure.	26582	Not known to vendor.	Stearn's Headache Cure	Place the wafer in a glass of water until thoroughly softened (about one-half to one minute) and place it in the mouth while still soft; swallow with a drink of water. If relief is not obtained, repeat it in an hour, but it is not advisable to take more than two wafers in succession. The wafers should be taken as early in the attack as possible.	8.0 grains Acetanilide.	These wafers contain no injurious narcotics, and are warranted free from antipyrine, morphine, chloral, or opium.
Perfect Headache Powders.	26583	Toronto Pharmacal Co., Ltd., Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg.	Perfect Headache Powders	Take one powder dry on the tongue, or in a little water, and repeat in half an hour if not relieved. Take as early in the attack as possible. Do not repeat needlessly.	11.5 grains Acetanilide.	Are an instantaneous cure for sick or nervous headache and neuralgia. They promptly relieve sick stomach, exhausted nerves, mental strain, sleeplessness, worry and anxiety, and all forms of depression of spirits.
Hedrite	26584	The Herald Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, Canada.	Cures headache; pleasant, harmless, speedy relief	Place the lozenge on the tongue and swallow with a drink of water. The imprint in the middle of the lozenge makes it easy to break in two pieces, and is convenient for people who are troubled with enlarged tonsils. Take early in the attack.	10.5 grains Acetanilide, Carbonate of Soda.	Directions—Take one powder in a little water, and repeat in half an hour if not relieved. Take as early in the attack as possible.
Bromo-Seltzer ..	26585	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phenyo-Caffein ..	26586	Phenyo-Caffein Co., Worcester, Mass., U.S.A.	Phenyo-Caffein, 25c. size. These anodine and nerve pills contain no opium, and are the most efficient remedy for sick and nervous headache and neuralgia, giving almost immediate relief. Inestimable in relieving rheumatism, lumbago, nervousness, sleeplessness, feverishness and colds.	Dose.—Two or three pills; if these do not afford entire relief at end of one hour, take two more. Repeat above every six or eight hours, if necessary. Between ages of 5 and 10, half the above. These pills may be pulverized and taken in water, spirits, or jelly.	4.0 grains Acetanilide, Caffeine, Carbonate of Soda.	They are much preferable to any opiate, as they are efficient and curative, without any unpleasant action on the stomach or nervous system. Continued use does not require an increase of the dose, nor does the system become habituated to them. We have never known of but one case in which more than eight of these pills were required during twenty-four hours, and that was an unusually severe case of dysmenorrhea, when fifteen were taken, causing "complete relief." These pills contain no opium nor morphine. Usually a dose of three, or not less than two, pills is to be taken, as the beneficial effect is more certain than from repeated smaller doses. A possible exception to this rule is a case of very advanced age or of great debility, when one pill repeated every half hour till three are taken, sometimes answers best. Children can take proportionately larger doses than adults. One-fourth of a pill for a child one year old nearly always has a happy effect in allaying fever and producing sleep. If a second dose is required, it could be given at the expiration of one hour. These pills contain no
Hoffman's Harmless Headache Powders.	26587	Hoffman's Drug Co., Bridgeburg, Ont., Can.; New Rochelle, N.Y.	Hoffman's Harmless Headache Powders, a simple and effective cure for all headaches. We guarantee these powders to contain no opium, quinine, bromides, or narcotics; price, 25c. For sale by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. The Hoffman Drug Co., Bridgeburg, Ont., Can., New Rochelle, N.Y.	Directions—Place a powder on the tongue and swallow with a draught of water, if not relieved in half an hour take another powder. Is not a cathartic.	9.0 grains Acetanilide, Carbonate of Soda.	.....

Sample.	or Furnisher.				
Standard Head-ache Powders	Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, Toronto.	Standard Headache Powders. A simple, harmless and almost instantaneous relief for headache from any cause; prepared by the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, Toronto.	Directions—Place a powder on the tongue and swallow with a draught of water; if not relieved in half an hour, take another powder; do not repeat again for four hours.	7.0 grains Acetanilide .	
Miller's Head-ache and Grip Powders.	C. H. Gunn & Co., Chatham, Ont.	Miller's Headache and Grip Powders; a quick cure for nervous headache, sick headache, neuralgic pains or pains from any cause; put up by C. H. Gunn & Co., Chatham, Ontario. Successors to E. Miller & Co., Dresden, Ont.; price, 25 cents.	Dose—Adults, one powder; 5 years, one-third of a powder; 8 years, half a powder; 12 years, three-quarters of a powder; repeated in one hour, if necessary, and if after four hours all pain is not gone, repeat. One or two doses will arrest the worst case of sick headache, and will cure the most distressing attack of nervous headache.	6.0 grains Acetanilide .	
Templeton's Headache Wafers.	R. Templeton & Co., Belleville, Ont.	Templeton's Headache Wafers; a safe and positive relief for all forms of nervous headache or neuralgia; they are guaranteed to be absolutely free from morphine, opium, cocaine, or drugs in the least way harmful; for additional description as well as directions regarding use, see circular accompanying each package; R. Templeton & Co., wholesale druggists, Belleville, Ont. In the treatment of sick or nervous headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, or menstrual pains, these wafers will be found a most appropriate specific; for the relief of sleeplessness they are especially valuable.	Directions regarding use—For ordinary headache arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, or from biliousness, constipation, &c., one (1) wafer should be taken and repeated every three (3) hours if necessary; for neuralgia, rheumatic, or menstrual pains, one (1) every two (2) or three (3) hours, as required; for sleeplessness or nervousness, one (1) on retiring to be repeated in one (1) hour, if sleep is not produced.	16.0 grains Acetanilide , Caffeine, Carbonate of Soda.	
Zutoo Tablets	B. N. Robinson & Co., Coaticook, Que.	Zutoo Tablets, Japanese headache cure. B. N. Robinson Co., Coaticook, Que., sole owners for Canada and United States; price, 25c. Zutoo tablets cure sick headache, bilious headache, nervous headache, neuralgia and car sickness; they break up a cold and give prompt relief to rheumatic pains; guaranteed not to affect the heart.	Dose—Take two tablets and repeat in half an hour if not relieved by first dose; females and delicate persons will require only one tablet repeated as second dose (see special directions on inside circular).	4.0 grains Acetanilide , Caffeine, Carbonate of Soda.	
Standard Head-ache Powders.	Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, Toronto.	This sample is identical with No. 26588	Directions—For headache, one powder, repeated in twenty or thirty minutes if necessary; for neuralgia, rheumatic pains, &c., one powder every two or three hours, as required; for sleeplessness and nervousness, one powder on retiring, to be repeated in one hour if sleep is not produced; taken in a little water they will lower the temperature and induce sleep; for sick and nervous headache and neuralgia, also a cure in cases of sudden cold with fever; directions inside.	8.0 grains Acetanilide , Caffeine, Carbonate of Soda.	These powders have met with wonderful success and are certainly deserving of all praise. They are guaranteed absolutely free from opium, morphine, cocaine, and other similar narcotics, and have proved their efficiency where such drugs as phenacetin and antipyrine have failed. For sick or nervous headache, neuralgia, rheumatic, and menstrual pains these powders are unsurpassed, and their soothing qualities are also especially indicated in cases of sleeplessness, nervousness, &c.
Headache Powders.	Put up specially for vendors by H. K. Wampole Co. (This statement made by vendor.)	Headache powders; prepared by Medical Hall (R. O. Snider, prop.), 133, Yonge-st., Toronto, Ont.			

412. EXAMINATION OF Headache Powders and Similar Preparations—continued.

Nature of Sample.	No. of Sample.	Name and Address of Manufacturer or Furnisher.	Description as found on the Label.	Directions for use, as found on the Label.	Contents.	Remarks.
The Chemists' Headache Powders.	24882	The Chemists' Co. of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton, Toronto, and Winnipeg.	The Chemists' Headache Powders: harmless, pleasant to the taste, easily taken; these powders are an effective cure for headache and neuralgia. They are efficient and prompt in their action, without disturbing the stomach or nervous system.	Directions—For adults, place the powder on the tongue and swallow with a draught of water; if not relieved in half an hour, take another powder; do not repeat again for four hours.	16.0 grains Acetanilide, Phenacetin.	These powders do not contain any opium, morphia, quinine, bromide, or any narcotic.
Da Costa's Headache Wafers.	24883	Vendor	Da Costa's Headache Wafers: a safe and positive relief for all forms of nervous headache or neuralgia; they are guaranteed to be absolutely free from morphia, opium, cocaine or drugs in the least way harmful. Prepared by Medical Hall (R. O. Snider, prop.), 133, Yonge-st., Toronto, Ont.	Directions regarding use—For ordinary headache, arising from a disordered condition of the stomach or from biliousness, constipation, &c., one (1) wafer should be taken, and repeated in from twenty (20) to thirty (30) minutes, if necessary; for neuralgia, rheumatic, or menstrual pains, one (1) every two (2) or three (3) hours as required; for sleeplessness or nervousness, one (1) on retiring, to be repeated in one (1) hour, if sleep is not produced.	20.0 grains Acetanilide, Phenacetin, Caffeine.	
The Chemists' Headache Powders.	24884	The Chemists' Co. of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton, Toronto, and Winnipeg.	This sample is identical with No. 24882 .....	.....	.....
Bond's Headache Powders.	24885	J. R. Bond, 453, Yonge-street, Toronto.	Bond's Headache Powders. A positive cure for headache, neuralgia, &c.	Directions—Place a powder on the tongue and swallow with a draught of water. If not relieved in half an hour take another; price 25c. J. R. Bond, chemist and druggist, 453, Yonge-st., opp. Bank of Commerce, Telephone North, 350, Toronto.	9.5 grains Phenacetin, Caffeine.	
Hoffman's Harmless Headache Powders.	24886	Hoffman Drug Co., Bridgeburg, Ont., & New Rochelle, N.Y.	This sample is identical with No. 24887 .....	.....	.....
Goodman's Headache Powders.	24887	Vendor	Goodman's Headache Powders, safe, pleasant, and effectual, giving almost instant relief; contains no dangerous drugs.	Directions—Place a powder on the tongue, swallow with a draught of water. If not relieved in half an hour take another powder. Do not repeat again for three or four hours. For children, quarter to half a powder. E. A. Goodman, chemist, 380, Yonge-st., Toronto.	9.0 grains Acetanilide, Carbonate of Soda.	
Dr. Weston's Headache Tablets.	24888	Dr. Weston Pill Co., 356, Yonge-street, Toronto.	Dr. Weston's Headache Tablets.....	These tablets immediately relieve nervous and sick headache, neuralgia, pains in any part of the body; perfectly safe—do not contain any opiates— —are new and very efficacious. Dose—Two tablets at once; repeat by taking one in half hour, if necessary. Pour les directions en Français voir le circulaire inclus.	6.5 grains Acetanilide, Caffeine, Carbonate of Soda.	
Carter's Pleasant Headache Powders.	24889	Carter Drug Co., Toronto.	Carter's pleasant Headache Powders cures nervous or sick headache, headache arising from neuralgia, fatigue of body or mind, over-eating, alcohol or tobacco habit, &c. These powders are guaranteed to contain no opium, quinine, bromides, or narcotics. Manufactured only by the Carter Drug Co., Toronto.	Directions—Place this powder on the tongue and swallow with a draught of water, or stir the powder briskly in water and drink quickly; if not relieved in one hour take another powder; children under 12 years old, half a powder.	12.0 grains Acetanilide.	

The Mortal Danger of a London Surgeon.

413. "I will tell you my own experience of acetanilide," said to me, in connection with my investigation, a surgeon who occupies an important position in one of the great medical institutions of the United Kingdom. "I had some heavy literary work to do, and was suffering from a violent headache. The work must be finished that night; so, well knowing the risk, I decided to take some acetanilide for temporary relief. I obtained cachets, containing each 5 grains of the drug, and swallowed two of the cachets. In an hour the headache was no better. I then took two more cachets, this time cutting them partly open, so as to make sure of their action. Probably all four coincided, and I had taken one twenty-fourth of an ounce. My pulse fell rapidly. I knew the danger I was in, so sent for a medical man, composed myself as much as possible and lay absolutely flat and still on the bed. He gave me strong coffee and subcutaneous injections of strychnine, under which I gradually came round; but it was a close shave. I can tell you it is an awful thing to feel your own pulse drop down to nothing." Plainly, when a surgeon, possessing full knowledge and with all means at hand to save him, makes such a mistake and barely escapes death, there are terrible risks abroad to laymen and young women who believe advertisements which say, "good for babies teething, no drug habit, no heart effect," and swallow quantities of poison not knowing it to be poison.

Deaths from "Harmless" Headache Powders.

414. A case reported in *Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence*, II, 631, is instructive:—

The victim, Ada Waterhouse, æt. 22, took a "Daisy Powder" at 1 p.m. Seen in less than five minutes, and then said the headache, for which she had taken the powder, was worse, and said she felt as though she would go out of her mind. Screamed, went into a sort of fit, and said, "Hold me; I must be going to die." Was conscious at intervals, when not convulsed. Artificial respiration brought back colour, and improved respiration, slowing it, and making it less laboured. Pulse very rapid, thready, and uncountable. Gave rational answers. Intense pain in legs. No convulsions from 1:30 to 1:45, when she was much better; but she died about 2 p.m., i.e., in one hour. Convulsions unlike those of strychnine. Mr. J. C. Loam, chemist, said he sold the powder, which was one of a consignment from Messrs. Ellis & Co., Holbeck New Mills, Leeds. He had had only one previous complaint. Dr. Chesnutt said there was no doubt in his mind that death was due to poison by the "Daisy Powder." He had obtained similar powders from the same chemist, and had analysed them in conjunction with the latter, and found it answer to the tests for antifebrin, and he found that the three powders all varied in weight, an evidence of gross negligence on the part of the dispenser. The certificate of Mr. J. J. Beynes, Public Analyst for the East Riding, was then put in. It confirmed generally the doctor's evidence. He had also purchased twenty-one powders and weighed them, and the weights varied from 4.60 to 10.89 grains, and that they consisted of pure acetanilide. From that it appeared that the powders were most variable in weight, and that great carelessness had been shown in weighing them. Verdict: "Death by misadventure."

415. In this, and in all other cases cited, it must be urged upon the reader not to let his sympathy for the unfortunate victims or their friends mislead him. They are not narrated to excite compassion, and thus the reader's sense of duty be falsely satisfied. Just as a trivial case in civil law may decide momentous issues, so it is hereby earnestly pressed that the cases throughout be taken as illustrative only, and that the mind dwell rather upon the suffering—often torture—now going on, and untimely death of valuable young lives in the future, to say nothing of the anguish of the relatives. Thousands must die, tens of thousands must bitterly suffer, before any remedy can be instituted to stop the wrong.

416. Casually regarded, it may seem insignificant that in less than a couple of dozen powders (when the headache powders are sold by millions) there were doses varying from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to about 11 grains. Remember that the German total limit in any one prescription, no matter how much divided, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains; and the decisions of the Imperial Health Office at Berlin are arrived at after analysis and tests of all kinds in institutions magnificently installed and maintained by the State, whereas in Great Britain and in Australia nothing of the kind exists for the protection of the public. The dose of 11 grains is highly dangerous, and if repeated within one hour would in many cases be fatal. It cannot be too often repeated that there is no State supervision of the mixing; no submission of the formula (which would be by itself no real protection); no knowledge; no check; no control at all. "Business is business,"

the "business is not a philanthropic institution," and so why waste money in costly checks when "the law" does not require it? It will be seen that there was no suggestion as to punishing anyone for the killing of the girl, nor any procedure towards seizing all other packets of the poison. In Germany the vendor would be liable to three years' gaol for selling the stuff which the analyst (mark!) purchased, and he who sold the fatal dose would be liable to five years' penal servitude, with such subsequent surveillance and restraint as would tend to public safety. There would be in Germany no foolish forensic wrangle—*more Britannico*—as to whether there were malice, or it were murder or manslaughter. There is a law and a penalty where we have neither. As we have seen, we call it every time "misadventure." The other is paternal government. The object and interest of the cases now cited is to show that only paternal care by Government can save the citizens, young and old, from murderous exploitation. Nothing else can.

417. The dose of the British Pharmacopœia is from 1 to 3 grains. In Germany, as aforesaid, the entire quantity obtainable, no matter for how many doses, is only $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

How to Drug the Public and Dodge the Revenue.

Daisy Headache Powders.

418. The following has been sent to me in Australia (28th February, 1907) by a gentleman in an official position in London:—

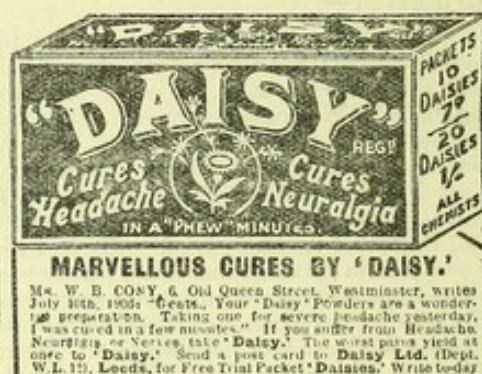
A headache powder composed of acetanilide, and sold under the proprietary name of "Daisy Powder," has an extremely large sale in Great Britain. The powders are sold at 1d. each, and can be obtained from chemists, grocers, and little hucksters' shops. Until two years ago these powders were exempt from payment of medicine stamp duty, being composed of a pure drug. In 1903 a new interpretation was placed upon the clause (of the Medicine Stamp Duty Act) which exempted from duty medicines composed of a single drug, and it was shown by a decision of the High Court that such medicines were only exempt from duty when sold by chemists and persons who were licensed to sell patent medicines. This placed the "Daisy" people in an awkward position, for a large portion of their trade is done through little shopkeepers who hold no such license, and are not chemists. They therefore decided to take advantage of the anomalies of the Act, and while retaining the name "Daisy powders for Headache" when doing business through chemists, changed the name of the powders sold through grocers to "Head powders prepared by the Daisy Co., Limited." The alteration was so made that unless one looked carefully at the package one did not notice the difference. The proprietors were informed that they were still infringing the law and that the "head powders" were liable to duty, because although the wording was different the contents of the package was the same. According to the Act, a medicine which is not liable by reason of the wording on the label is rendered liable if advertised in any way as a cure for a disease.

The "Daisy" people were not to be outwitted. They promptly changed the powders sold by grocers, replacing acetanilide by phenacetin, and thus placed themselves out of the reach of the Inland Revenue authorities. The point is this:—The proprietors of "Daisy" powders have for years implied by their advertisements that there is no drug under the sun which cures headache like the "Daisy." Yet when they find themselves faced by a technical difficulty, they have no hesitation in substituting for this wonderful discovery a totally different substance.

Their advertisements of "Daisy" powders sell the "Head powders manufactured by the Daisy Co., Limited." The man in the street does not know there is any difference between the powders, neither do those who retail them.

Lightning Changes of the Drug-packer.

419. It becomes necessary to reprint an indignant protest from the *Journal of the American Medical Association* of 26th January, 1907, upon the impudent methods of the acetanilide packers. It is well worth the study of those who are concerned with protection of the public health. When the import of the case is understood, the justification for the angry and contemptuous language of the writer of the article will be apparent. What more immediately concerns the Commonwealth



Commonwealth is the manifest necessity, the imperative demand, for the total prohibition of the advertisement of curative agents, real or alleged. For society it is an anarchic condition which allows it at all. For the medical profession it is a growing mischief, the honour and purity of their noble vocation requiring that their journals be kept clear of the evil and that they themselves hold aloof from nostrums altogether. If, as is the case, a medical man holding membership in a corporate body may not have a nostrum to himself, may not have a "trade secret," then he ought not to prescribe the nostrums of others. So splendid a temple must not become a house of merchandise. Not merely the glorious examples of the past make appeal, which in Lincoln's Inn Fields look from the canvas and the marble with expression of sympathy and gentle anxiety, but also heroes, such as those of Uganda in our own time, in the year of 1907, who belong to other nations and who on our British territory have fought and have conquered the so-called "sleeping sickness" (trypanosomiasis), that threatened to annihilate entire races. The laws of those other nations will not allow it—why should ours?

420. Shortly stated, "Antikamnia" is acetanilide, a seductive and dangerous drug, as shown above. Inasmuch as the new American federal law requires a revelation of that particular drug on the label, they must lose the chance to deceive and with it their business, or substitute another drug which also attacks the red corpuscles, under a name unknown to the public. The copyright name phenacetin the public know, but they do not know the article as acetphenetidin. So, for America, the packers drop the acetanilide and slip in the other stuff, of which the public are as ignorant as they are of trypanosomes. But for Australia it is still acetanilide, thus both are sold under the same faked name—the trade secret—Antikamnia. Same "testimonials" as before, same labels, same lies in general. Our laws give drug-packers absolute freedom to do what they like with the blood of our women and children and to make all the money they can. Moreover, we do not inspect, or test, or interfere in any way, save that our laws and our courts can and do and will protect their faked names and mendacious advertisements from imitators. They may lie and cheat as much as they like, but one rogue must not poach on the preserves of another. And Australasia is declared by themselves to be their best hunting-ground, proportionally, in all the world, which is flattering when we see how thick is the game in the coverts of England.

The trick played on the public is identical with that of the "Daisy Powders," which, again in Australia, contain acetanilide (see Analysis, page 113).

Antikamnia—Changes in Secret Drugs—The Honour of Drug-packers.

[From the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 26 January, 1907.]

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

WHEN the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, nearly two years ago, began its work of independent and scientific investigation of proprietary preparations, some of the questions asked were:—

421. "What guarantee has the medical profession that the formulas of these proprietary medicines are not changed at the will of the manufacturers? How can the physician who confidently prescribes them for his patients know that the preparation which he orders to-day is the same as that which was furnished him last year, or which may be given him next year under the same name?"

At once a wail, as of injured innocence, went up from countless vendors of proprietary medicines, who replied with one voice:—

"The honour and reputation of the proprietors and manufacturers is sufficient guarantee of the stability and permanence of these preparations."

So vehement were their protestations, and so well simulated were their declarations of Pecksniffian virtue, that many physicians were deceived thereby. Many medical journals (whose views were, perhaps, slightly biased by the consideration of fat advertising contracts) also were apparently convinced. But the fact was overlooked that guarantees based on honour are of value only in proportion to the amount and quality of honour possessed by the guarantors.

422. The enactment of the National Food and Drugs Act is bringing many things to light. Some of them are interesting; some of them would be amusing were they not so utterly despicable. Among other things, it has furnished a demonstration of the value of the "honorable assurances" of nostrum vendors.

The nostrum Antikamnia has pointed out a model in the campaign in the last two years. It was hardly to be hoped that it would deliberately furnish a demonstration of the utter lack of honesty on the part of a certain class of proprietary manufacturers. Yet, relying apparently on the ignorance of the public, and the long-continued lethargy of the medical profession, its promoters have, in the last few weeks, unwittingly

unwittingly convicted and stultified themselves. Having first advertised their mixture to the profession as a chemical compound, and later on advertised and sold it direct to the public as a sovereign remedy for countless ills, it was shown by analysis made for the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry that their preparation was a mixture containing acetanilide, caffeine, citric acid, and sodium bicarbonate. Now, when the pure food law went into effect, the proprietors of this mixture found themselves in a sad dilemma. If they had labelled their mixture in accordance with the provisions of the law they would have to admit that it contained acetanilide, and that the charges against them were true. Failing to comply with the law they must go out of business. The latter alternative was not to be thought of. The profits gained by selling, with the aid of careless or ignorant physicians, a 5 or 10 per cent. mixture for one dollar were too great to be surrendered without a struggle. Was there no way out? There was. The same brilliant intellect, perhaps, that first saw the commercial possibilities in the business, said:—"Change the formula. Phenacetin is about as cheap as acetanilide; the patent has just expired, and, consequently, we can get it at a low price. Let us substitute phenacetin for acetanilide."

No sooner said than done. But how about the "honour and reputation of the manufacturers?" Never mind that, so long as the profits are undiminished and the public, both lay and professional, is ignorant and credulous.

423. As a result, the profession is treated to an edifying exhibition of virtue-triumph, a wolf so completely covered by the harmless coat of a sheep that he flatters himself that his wolfish nature is completely concealed. No longer are skulls and skeletons sent out in calendar form as grinning advance agents to be displayed in every doctor's office, but instead a beautiful domestic scene, showing a convalescent child nestling in the arms of its mother. The familiar "A K" however, as usual, is in the lower right-hand corner, and what a change in labels! No longer is antikamnia a chemical entity, but the label now openly, but ingenuously declares that "Antikamnia tablets in this original package contain 350 grains acetphenetidin, U.S.P., per ounce. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 10." While below, as an entirely unnecessary display of conformity to the Pure Food Act, appears the statement: "The antikamnia tablets in this original ounce package contains no acetanilid, antifebrin, antipyrin, alcohol, morphin, opium, codein, heroin, cocain, alpha- or beta-eucain, arsenic, strychnin, chloroform, cannabis indica, or chloral hydrate."

424. Truly, Satan is appearing as an angel of light. What a gratification it is to the long-exploited profession to know that antikamnia contains no alcohol, no chloroform, no cannabis indica, no chloral hydrate. How unfortunate that this spontaneous display of confidence is not carried far enough to inform the profession of the ingredients, aside from phenacetin, contained in the mixture.

The label is an admission that the nostrum does not contain what it was never supposed to contain, with the exception of acetanilid, and is indirectly an attempt to conceal the real contents. The proprietors knew that the dear public, whose "pains, headaches, neuralgias, women's aches and ills, grippal, neurosis, nervousness, insomnia, rheumatism, lightning pains of locomotor ataxia, sciatica, &c.," they are longing to assuage, will not know that the acetphenetidin is the official designation for what is popularly known as phenacetin, and that this dangerous product is found in the new mixture in the proportion of approximately 4 grains to a 5-grain tablet. Evidently they also presume considerably on the ignorance of our profession, or why should they make the brazen statement that 4 grains of phenacetin is the "most reliable remedy" for the long list of diseases enumerated on their advertising calendar. On the outside of the envelope in which this interesting collection of misleading statements is mailed, appears the appropriate caution: "Please do not bend this package." Evidently the calendar is not so elastic as are the consciences of those who circulate it.

425. "Can a leopard change his spots?" We have the assurance of Holy Writ that it is a most difficult process. But evidently, as John P. Robinson said, "they didn't know everything down in Judee." That was before the days of nostrum vendors and advertising agents, who do not hesitate to sacrifice what honour they may have once possessed for the sake of continuing their humbuggery, and who even have the effrontery to attempt to make capital out of their deception by brazenly announcing that they were "the tenth firm to file their label with the Pure Food Commissioners" at the very time they were perpetrating their fraud on physicians.

When the formula, for which such wonderful virtues were claimed, was suddenly thrown overboard, was the medical profession, which by its short-sighted patronage had built up this business, notified in any way of the change? Search the new advertising matter of this nostrum from beginning to end and you will find not one word to show that "the antikamnia tablets in this original ounce package" differ in the slightest particular from those sold to the profession and the public for years past. This being true (and the statements of the promoters themselves are our authority for it), what remains of the pratings of "honour" and the "guarantee of the manufacturers"? Has a physician no right to know when a change is made in the formula of a preparation which he has been prescribing for years?

426. What assurance has the profession that, at any moment, a cheaper or more dangerous drug may not be substituted for "acetphenetidin," if thereby the law can be evaded or the profits of the delectable business enhanced?

How can any conscientious physician prescribe for those who confide their lives to his care a preparation the stability of the formula of which must depend absolutely on its owner's whim?

How can a physician, with the slightest sense of responsibility to his patients, allow his office to be used as a free advertising bureau for a preparation manifestly founded and developed on deceit and misrepresentation?

How can any medical journal, except those avowedly and unblushingly seeking to aid the nostrum-maker to exploit the profession, whose interests they claim to serve, continue to carry the deceptive and misleading advertisement of a twice-exposed fraud?

How can any physician with a particle of self-respect or manhood continue to support, by subscription or contribution, any medical journal which, by accepting such advertising, allies itself with the army of deceit and chicanery?

WANT REFORM IN NOSTRUM BUSINESS.

427. It is but too well known that a large portion of the pharmacist's business consists of the sale of "patent medicine," and that these nostrums are sold by him without attempting, in any way, to protect the public from fraud. And, with much truth, it has been argued that the numerically strongest association of druggists in the United States has for its chief aim the methods of increasing the sale of "patent medicines." It is therefore worthy of note that pharmacists fully realise that they cannot serve the physician and the public on the one hand, and the "patent medicine" concern on the other hand, at one and the same time. This is indicated by a resolution reported to the executive committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. The resolution reads in part:—

"The honest and conscientious pharmacist who desires to do the square thing by his medical friends and his customers cannot go out of the way to assist any manufacturer who makes dishonest claims for his product, as to their contents or medicinal value.

"The public has been thoroughly aroused in regard to the 'patent medicine' question and looks to the pharmacist for information on it. For the pharmacist to cater to the patronage of physicians on the one hand, and on the other to assist in selling quack nostrums under flagrant misrepresentation, is undermining our very foundation for confidence of the public in our competency and integrity.

"We therefore beg to submit that an earnest appeal be drafted to the manufacturers of 'patent medicines' so to revise their advertisements as to make it possible for honorable pharmacists to tolerate traffic in 'patent medicines.'"

The trouble with the last proposition is that the druggists are asking too much; if the manufacturers of "patent medicines" revised their advertisements to make it possible for "honorable pharmacists to tolerate the traffic" the manufacturers must tell only the truth, in which case their sales would fall off to the vanishing point.

428. This "twice-exposed fraud," Antikamnia, a very dangerous drug, is now largely puffed and sold in Australia. The gross impudence of the packers in America is actually surpassed by themselves in Australia, for here their packets do contain the drug acetanilide as chief, almost sole, ingredient. The American law condemns that drug (acetanilide), therefore the vendors condemn it also; but they work it off upon Australians under the same labels, same advertisements, and same faked testimonials, through most respectable firms. And to all this lying, and fake, and fraud, and poisonous humbug, under particularly attractive guise to the innocent buyer, our law is absolutely supine.

Danger and Death from Analgesic Drugs.

"Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Medicine and Surgery," Vol. I, p. 1620.

429. The majority of the analgesic drugs act upon the pain-conducting paths in the spinal cord, but at the same time affect both the brain and the blood. The grey matter of the cerebrum is slightly depressed, and the perception of impressions lessened. The great medullary centres are depressed, thus leading sometimes to respiratory and cardiac disturbances, or to collapse from a more or less rapid dilatation of the peripheral blood vessels owing to an action on the vaso-motor centres. Haemoglobin is altered by many of them, causing disintegration of the red corpuscles. Above all, drugs of this class are peculiarly apt to cause different effects upon different individuals, and upon the same person upon different occasions.

430. Antifebrin—Acetanilide.—Crystalline substance almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. Murrell, p. 66. Used as an antipyretic. Caution should be used in prescribing this drug, as it sometimes induces unexpected effects. The symptoms recorded are the following:—A feeling of fatigue, faintness, and anxiety; nausea, vomiting, and purging; pulse weak and thready, respiration at first hurried, then impaired and laboured; lividity, cyanosis, and sweating; tremors, convulsive movements, and collapse. The following cases serve to illustrate the toxic effects produced by the drug:—

Healthy young woman took a teaspoonful in water (alcoholic solution?), and repeated it in ten minutes. Becoming alarmed, she took an emetic and vomited. In a few minutes giddiness, ringing in the ears, throbbing in the temples, and dull pain in the head. Four hours later face livid, lips blue, pupils contracted, mental condition unaffected; followed by symptoms of collapse, pulse too feeble to be counted, breathing shallow, and every appearance of speedy dissolution. For three and a half hours condition critical, and not out of danger for fourteen hours.

Another case. After ten grains profuse perspiration, weak pulse, dilated pupils, shallow respiration and collapse. Improvement in one hour under treatment. Another: Girl of 13, two doses, 4 grains each, blue in face, faintness, palpitation, prostration. See also *Brit. Med. Journal*, July 25th, 1896.

Patient took four-fifths of a grain three times in an hour, or two and two-fifths grains. Cyanosis, palpitation, diplopia, and feeling of anxiety.

Symptoms resemble those of aniline poisoning.

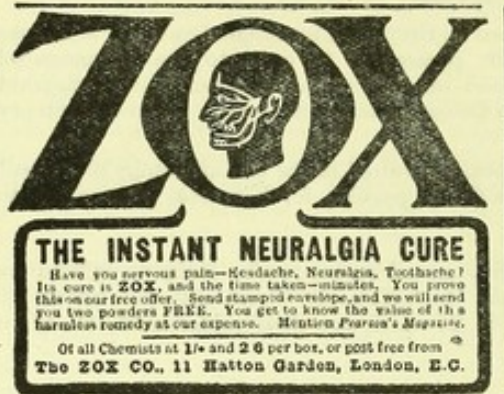
431. Stearns' Headache Cure consists of acetanilide (see Canadian list).

STEARNS' HEADACHE CURE

A Reliable and Quick Cure for Headaches of All Kinds, as well as Allied Pains, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, La Grippe, etc.

THIS REMEDY contains the most reliable remedies known to medical science for such troubles, and is safe and pleasant to take. It does not irritate the stomach, cause nausea, or produce any bad after-effects; nor does the system become habituated to its use, so as to produce a noxious drug habit.

Stearns' Headache Cure contains no opiates, such as morphine and other narcotics, and is free from antipyrine, chloral and other dangerous drugs.



Consists of acetanilide.



Stearns' Headache Cure seldom if ever fails to relieve all forms of nervous headache, whether caused by undue fatigue, loss of sleep, indigestion, dissipation, excessive study, female weakness, etc.

Stearns' Headache Cure is of great value in rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, la grippe, colds, etc., and it not only relieves the pain, but reduces and controls the fever manifestations.

Stearns' Headache Cure acts admirably as a nerve sedative relieving sleeplessness, restlessness, irritability and nervous conditions generally. It is also highly recommended for the pelvic troubles peculiar to the female sex, such as menstrual, uterine and ovarian pains.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

Manufacturing Pharmacists

WINDSOR, ONT. LONDON, ENG.
NEW YORK CITY

DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.

432. Acetanilid.—Marshall's "Materia Medica," 1905, p. 250.

On account of its toxicity, other compounds are to be preferred.

433. Acetanilid.—Sajous' "Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences" (F. A. Davis Co., Phila., 1896, Vol. 5).

Induces severe symptoms of intoxication more frequently, perhaps, than any other of the aromatic series. Fall of temperature, accompanied by profuse perspiration, may attain maximum in two or three hours, and finally bring on depression and collapse, but may send temperature up. Prolonged administration may give rise to decided anemia.

434. Chronic Acetanilid Poisoning.—Professor Alfred Stengel (*Journal of the American Medical Association*, 22nd July, 1905, p. 243). Chronic acetanilid poisoning is probably more frequent than is supposed, for the symptoms may be inconspicuous. The drug in its pure form, or in combinations, is so easily obtained, that its indiscriminate use has resulted.

Case 1.—A man aged 38, with increasing weakness, nervousness, and shortness of breath; pulse 85, rising to 105 or 110; heart enlarged to left and right. Repeated blood examinations showed marked polycythemia; nucleated red cells never found.

The face was of a dark, almost mahogany colour, somewhat swollen; on the back of each hand was a wheal of similar colour, pyriform in shape, with the apex at the styloid process of the radius, and the base extending from the metacarpo-phalangeal joint of the thumb to that of the third finger. The shirt was thrown open at the neck, disclosing another wheal of much lighter colour on the right shoulder, about the size and shape of the palm of the hand. There were no wheals anywhere but on these exposed portions of the body. At intervals the patient had sudden jerking of the whole body. He was extremely anxious, and afraid that he was about to die.

The mercury would not rise in a thermometer graduated down to 95; pulse very feeble, 100, regular. There was a systolic mitral murmur, and sibilant and sonorous rhonchi all over the chest. The urine appeared on inspection to be normal.

The points of interest in the case were the distribution of the rash only on portions of the body exposed to the air, the extreme depression of the temperature, and the profuse perspiration from the forehead, with dryness of the rest of the skin. He was well next day (*B.M.J.*, I, 1896, p. 146).

Case 2.—A woman aged 27; had excellent health up to 18 years; began to suffer from sick headaches, took acetanilid tablets to relieve the pain, and continued them for about four years; stomach increasingly irritable, skin greyish or light blue; later became a deeper blue. Heart murmurs. Blood examinations showed reduced blood corpuscles, 3,460,000; leucocytes 6,960; and hemoglobin, 72 per cent.

435. Poisoning by Veronal.—On 13th December, 1903, I found her (a young woman, aged 19) in what appeared to be a sound sleep. With some difficulty she could be aroused, but relapsed immediately the pupils reacted to light. As time went on the symptoms gradually subsided, and by midnight I was able to learn from her that she had taken something to make her sleep, but of what character that something was she absolutely refused to tell me. It was not until the next morning that I became acquainted with the drug in question, when I received from her husband a box of veronal cachets, each containing eight grains, which had been found in her room. I saw her again the same day, when she had apparently quite recovered, having slept soundly throughout the previous night. An erythematous rash appeared all over the body. There was a great amount of irritation of the skin, especially of the face, which presented a very swollen appearance. There was little or no elevation of temperature, and the symptoms passed off in the course of three days with the aid of sedative lotions. On the 21st I was again called to see the patient, whom I found suffering from the following symptoms: tenderness in the right mastoid region, with enlargement of the glands around; a thick ceruminous discharge from the right ear; a temperature of 100 F.; the tongue strawberry coloured and pointed; and a pulse of 125. She appeared to be in a very drowsy condition, but assured me that she had not taken any more veronal. Refusing absolutely to take any form of liquid medicine, I ordered her sulphate of quinine tabloids, each containing two grains, to be taken every three hours. This I did more as a "placebo" than anything else. The next day, the 22nd, the patient had periodical attacks of delirium alternating with periods of semi-coma, in which she lay on her back with her eyes half open. There was also a peculiar scarlatiniform rash over the face and arms; the bowels were obstinately confined. On the 23rd the patient was about the same. Fearing the symptoms might be due to some obscure brain lesion (due to a sun attack in Jersey), I called in further advice, but could not obtain any decided opinion. On the 24th the patient was still about the same, the temperature ranging from normal to 101. Constipation was obstinate even after two enemata and half an ounce of castor oil in capsule had been given. Having great suspicion that the patient was still taking veronal by means of trickery, I again impressed the husband to redouble his efforts to find out if this was so. This he did by the very ingenious method of telling the nurse that my orders were for the patient to be moved into an adjoining room on account of the light and ventilation, and whilst telling this he had full view of his wife by standing in front of a looking-glass and pretending to brush his hair. It was not long before he noticed the patient trying to get her hand beneath the mattress, and on going immediately to the bedside he discovered that his wife had another bottle of veronal tablets concealed there. On each of the subsequent visits the patient implored me to give her some more of the drug, even going so far as to threaten if I did not comply with her wish. With the aid of a strong purgative and regular nourishment recovery was very speedy; all the symptoms disappeared except those of the skin, which still remained in a rough condition. On the 29th she was able to leave London for the country. Before leaving she gave me the following information:—

436. "A few days before I first saw her, 13th December, she had consulted a medical man about sleeplessness. He prescribed veronal in the form of the cachets, telling her to take one cachet containing 8 grains just before retiring to bed. Instead of keeping to his directions, on the evening of 10th December she took two cachets (16 grains). Being dissatisfied with the result obtained, she took 24 grains on each consecutive night. Immediately after this I saw her for the first time, and found her suffering from the symptoms described in the beginning of this article. It was not until the 21st that she commenced taking the drug again, and during the time I was attending her until her secret was found out she took 128 grains. These were taken in the form of chocolates made up to contain 8 grains of the drug in each sweet." I have inquired of several druggists who deal in this narcotic as to its composition, but have failed to find one who can answer my question.

437. Poisoning by Antipyrin, also called Phenazonum.—On 18th January, 1896, P.L., aged 24, was suffering from "neuralgia" (self-diagnosed). On the advice of his brother-in-law, whose wife was under treatment for a nervous complaint, and who was taking 15-grain doses of antipyrin, P.L. applied to a chemist for 10 grains of antipyrin. This was taken in the shop at the time. Within a quarter of an hour after taking the dose the patient felt very ill. When I saw him shortly afterwards his face was cyanosed, his lips and nose swollen and blue, and his eyes almost closed through swelling of the eye-lids. His skin was cold and clammy; he was sweating; and his pulse was 128, very weak, small, and compressible. The pupils were widely dilated. He was very much alarmed, and expressed himself as in fear of impending death. He had been sick previous to my seeing him, but the vomited matter appeared to have been, from his description, simply a little mucus mixed with saliva. He walked to my consulting-room, distant nearly a mile from where the dose was taken. I at once administered a draught containing 5 grains of carbonate of ammonia, $\frac{1}{2}$ th grain of digitalin, $\frac{1}{2}$ th grain of strychnine, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of vinum aurantii. I got him to lie down, and in the course of the next quarter of an hour his condition improved so far as the symptoms of cardiac depression were concerned. The pulse grew fuller and steadier, the feeling of faintness passed off, and he expressed himself as feeling better. He was still perspiring freely, and the pupils were moderately dilated. After resting for an hour he went home, and I advised him to go to bed and stay there for the next twenty-four hours. In reporting this case I cannot too forcibly draw attention to the fact that antipyrin is a dangerous drug, and the careless and casual way in which patients are advised to "take an antipyrin powder" by utterly irresponsible persons cannot be too strongly condemned. I am sure it is not putting the case too strongly to say that antipyrin ought to be scheduled as a poison, only to be dispensed on a written order from a qualified and registered medical practitioner being produced.

438. Poisoning by Phenacetin.—J.H., aged 40, on the morning of 23rd July, 1895, complained of neuralgic headache. He was ordered powders, which were subsequently ascertained to be phenacetin, 8 grains, every three hours. He took the third dose about 5 p.m., and shortly afterwards, while at his tea, he began to feel very ill; his wife noticed that his face was very pale. He was taken upstairs with difficulty, and put to bed. When seen soon afterwards he was complaining of shivering, inspiratory dyspnoea, and profuse sweating from the forehead.

Causes of Headache.

439. Surely we may spare a few lines to consider, always upon the dicta of authorities, the origin of the malaise which these dangerous drugs are used to quell, though temporarily. As aforesaid, only the sentinel is drugged, and the *causa causans* continues. Some short extracts are here supplied.

440. Dr. George M. Gould, of Philadelphia, read an essay on "Headache and Eye-strain," in the Section of Practice of Medicine of the American Medical Association at the 57th Annual Session, June, 1906 (*The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. XLVII, No. 19, page 1521):—

HEADACHES FROM EYE-STRAIN.

That a vast majority of all cases of headache, certainly nine-tenths, are due to eye-strain is a truth beyond question. That with headache, and often without it, a large indefinite proportion of digestive, nervous, and psychic disease is due to the same cause is quite as true. A few cases may be due to malfunction or organic disease of other organs, but it is not known in how many of these cases eye-strain is the primary cause of these extraocular diseases; it is also unknown in how many the eye-strain may be the direct and contributing cause of the headache ascribed to the extraocular disease. . . .

441. Wilson, of Montrose, Pa., thus puts his finger on this ailing place:—

"It is a fact that nearly all the headaches just above and back of the eyes are caused by defective vision, and that large numbers of school children go to their physicians and **are given headache remedies without end.** This is to no purpose, and they finally have to give up school on account of becoming nervous wrecks, unless by chance they happen into some jewellery store and are given some kind of lenses to wear, which may relieve the trouble to some extent. The country physician should take up refraction work, because the great mass of working people simply cannot pay the fee demanded by the oculists, and are forced to put up with the indifferent work of the so-called opticians. Two or three hundred dollars will buy the necessary equipment, and a month's work in some eye infirmary will give one a start, and one can do as well at once as any optician will ever be able to do. . . ."

442. Moreover, there are at the least 15,000,000 American children and adults **afflicted with lateral curvature of the spine.** All the smiles of incredulity will not, alas! lessen the number, nor the horror of the consequences of the abnormalism. There is no existing machinery, no care or solicitude to prevent the headache and other sufferings, none to prevent the very existence of these millions of scoliotics. The defect arises unknown and unsuspected by physicians and by orthopedists; when it is incurable, the orthopedist learns of a few of the cases. **Surely over 90 per cent. of these scoliotics owe their tragedies to ocular function and malfunction, readily demonstrable, and its result always preventable.**

At the same session was read another instructive paper, of which only the opening lines are here given:—

443. HEADACHES DUE TO AURAL DISEASE: by Philip Hammond, M.D., Instructor in Otology, Harvard University.—Headache to-day, as in the time of Hippocrates, is one of the most common symptoms presenting itself to the practitioner. The modern classification varies somewhat from that laid down by the father of medicine, but, notwithstanding the progress of the ages, many cases continue to be intractable. There are few symptoms whose control affords more relief to the suffering patient.

Among the organs of special sense whose derangement may cause the utmost discomfort to the patient, the nasal accessory sinuses and the eye have been prominently mentioned. I add to this list a consideration of certain diseased conditions of the ear, **some of them capable of causing not only the most violent headache, but even death.**

The ear is generally looked on as a means of communication with the outside world, and its intimate relation with the more vital structures of the head is, in consequence, likely to be overlooked. Then, too, the ear, although exceedingly sensitive in responding to sound impulses, does not betray a slight falling off in function as does the eye. A loss of vision of 50 per cent. could scarcely pass unnoticed, and yet half the hearing power may be lost without the patient being aware of it. Because of this fact it is natural that the attention should have been **called first to ocular defects as a cause of headache.**

Still another, by **Dr. George L. Walton**, of Boston, Mass.

CONSTITUTIONAL HEADACHE.

444. A young woman complains of constant headache of many years' duration. Being asked if it is really continuous, she answers, "Certainly, it never leaves me day or night." The headache is not distinctly localised. There is an obvious refractive error, but its correction affords no relief. There is obvious nasal defect, the treatment of which is negative, a possibility Dr. Coakley has emphasised. There is malposition of the uterus, but local treatment proves inefficacious, and the patient returns to the neurologist ready for the next therapeutic procedure. I assume, of course, that organic disease of the brain, kidney, or other organ, has been eliminated and that no toxic cause has been discovered. What is the probable diagnosis? Constitutional headache.

This symptom is included among the stigmata of so-called degeneration, or, as I prefer to name it, deviation, but its adequate description and pathogeny I do not find. I propose, therefore, to give my own idea of it.

And he proceeds to describe with painful exactitude the neurasthenic girl or woman whose case is only too familiar to us, but not the causes of the trouble.

Lastly,

Lastly, but not in importance:—

445. CHRONIC HEADACHE ASSOCIATED WITH PELVIC DISEASE; by Dr. F. H. Davenport, of the same city.—By chronic headache, as I understand it in this discussion, is meant not a constant headache, but one which recurs at more or less frequent intervals, and is of uniform type. This symptom is not very common in connection with pelvic disease. In taking 1,000 cases from my note-book, I find it mentioned ninety-eight times, constituting only about 10 per cent.

446. In studying these cases and noting the pelvic condition with which the headache is associated, I find the greater part may be placed under two heads. First, those connected, as regards to time, with the menstrual function; second, those which seem to be due not especially to the particular pelvic disorder found in the case, but that seem to be an expression of the neurasthenia of which the pelvic lesion is one of the predisposing factors.

447. But in all four of these valuable papers, when dealing with the prevention, or the curative treatment, of the disorders, there is no single suggestion towards the use of cardiac depressants or hematocyte destroyers such as acetanilide. That other medical men prescribe them widely and largely to the unfortunates, is not a matter for this Report, and must be therefore left for other dealing or to their own collective conscience through their organisations.

Poisoning by Exalgine, or Methylacetanilide.

448. This is another coal-tar derivative used as an analgesic and sedative. It is not official; its dose is stated to be $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 or 2 grains, consequently it is distinctly a dangerous drug for the public to play with. Several cases have been recorded of unpleasant effects; for instance, 8 grains caused fainting and sense of dying (*B.M.J.*, 1899, p. 1518), and only 5 grains caused complete unconsciousness for three hours (*Lancet*, I, 1895, p. 1307). Taylor, II, p. 633.

449. A single woman, aged 30, extremely thin, was under my care for severe asthma and consequent insomnia. On 3rd May of this year she was given by a friend, without my knowledge, 5 grains of exalgine. Within five minutes "she screamed out, becoming perfectly stiff." Twenty minutes later, when I saw her, she was profoundly unconscious, her respiration being very shallow and infrequent, and rapidly falling. The lips and finger-tips were markedly cyanosed, and the extremities were cold; the pupils were widely dilated and fixed; the knee-jerks were absent; the pulse was 95, small and feeble. One-fifth of a grain of apomorphine was given at once, but failed to produce emesis. Free stimulation with brandy and coffee, vigorous flagellation, faradisation, and occasionally artificial respiration were employed for three hours, at the end of which time the cyanosis had nearly disappeared and respiration was fairly well established. The patient when aroused was incoherent, and failed to recognise her surroundings, rapidly relapsing into unconsciousness. About an hour afterwards there was an evident tendency to heart failure, the pulse dropping repeatedly below 50, and becoming irregular and feeble. Ether was given at regular intervals hypodermically. Nine hours after taking the drug the pulse and respiration were both good, the pupils reacted well, and the knee-jerks were present. No urine could be drawn off with a catheter. The next day the patient was perfectly well except for aphonia, which lasted for some hours. The points of interest in the case appear to be rapidity of onset of the toxic effects and the evident danger of giving even moderate doses of exalgine—a respiratory poison—to asthmatics.

Deaths from Mixing of Drugs.

450. One case came under my own observation which, comparatively with those quoted from inextinguishable authorities, I desire to attribute but slight importance, yet checked by my inquiries in other parts of the world I believe it may be safely included amongst the typical cases. One of my employees, a very healthy, energetic woman, in charge of an office, left her business in the morning because of a bad headache. Feeling no better at home, yet without any grounds for anxiety, she accepted medical treatment. The doctor, a qualified physician, prescribed powders of antipyrine only (phenazomum) in 10-grain doses, of which several were supplied. She took two packets, with an interval of about an hour and a quarter between them. She was shortly after convulsed, throwing her arms about and struggling. The doctor was promptly sent for, and upon arrival was alarmed, insisting upon the attendance of another, who arrived before the patient expired that same day. I was informed of the death, and inquiring into the circumstances at the house of her relatives elicited the foregoing facts, obtained the prescription and the remaining powders. The taste of these was intensely bitter. I thought there were strong grounds to suspect accidental poisoning and applied to Coroner and police to obtain an exhumation order in the public interest. The police officials politely and smilingly noted all the particulars. Calling next day at the police station I was informed that the police had referred to the two doctors, who said it was "all right." It appeared to be nothing very unusual to the police, and my persuasion to at least make sure for the public safety was unavailing. Some weeks later in the same suburb (Redfern, Sydney) a man died with symptoms of strychnine poisoning after a dose of antipyrine obtained from a local pharmacist. The pharmacist was prosecuted for manslaughter,

manslaughter, but was acquitted upon the defence that he had obtained the antipyrine from the wholesale druggists **in the same condition as that in which he supplied it to the poisoned man.** That satisfied our law, so the case dropped. In the Federated States of Germany, and in many other countries of civilisation quite as much advanced as our own—more advanced, as I venture to suggest—society protects itself by holding the pharmacist responsible to make sure of what he is selling. It is there no defence that he sells it just as he bought it. The health and life of the public is the first and last consideration in some countries, and checks are provided to ensure its protection, of which we British have no knowledge or experience excepting as applied to lower animals. In England the same verdict would probably be given as in Sydney provided the deceased were human. But at least in Great Britain if it were a farm animal under the definition of "cattle" that chemist would not, under 56 and 57 Victoria, chapter 56, section 3, lawfully escape both civil and criminal liability. Under the same section there would be recourse against the wholesale vendor, as thus:—

Section 3, subsection 3. A person alleged to have committed an offence under this section in respect of an article sold by him shall be entitled to the same rights and remedies, civil or criminal, against the person from whom he bought the article as are available to the person who bought the article from him, and any damages recovered by him may, if the circumstances justify it, include the amount of any fine and costs paid by him on conviction under this section, and the costs of and incidental to his defence on such conviction.

451. Now, in the Redfern case quoted above we heard nothing of a transfer of the prosecution to the wholesale vendor of the poison, nor of any inquiry and seizure. Both would follow in other countries with disastrous consequences to those who caused death or, respectively, suffering.

452. The English law quoted as applying to "cattle" (farm animals generally) is surely admirable legislation, and an amendment has extended the provisions to poultry. The whole intent is plainly to make the statutory law comprehensive in protecting this important form of property in accordance with historical practice. Otherwise there is and has been ample legal recourse when one man in any way pecuniarily damnifies another. Place the Food and Drug Acts in juxtaposition, which relate to persons, and as elsewhere shown the intent is quite the contrary; they are not to be comprehensive. It will be seen that recourse is limited and much qualified, whilst the exemptions are so important as to exclude the many thousands of proprietary drugs and foods *en bloc* (Section 6, subsection 2).

453. The principle of placing the care of the public health and life under the Board of Agriculture in Great Britain differs also from the practice of many foreign countries. It would appear to be a saving and concentration of energy to associate the care of the two kinds of life and health, but it would also appear advisable to place positively and unmistakably human life first.

Poisoning by Hypnotic Drugs.

Lancet, 30th December, 1906, page 1914:—

454. On 4th September, **sulphonal** claimed a victim in the person of Dr. T. H. Littlejohn, Medical Officer of Health of Hampstead. The deceased gentleman had resorted to the drug occasionally for insomnia. On the fatal occasion an accidental overdose was taken, and the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

455. To illustrate the ease with which poisonous drugs can be obtained by the public, we recorded the death from veronal poisoning of a lady named Bird at Guernsey. Mrs. Bird purchased by letter an ounce of **veronal** from a firm of London druggists. She received it on a Thursday, and two days later was drowsy. The following Tuesday she died, having taken half an ounce of the narcotic. No written directions for doses were sent. His Majesty's Comptroller obtained from the druggists Mrs. Bird's letter and also a box of veronal like that supplied to her. It is notorious that dangerous medicines are sold by druggists to ordinary customers.

456. **Sulphonal**, **trional**, **tetronal**, all may produce the cherry-red urine which is due to hamatoporphyrin, an iron free-product formed by the decomposition of haemoglobin. Successive doses of **sulphonal** may give rise to poisonous symptoms from cumulative action.—(W. E. Dixon, Examiner in Pharmacology to the Universities of Cambridge and Glasgow.) *Manual of Pharmacology*, 1906, p. 68.

457. There are many recorded cases of poisoning and death from **sulphonal**. As people know that hypnotics are dangerous, it seems unnecessary to cite the cases. The disintegrated blood in the urine, common to aniline poisoning and poisoning by aniline derivatives, is worthy of note. Compare with the opsonic observations of the blood and of cerebral effusion.

"Collier's"

"Collier's Magazine" on Liquozone and other Frauds.

Collier's, for 18th November, 1905 :—

458. Twenty years ago the microbe was making a great stir in the land. The public mind, ever prone to exaggerate the importance and extent of any new scientific discovery, ascribed all known diseases to microbes. The infinitesimal creature with the mysterious and unpleasant attributes became the leading topic of the time. Shrewdly appreciating this golden opportunity, a quack genius named Radam invented a drug to slay the new enemy of mankind, and gave it his name. Radam's Microbe Killer filled the public prints with blazonry of its lethal virtues. As it consisted of a mixture of muriatic and sulphuric acids with red wine, any microbe which took it was like to fare hard; but the ingenious Mr. Radam's method of administering it to its intended prey, *via* the human stomach, failed to commend itself to science, though enormously successful in a financial sense through flamboyant advertising.

Liquozone "Cures" Thirty-seven Varieties.

459. In time some predaceous bacillus, having eluded the "killer," carried off its inventor. His nostrum soon languished. To-day it is little heard of, but from the ashes of its glories has risen a mightier successor, "Liquozone." Where twenty years ago the microbe revelled in publicity, to-day we talk of germs and bacteria; consequently Liquozone exploits itself as a germicide and bactericide. It dispenses with the red wine of the Radam concoction, and relies upon a weak solution of sulphuric and sulphurous acids, with an occasional trace of hydrochloric or hydrobromic acid. Mostly it is water, and this is what it "cures": "Asthma, abscess, anemia, bronchitis, blood poison, bowel troubles, coughs, colds, consumption, contagious diseases, cancer, catarrh, dysentery, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, dandruff, eczema, erysipelas, fevers, gall stones, goitre, gout, hay fever, influenza, la grippe, leucorrhoea, malaria, neuralgia, piles, quinsy, rheumatism, scrofula, skin diseases, tuberculosis, tumours, ulcers, throat troubles, all diseases that begin with fever, all inflammation, all catarrh, all contagious diseases, all the results of impure or poisoned blood. In nervous diseases Liquozone acts as a vitaliser, accomplishing what no drugs can do."

These diseases it conquers by destroying in the human body the germs which cause, or are alleged to cause, them. Such is Liquozone's claim.

Yet the Liquozone Company is not a patent medicine concern. We have their own word for it.

"We wish to state at the start that we are not patent medicine men, and their methods will not be employed by us. . . . Liquozone is too important a product for quackery."

460. The head and centre of this non-patent-medicine-cure-all is Douglas Smith. Mr. Smith is by profession a promoter. He is credited with a keen vision for profits. Several years ago he ran upon a worthy ex-piano dealer, a Canadian by the name of Powley (we shall meet him again, trailing clouds of glory in a splendid metamorphosis), who was selling with some success a mixture known as Powley's Liquefied Ozone. This was guaranteed to kill any disease germ known to science. Mr. Smith examined into the possibilities of the product, bought out Powley, moved the business to Chicago, and organised it as the Liquid Ozone Company. Liquid air was then much in the public prints. Mr. Smith, with the intuition of genius, and something more than genius's contempt for limitations, proceeded to catch the public eye with this frank assertion: "Liquozone is liquid oxygen—that is all."

461. It is enough. That is, it would be enough if it were but true. Liquid oxygen doesn't exist above a temperature of 229 degrees below zero. One spoonful of it would freeze a man's tongue, teeth, and throat to equal solidity, before he ever had time to swallow. If he could, by any miracle, manage to get it down, the undertaker would have to put him on the stove to thaw him out sufficiently for a respectable burial. Unquestionably, Liquozone, if it were liquid oxygen, would kill germs, but that wouldn't do the owner of the germs much good because he'd be dead before they had time to realise that the temperature was falling. That it would cost a good many dollars an ounce to make is, perhaps, beside the question. The object of the company was not to make money, but to succour the sick and suffering. They say so themselves in their advertising. For some reason, however, the business did not prosper as its new owner had expected. A wider appeal to the sick and suffering was needed. Claude C. Hopkins, formerly advertising manager for Dr. Shoop's Restorative (also a cure-all) and perhaps the ablest exponent of his specialty in the country, was brought into the concern, and a record-breaking campaign was planned. This cost no little money, but the event proved it a good investment. President Smith's next move showed him to be the master of a silver tongue, for he persuaded the members of a very prominent law firm who were acting as the company's attorneys to take stock in the concern, and two of them to become directors. These gentlemen represent in Chicago something more than the high professional standing of their firm; they are prominent socially and forward in civic activities; in short, just the sort of people needed by President Smith to bulwark his dubious enterprise with assured respectability.

The Men who Back the Fake.

462. In the Equitable scandal there has been plenty of evidence to show that directors often lend their names to enterprises of which they know practically nothing. This seems to have been the case with the lawyers. One point they brought up—was Liquozone harmful? Positively not, Douglas Smith assured them. On the contrary, it was the greatest boon to the sick in the world's history, and he produced an impressive bulk of testimonials. This apparently satisfied them; they did not investigate the testimonials, but accepted them at their face value. They did not look into the advertising methods of the company; as nearly as I can find out, they never saw an advertisement of Liquozone in the papers until long afterward. They just became stockholders and directors, that is all. They did as hundreds of other upright and well-meaning men had done, in lending themselves to a business of which they knew practically nothing.

463. While the lawyers continued to practice law, Messrs. Smith and Hopkins were running the Liquozone Company. An enormous advertising campaign was begun. Pamphlets were issued containing testimonials and claiming the soundest of professional backing. Indeed, this matter of expert testimony, chemical, medical, and bacteriological, is a specialty of Liquozone. To-day, despite its reforms, it is supported by an ingenious system of pseudo-scientific charlatanism. In justice to Mr. Hopkins, it is but fair to

to say that he is not responsible for the basic fraud; that the general scheme was devised, and most of the bogus or distorted medical letters arranged, before his advent. But when I came to investigate the product a few months ago, I found that the principal defence against attacks consisted of scientific statements which would not bear analysis, and medical letters not worth the paper they were written upon. In the first place, the Liquozone people have letters from chemists asseverating that the compound is chemically scientific.

Faked and Garbled Indorsements.

464. Messrs. Dickman, Mackenzie and Potter, of Chicago, furnish a statement to the effect that the product is "made up on scientific principles, contains no substance deleterious to health, and is an antiseptic and germicide of the highest order." As chemists the Dickman firm stands high, but if sulphuric and sulphurous acids are not deleterious to their health, there must be something peculiar about them as human beings. Mr. Deavitt, of Chicago, makes affidavit that the preparation is not made by compounding drugs. A St. Louis bacteriologist testifies that it will kill germs (in culture tubes), and that it has apparently brought favourable results in diarrhoea, rheumatism, and a finger which a guinea-pig had gnawed. These and other technical indorsements are set forth with great pomp and circumstance, but when analysed they fail to bear out the claims of Liquozone as a medicine. Any past investigation into the nature of Liquozone has brought a flood of "indorsements" down upon the investigator, many of them medical. My inquiries have been largely along medical lines, because the makers of the drug claim the private support of many physicians and medical institutions, and such testimony is the most convincing. "Liquozone has the indorsement of an overwhelming number of medical authorities," says one of the pamphlets.

465. One of the enclosures sent to me was a letter from a young physician on the staff of the Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, who was paid 25 dollars to make bacteriological tests in pure cultures. He reported: "This is to certify that the fluid Liquozone, handed to me for bacteriological examination, has shown bacteriological and germicidal properties." At the same time he informed the Liquozone agent that the mixture would be worthless medicinally. He writes me as follows: "I have never used or indorsed Liquozone; furthermore, its action would be harmful when taken internally. Can report a case of gastric ulcer due probably to its use."

466. Later in my investigations I came upon this certificate again. It was quoted, in a report on Liquozone, made by the head of a prominent Chicago laboratory for a medical journal, and it was designated "Report made by the Michael Reese Hospital," without comment or investigation. This surprising garbling of the facts may have been due to carelessness, or it may have some connection with the fact that the laboratory investigator was about that time employed to do work for Mr. Douglas Smith, Liquozone's president.

467. Another document is an enthusiastic "puff" of Liquozone, quoted as being contributed by Dr. W. H. Myers, in *The New York Journal of Health*. There is not, nor ever has been, any such magazine as *The New York Journal of Health*. Dr. W. H. Myers, or some person masquerading under that name, got out a bogus "dummy" (for publication only, and not as a guarantee of good faith) at a small charge to the Liquozone people.

For convenience, I list several letters quoted or sent to me, with the result of investigations.

The Suffolk Hospital and Dispensary of Boston, through its president, Albert C. Smith, writes: "Our test shows it (Liquozone) to possess great remedial value." The letter I have found to be genuine; but the hospital medical authorities say that they know nothing of Liquozone, and never prescribe it. If President Smith is prescribing it, he is liable to arrest, as he is not an M.D.

A favouring letter from "Dr." Fred. W. Porter, of Tampa, Florida, is quoted. The Liquozone recipients of the letter forgot to mention that "Dr." Porter is not an M.D., but a veterinary surgeon, as is shown by his letter head.

468. Dr. George E. Bliss, of Maple Rapids, Michigan, has used Liquozone for his cancer patients. Dr. Bliss writes me, under the flaming headline of his "cancer cure," that his letter is genuine and "not solicited."

Dr. A. A. Bell, of Madison, Georgia, is quoted as saying: "I found Liquozone to invigorate digestion." He is not quoted (although he wrote it) as saying that his own personal experience with it had shown it to be ineffective. I have seen the original letter, and the unfavourable part of it was blue-pencilled.

469. For a local indorsement of any medicine, perhaps as strong a name as could be secured in Chicago is that of Dr. Frank Billings. In the offices of *Collier's* and elsewhere, Dr. Billings has been cited by the Liquozone people as one of those medical men who were prevented only by ethical considerations from publicly indorsing their nostrum; but who, nevertheless, privately avowed confidence in it. Here is what Dr. Billings has to say of this:—

"Chicago, Illinois, 31 July, 1905. To the Editor of *Collier's Weekly*: Dear Sir,—I have never recommended Liquozone in any way to anyone, nor have I expressed to any representative of the Liquozone Company, or to any other person, an opinion favourable to Liquozone.—FRANK BILLINGS, M.D."

470. Under the heading, "Some Chicago Institutions which constantly employ Liquozone," are cited Hull House, the Chicago Orphan Asylum, the Home for Incurables, the Evanston Hospital, and the Old People's Home.

471. Letters to the institutions elicited the information that Hull House had never used the nostrum and had protested against the statement; that the Orphan Asylum had experimented with it only for external applications, and with such dubious results that it was soon dropped; that it had been shut out of the Home for Incurables; that a few private patients in the Old People's Home had purchased it, but on no recommendation from the physicians; and that the Evanston Hospital knew nothing of Liquozone, and had never used it.

472. Having a professional interest in the "overwhelming number of medical indorsements" claimed by Liquozone, a Chicago physician, Dr. W. H. Pelton, went to the company's offices, and asked to see the medical evidence. None was forthcoming; the lists, he was informed, were in the Press and could not be shown. He then asked for the official book for physicians advertised by the firm, containing "a great deal of evidence from authorities whom all physicians respect." This also, they said, was "in the Press." As a matter of fact, it has never come out of the Press, and never will; the special book project has been dropped.

473. One more claim, and I am done with the "scientific evidence." In a pamphlet issued by the company, and since withdrawn, occurs this sprightly sketch:—

"Liquozone is the discovery of Professor Pauli, the great German chemist, who worked for twenty years to learn how to liquefy oxygen. When Pauli first mentioned his purpose, men laughed at him. The idea of liquefying a gas—of circulating liquid oxygen in the blood—seemed impossible; but Pauli was one of those men who set their whole hearts on a problem, and follow it out, either to success or the grave. So Pauli followed out this problem, though it took twenty years. He clung to it through discouragements which would have led any lesser man to abandon it. He worked on it despite poverty and ridicule," &c.

Liquozone kills a great German Scientist.

474. Alas for romance! The scathing blight of the legal mind descended upon this touching story. The lawyer directors would have none of "Professor Pauli, the great German chemist," and Liquozone destroyed him, as it had created him. Not totally destroyed, however, for from those rainbow wrappings, now dissipated, emerges the humble but genuine figure of our old acquaintance, Mr. Powley, the ex-piano man of Toronto. He is the prototype of the Teutonic savant. So much the Liquozone people now admit, with the defence that the change of Powley to Pauli was, at most, a harmless flight of fancy, "so long as we were not attempting to use a name famous in medicine or bacteriology, in order to add prestige to the product." A plea which commends itself by its ingenuousness at least.

475. Gone is "Professor Pauli," and with him much of his kingdom of lies. In fact, I believe there is no single definite intentional misstatement in the new Liquozone propaganda. For some months there has been a cessation of all advertising, and an overhauling of materials under the censorship of the lawyer directors, who were suddenly aroused to the real situation by a storm of protest and criticism, and, rather late in the day, began to "sit up and take notice." The company has recently sent me a copy of the new booklet, on which all their future advertising is to be based. The most important of their fundamental misstatements to go by the board is "Liquozone is liquid oxygen." "Liquozone contains no free oxygen," declares the revision frankly. No testimonials are to be printed. The faked and garbled letters are to be dropped from the files. There is no claim of "overwhelming medical indorsement." Nor is the statement anywhere made that Liquozone will cure any of the diseases in which it is recommended. Yet such is the ingenuity with which the advertising manager has presented his case, that the new newspaper exploitation appeals to the same hopes and fears, with the same implied promises, as the old. "I'm well, because of Liquozone," in huge type, is followed by the list of diseases "where it applies." And the new list is more comprehensive than the old.

All Ills look alike to Liquozone.

476. Just as to Peruna, all ills are catarrh, so to Liquozone, every disease is a germ disease. Every statement in the new prospectus of cure "has been submitted to competent authorities, and is exactly true and correct," declares the recently issued pamphlet, "Liquozone, the Tonic Germicide"; and the pamphlet goes on to ascribe, among other ills, asthma, gout, neuralgia, dyspepsia, goitre, and "most forms of kidney, liver, and heart troubles" to germs. I don't know just which of the eminent authorities who have been working for the Liquozone Company fathers this remarkable and epoch-making discovery. It might be Professor Pauli, or perhaps the sulphuric-acid-proof firm of Dickman and Mackenzie. Whoever it is ought to make the definite facts public, in the interests of humanity as well as their own. Monuments of discarded pill-boxes will celebrate the Liquozone savant who has determined that dyspepsia is a germ trouble. The discovery that gout is caused by the bite of a bacillus, and not by uric acid, is almost as important an addition to the sum of human knowledge as the determination of a definite organism that produces the twinges of neuralgia, while the germ of heart disease will be acclaimed with whoops of welcome from the entire medical profession.

477. Unfortunately, the writer of the Liquozone pamphlet, and the experts who edited it, got a little mixed on their germs in the matter of malaria. "Liquozone is deadly to vegetable matter; but helpful to animals," declares the pamphlet. . . . "Germs are vegetables"—and that is the reason that Liquozone kills them; but malaria, which Liquozone is supposed to cure, is positively known to be due to animal organisms in the blood, not vegetable; therefore, if the claims are genuine, Liquozone, being "helpful to animals," will aid and abet the malaria organism in his nefarious work, and the Liquozone Company, as well-intentioned men, working in the interests of health, ought to warn all sufferers of this class from use of their animal-stimulator.

478. The old claim is repeated that nothing enters into the production of Liquozone but gases, water, and a little harmless colouring matter, and that the process requires large apparatus, and from eight to fourteen days' time. I have seen the apparatus, consisting of huge wooden vats, and can testify to their impressive size; and I have the assurance of several gentlemen, whose word (except in print) I am willing to take, that fourteen days' time is employed in impregnating every output of liquid with the gas. The result, so far as can be determined chemically or medicinally, is precisely the same as could be achieved in fourteen seconds by mixing the acids with the water. The product is still sulphurous and sulphuric acid heavily diluted, that is all.

479. Will the compound destroy germs in the human body? This is, after all, the one overwhelmingly important point for determination; for if it will, all the petty fakery and forgery, the liquid oxygen and Professor Pauli, and the mythical medical journals may be forgiven. For more than four months now

Collier's Magazine—continued.

Collier's has been patiently awaiting some proof of the internal germicidal qualities of Liquozone. None has been forthcoming, except specious generalities from scientific employees of the company—and testimonials. The value of testimonials as evidence is considered in a later article. Liquozone's are not more convincing than others. Of the chemists and bacteriologists employed by the Liquozone Company, there is not one who will risk his professional reputation upon the simple and essential statement that Liquozone taken internally kills germs in the human system. One experiment has been made by Mr. Schoen, of Chicago, which I am asked to regard as indicating in some degree a deterrent action of Liquozone on the disease of anthrax. Of two guinea-pigs inoculated with anthrax, one which was dosed with Liquozone survived the other, not thus treated, by several hours. Bacteriologists employed by us to make a similar test failed, because of the surprising fact that the dose as prescribed by Mr. Schoen promptly killed the first guinea-pig to which it was administered. A series of guinea-pig tests was then arranged (the guinea-pig is the animal which responds to germ infection most nearly as the human organism responds), at which Dr. Gradwohl, representing the Liquozone Company, was present, and in which he took part. The report follows:—

LEDERLE LABORATORIES.

Sanitary, Chemical, and Bacteriological Investigations.

518, Fifth-avenue, New York City, 21 October, 1905.

480. Anthrax Test.—Twenty-four guinea-pigs were inoculated with anthrax bacilli, under the same conditions, the same amount being given to each. The representative of the Liquozone people selected the twelve pigs for treatment. These animals were given Liquozone in 5 c.c. doses for three hours. In twenty-four hours all pigs were dead—the treated and the untreated ones.

Second Anthrax Test.—Eight guinea-pigs were inoculated, under the same conditions, with a culture of anthrax sent by the Liquozone people. Four of these animals were treated for three hours with Liquozone as in the last experiment. These died also in from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, as did the remaining four.

Diphtheria Test.—Six guinea-pigs were inoculated with diphtheria bacilli, and treated with Liquozone. They all died in from forty-eight to seventy-two hours. Two out of three controls (*i.e.*, untreated guinea-pigs) remained alive after receiving the same amount of culture.

Tuberculosis Test.—Eight guinea-pigs were inoculated with tubercle bacilli. Four of these animals were treated for eight hours with 5 c.c. of a 20 per cent. solution of Liquozone. Four received no Liquozone. At the end of twenty-four days all the animals were killed.

Fairly developed tuberculosis was present in all.

To summarise, we would say that the Liquozone had absolutely no curative effect; but did, when given in pure form, lower the resistance of the animals, so that they died a little earlier than those not treated.

LEDERLE LABORATORIES,
BY ERNST J. LEDERLE.

481. Dr. Gradwohl, representing the Liquozone Company, stated that he was satisfied of the fairness of the tests. He further declared that in his opinion the tests had proved satisfactorily the total ineffectiveness of Liquozone as an internal germicide.

But these experiments show more than that. They show that in so far as Liquozone has any effect, it tends to lower the resistance of the body to an invading disease. That is, in the very germ diseases for which it is advocated, *Liquozone may decrease the chances of the patient's recovery with every dose that is swallowed; but certainly would not increase them.*

In its own field Liquozone is *sui generis*. On the ethical side, however, there are a few "internal germicides," and one of these comes in for mention here, not that it is in the least like Liquozone in its composition, but because by its monstrous claims it challenges comparison.

482. Since the announcement of this article, and before, *Collier's* has been in receipt of much virtuous indignation from a manufacturer of remedies which, he claims, Liquozone copies. Charles Marchand has been the most active enemy of the Douglas Smith product. He has attacked the makers in print, organised a society, and established a publication mainly devoted to their destruction, and circulated far and wide injurious literature (most of it true) about their product. Of the relative merits of Hydrozone, Glycozone (Marchand's products), and Liquozone, I know nothing; but I know that the Liquozone Company has never in its history put forth so shameful an advertisement as the one reproduced on this page, signed by Marchand, and printed in the *New Orleans States*, when the yellow fever scare was at its height.

And Hydrozone is an "ethical" remedy; its advertisements are to be found in reputable medical journals.

The same old Fake.

483. Partly by reason of Marchand's energy, no nostrum in the country has been so widely attacked as the Chicago product. Occasional deaths, attributed (in some cases unjustly) to its use, have been made the most of, and scores of analyses have been printed, so that in all parts of the country the true nature of the nostrum is beginning to be understood. The prominence of its advertising and the reckless breadth of its claims have made it a shining mark. North Dakota has forbidden its sale. San Francisco has decreed against it; so has Lexington, Kentucky; and there are signs that it will have a fight for its life soon in other cities. It is this looming danger that impelled Liquozone to an attempted reform last summer. Yet, in spite of the censorship of its legal lights, in spite of the revision of its literature by its scientific experts, in spite of its ingenious avoidance of specifically false claims in the advertising which is being scattered broadcast to-day, Liquozone is now what it was before its rehabilitation,—a fraud which owes its continued existence to the laxity of our public health methods, and the cynical tolerance of the national conscience.

Deaths

Deaths from Liquozone.

Lancet, 16th December, 1905, page 1798 :—

484. In Dr. Fred. J. Smith's experience within the last few months a case in point had occurred. Dr. Wynn Westcott asked him in September last to make a *post mortem* examination on two children who had died after taking Liquozone—a strong solution of sulphurous acid. At the necropsy he could find no possible or even probable cause of death, and had it not been known that repeated doses of simple irritant poisons might leave no traces in the alimentary canal beyond those attributable to mere *post mortem* changes, he would have been obliged to say that he could find nothing to account for death, had he not had the invaluable—nay, indispensable, if justice were to be done—support of the evidence of Mr. T. W. Morcom Harneis, who had attended the deceased children for some three or four days, with all the symptoms of irritant poisoning. It was on his evidence, combined with his own (Dr. Smith's), that a correct verdict was given, viz. "Poisoning from the effect of taking Liquozone in repeated doses."

Lancet, 1st July, 1905, page 38 :—

LIQUOZONE IN THE CORONER'S COURT.

485. On 26th June, Dr. W. Wynn Westcott concluded his inquiry into the deaths of Constance Adelaide Sheppard and Dorothy May Sheppard, who were alleged to have died from the effects of a patent medicine called "Liquozone." The proceedings at the opening of the inquiry were summarised in the *Lancet* of 10th June, 1905, p. 1594. At the adjourned inquiry Sir Thomas Stevenson gave the results of his analysis of Liquozone. The principal ingredients were: sulphur dioxide 0.269 per cent., and sulphuric acid 0.848 per cent. The preparation was practically a solution in water of sulphur dioxide which had been oxidised into sulphuric acid. Taken internally it would act as an irritant, and might cause vomiting in a child. Mr. A. J. Pepper said that in his opinion the symptoms were due to food poisoning, possibly watercress, and Dr. A. P. Luff also said that food poisoning was to blame. He did not think it was possible for Liquozone to have caused the deaths. The jury returned the following verdict: "Both the children died from exhaustion, after vomiting and diarrhoea, set up by taking Liquozone. They further wish to add their deep sympathy with the parents in the loss of their children. They further consider that some representation should be made to the proper authorities, in order that in future some investigation should be made as to the nature of these patent medicines before they are placed on the market." In the course of the case, Mr. Andrews, on behalf of the children's parents, asked Sir Thomas Stevenson, "Should I be exaggerating if I said that the pamphlet was nothing but lies?" to which Sir Thomas Stevenson replied "Not greatly. It has no foundation in fact."

Systematic Treachery.

Lancet, 7th October, 1905, page 1050 :—

THE BRITISH LIQUOZONE COMPANY and its methods.

486. We have before us a letter addressed by this concern to a druggist, which is typical of its methods, and we call attention to it, in the hope that if any are unscrupulous and foolish enough to fall in with the suggestions such as are made in it, their customers may recognise the methods employed, and may take steps accordingly. The letter is accompanied by a slip of pink paper, having an explanatory additional matter printed on one side of it, including a list of "germ diseases," in which are comprised varicocoele, dyspepsia, dandruff, "women's diseases," hay fever and piles, and on the other side ruled spaces for the names of the druggist's diseased customers to whose notice he is to introduce "Liquozone." On the receipt of the slip with the patient's name duly inscribed, the Liquozone Company proposes to forward an order to each sufferer, whereby he will obtain a free bottle of Liquozone from the druggist who has supplied his address and furnished particulars of his ailment to it. He will, however, only be informed that "a friend" who knows about Liquozone told the company that he, the patient, needed it. Another mode of doing business is explained, and commended to the druggist in the following paragraph, which we extract from the letter referred to:—"In a great many instances you can discern your customers' complaints by the nature of their purchases, and can suggest at that time that if they had not tried our preparation you will be pleased to add their name to the list for a bottle. By so doing you are enabled to extend a courtesy to your customers at our expense, which courtesy is reciprocated by a return to your store not only for Liquozone but for their other requirements also." (For Scott, Henderson, & Co.'s advertisement, see page 333.) These are the methods suggested by the Liquozone Company to those who have bottles of Liquozone still on hand, which have been sent them for free distribution, and which seem likely to remain on hand, owing to what the company calls "our cessation of advertising preceding our autumn campaign." The suggestion is not a new one, but has, we believe, been frequently made in *Truth* with regard to touting circulars, that the enclosure of offending matter in an envelope and its return unstamped to the sender is perhaps the best method of getting rid of it.

Liquozone.

487. Analysis of the North Dakota Agricultural College, quoted by Dr. Potter (*Mat. Med.*, X, 866) :—

One sample was found to contain a total acidity of 1.34 per cent., of which 1.18 per cent. was in the form of sulphuric and sulphurous acid. Other samples have shown an acid content as high as 1.73 per cent., indicating that the product is not by any means uniform in its composition.

488. Seventeen and one-third parts of sulphur acids in one thousand of solution is an acidity that would explain the deaths of the two sisters very readily. After the injuries and deaths caused by this despicable fraud of sulphuric acid and water, and

and all the exposures in public prints of the trickery and lies of the man **Powley**, alias "**Professor Pauli**, the great German chemist, who learned how to liquefy oxygen," the fraud is being revived. In pursuit of these studies, he is said to have discovered Liquozone, "which is liquefied ozone." Powley was a maker and repairer of organs in Toronto, Canada—not human organs, but just wooden wind-organs, and pianos—which is a hard row to hoe, so to speak, and the money harder to collect.

489. But Professor Pauli is once more plain Mr. Powley, having coined money out of sulphuric acid and water beyond the Johnsonian dreams of avarice. In guile Dr. Johnson was as the children and knew nothing of twentieth century cupidity. Your Excellency will perceive that a 6s. bottle cannot contain one pennyworth of the acidulated water at cost price. A dozen such bottles would not contain one pennyworth of the diluted acid. Its claim to be a "tonic germicide"

The British Liquozone Co. Ltd., 60 Wilson-street, Finsbury-square, London, E.C., are taking steps to push their products on the Australian market. In addition to Liquozone itself, the lines include antiseptic cream, shaving soap in sticks and bars, toilet antiseptic soap, laxatives and ointment. All bear the word "Liquozone," and are attractively put up. They are on the P.A.T.A. list of New South Wales, assuring to the vendor freedom from cutting. A guarantee plan has been arranged with the wholesale agents, Scott, Henderson & Co., 6-8 Loftus-street, Sydney. *CHEMIST & DRUGGIST. 1 JAN. 1907.*

has been shown herein to be a flagrant and fraudulent lie. Yet here in Australia, in January, 1907, we see that a fresh start is being made to dose our children with this lethal drug—unchecked, untested, uncontrolled in any way. Most respectable trade papers advertise it, and furnish editorial notices to help it along, whilst most respectable mercantile firms are ready and anxious to push it. As a matter of course, it belongs to the P.A.T.A. (Proprietary Articles Trade Association), and, with the other nostrum-vendors constituting that body, is under the special patronage and protection of the London Chamber of Commerce. How pleasant it would be to see Chambers of Commerce extend their patronage and protection to the interests and lives of little British children, and of their innocent and ignorant mothers, over against their plunderers! There has been no lack of suggestion thereto, but there is no money in it.

490.

Weldon's Ladies' Journal

xvii

Judge

Liquozone by What It Does. The First Bottle Is Free.

It is not our practice to publish testimonials on Liquozone. We prefer to give the first bottle, and let the product itself prove its power. A simple test will do more to convince you than any argument or claims. We ask you to learn, at our expense, what this wonderful product means to you.

If you are ill, use Liquozone to get well, as millions have done. Learn what it does that other remedies have not accomplished. If you are well, use it to keep well, to ward off germ attacks and as a tonic.

What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest standing. The object is so to fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying: yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the British rights of Liquozone after thousands of tests had been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered

to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. Over £200,000 have been spent to announce and fulfil this offer. The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. To-day there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, who tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is still published. In late years, science has traced numbers of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sufferers—at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

Anthrax	Fever—Gall Stones
Abscess—Abscess	Gut—Gout
Brucellosis	Hay Fever
Blood Poison	Indigestion
Bowel Trouble	Malaria—Neuritis
Coughs—Colds	Pills—Quinsy
Consumption	Rheumatism
Contagious Diseases	Scrofula
Cancer—Catarrh	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhoea	Tuberculosis
Dyspepsia—Dandruff	Tumours—Ulcers
Eczema—Erysipelas	Throat Troubles

Also most forms of the following:—
Kidney Trouble, Liver Trouble, Stomach Trouble, Fever, inflammation or catarrh—urepore or poisoned blood—usually indicate a germ attack.
In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing remarkable results.

A 2s. 3d. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then post you an order on a local chemist for a 2s. 3d. bottle, which he will give you, on our account, to try. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 1/11, 2/3 and 4/6.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

Fill out the blank and post it in a sealed envelope to the British Liquozone Co., Ltd., 60, Wilson Street, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.

My disease is _____
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me with a 2/3 bottle free, I will take it.
Name _____
Street _____
489 Town _____ Co _____
Note that this offer applies to new users only.

Any disease or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

Injury to Health and Morals.—Insanity and Death from Causes C, D, and E.

491. There is not evidence that the so-called aphrodisiacs are much sold or used. There are recorded cases of injury and death, but the subject will not be entered upon in this Report, as being of questionable interest, and it is certainly overshadowed by the importance of other causes. Alcoholism and the use of neurotics and heart-depressants (as shown by the Chicago experience) may tend to debauchery in a worse degree than will ensue upon the administration of drugs directly designed for that purpose.

492. The subject of injury to health and morals, insanity and death, from the wide-spread use of preparations intended to prevent conception, and to induce abortion, has been dealt with in an elaborate and painstaking manner by the New South Wales Royal Commission upon the Decline of the Birth-rate.

The crime of induced abortion demands, however, in this present Report, further attention, which has already been given in the preceding pages.

493. The remaining division (E) is too revolting to elucidate at all. Beyond the Minister and officials of the Department of Customs there is no occasion for anyone in the Commonwealth to be even aware of the existence of such abominations, which are exclusively of foreign origin. I related the following officially to the Collector of Customs of the Port of New York in the presence of the Treasurer of the United States, of General Clarkson (Chief Landing Surveyor), and other gentlemen, at the Custom House. I told him, in pursuance of my duty, that at a sitting of the Sydney Royal Commission, a surgeon of twenty-five years' practice, who had been through two military campaigns, upon examining samples of these horrors as seized by the Australian Customs, stated that he was unaware of the existence of such things. The President of the Commission, a medical practitioner, member of Parliament, and of wide mercantile experience, had also been unaware, as, of course, had others. It was brought to the knowledge of the Commission that the things had been imported by two firms, both of them prominent commercial concerns in a large way of business in Australia. I did not, for reasons of common decency, particularise the objects, but the Collector understood and said, "We know those things well. They give us more trouble than anything else to discover, and when we do find them, they go straight into our crematorium (a furnace at the Appraiser's warehouse kept for that and like purposes). Don't they, General?" The Chief Landing Surveyor assented with every appearance of satisfaction at this power of summary treatment. To my remark that the source of these objects seemed from our information to be invariably Paris, the Collector added "Yes, we find that also, and they (meaning the makers and exporters) are perfectly Satanic in their productions." I was informed in Washington that great trouble had been experienced some years before in various parts of the United States in chasing up and seizing such imports, whose sale was pushed by means of travelling agents as are other clandestine articles. Power is however retained, as was before remarked, by the Postal Department to refuse carriage by the mails. That power would be of more effect in Australia because the express companies are not so developed as in the United States, where they may, and no doubt do, carry and deliver many forbidden things. Every trick is played, some with remarkable cunning, to deceive and bamboozle the officials, but against that must be allowed the advantage that the Department has generally, not always, in tracing evils to their source and then stopping them. I respectfully suggest that to import, manufacture, sell, offer for sale, or give away, or to knowingly retain in possession the articles herein indicated, should be made by statute a felony. Further, that the articles be specifically prohibited, so that an attempt to import them would constitute the offence of smuggling. Experience has shown that the articles are dealt in, when at all, by those importing and selling drugs for illicit practices. Upon inquiry I have been informed and verily believe that the same is true in England. In company with an official of the British Pharmaceutical Society I have visited many so-called chemists' shops kept by (I was told) unqualified persons. Here were displayed for sale multifarious drugs, preparations and articles for procuring abortion, together with preventives. There is reason to suspect that such persons also traffic in the articles under the heading (E).

495. This advertisement is published all the year round, and year after year. Books describing every kind of blackguardism, depravity, obscenity, and unnatural vice.

FRENCH ART STUDIES. 500 Prints, 15 3d dozen.
CLIFFY FORTUNE TELLING CARDS—LOVE,
BUSINESS, FORTUNES, etc., each with full directions.
Is posted. 400 SONGS AND BALLADS ON REEL OR
HOW TO IMPROVISE. Is METAL-WORKING FOR AMATEURS.
TRUSS, SAMUELSON, BRAZING, GAS-FITTING, ETC. Is 3d.
post. HOW TO PLAY BILLIARDS, illustrated, is 3d.
THAT KANGAROO GHOSTFACE Is; post. IS 2d. CAMELUS, Is
post. HOW TO VAMP ON PIANO, Is. PIANO TUNING AND
REPAIRING, Is 3d. MODERN ENGRAVER, Is. HOW TO
CARD GAMES (Rules for all Games), Is. BOOK OF
100 GAMES, Is. MAN FROM SHOOT RIVER, Is 6d.
FUGIOY KENNEDY, Is posted. PARROT MOUNT, Is
posted. EVERY MAN HIS OWN BARBER, Is. EVERY
MAN HIS OWN CARPENTER, Is 3d. READ! REMEMBER!
AND LEARN! CALCULATOR, Is. ALPHABETIC BOOKING,
TO HAVE, Is posted. STITCHERS AND TAILORS, Being
SEVEN NEW MADE EASY, Is posted. KELLY GRASS or
BATHAMANS, illustrations and portraits, Is; post.
IS 3d. ELECTRICITY MADE SIMPLE (Covers 48

Plata. 38 Chromos. 400 Illustrations. 1248 Pages.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Complete, unabridged, alphabet covered edition of this great work. It will be posted to ANY address for SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

SELF INSTRUCTOR - EVERY MAN HIS OWN SCHOOLMASTER. Is posted. CARRIER MAN'S HANDBOOK, is 34. MAC PACEY'S PHYSICAL TRAINING, IS ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, 2d ed. ON OUR NEW SCIENTIFIC, ON 61. LANG COMPANY, IS 64. FRENCH SELF GUIDE, 58 ed. IS 51. WAGONER'S ENGINE DRIVER'S GUIDE, 58 ed. IS 51. VEHICLE OPERATOR'S HANDBOOK, AND MANY DISREGARD. FRENCH SELF INSTRUCTOR, IS 51. NIGHT, IS 51. WOMEN'S SUCCESS, IS 51. GAY TYPE IN MEASURE, IS posted.

**No Matter what Book you
want I've got it.**

Don't be fooled into paying more.
Compare my prices with others and
save your cash. *Est. 1911*

SIR ROBERT BEAR, Cheap Book Depot—
16 Park Street, Sydney (ONLY).

HOME CYCLOPEDIA

THE POPULAR "PLAIN HOME TALK,"
By DA. E. B. FOOTE.

Plata. 38 Chromos. 400 Illustrations. 1248 Pages.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Complete, unabridged, alphabet covered edition of this great work. It will be posted to ANY address for SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

SELF INSTRUCTOR - EVERY MAN HIS OWN SCHOOLMASTER. Is posted. CARRIER MAN'S HANDBOOK, is 34. MAC PACEY'S PHYSICAL TRAINING, IS ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, 2d ed. ON OUR NEW SCIENTIFIC, ON 61. LANG COMPANY, IS 64. FRENCH SELF GUIDE, 58 ed. IS 51. WAGONER'S ENGINE DRIVER'S GUIDE, 58 ed. IS 51. VEHICLE OPERATOR'S HANDBOOK, AND MANY DISSEMINATED. IS 51. WOMEN'S SUCCESSION, IS 51. TYPE IN MECHANICS, IS POSTED.

No Matter what Book you want I've got it.

Don't be fooled into paying more.
Compare my prices with others and
save your cash. *Est. 1911*

SIR ROBERT BEAR, Cheap Book Depot—
16 Park Street, Sydney (ONLY).

ONLY A SMALL IDEA OF MY STOCK CAN
BE GOT FROM THIS ADVT

Write for my
Big Illustrated Catalogue
Sent Anywhere for the Asking.

REMIT IN STAMPS, MONEY ORDER, OR
POSTAL NOTE OF ANY COUNTRY.
ORDERS SENT BY RETURN POST. NO DUTY.
ANY BOOK ADVERTISED ELSEWHERE SENT.

How to Make Up, Illustrated Guide to the Stage, 15
 12 posted. **New Tricks with Cards,** 15. **SAPPHO, genuine,**
 12. **Old Bush Songs,** 15 3d post. **Dr. Milnes's Mi-**
nister's Handbook, 92 practical illustrations, 2s 6d.
AIRBATHS, 2s 6d. **Clean DANCING MASK Easy,** 1s.
PRACTICAL PALMISTRY, IS. LOVE AND PARENTHOOD, 81.
SECRET HISTORY COURT OF ENGLAND, 15 2d post. **LOVE'S**
LETTER WRITER, 1s. **NEW BOOK OF DREAMS,** 1s
 12 posted. **ALL ABOUT INCUBATORS,** 1s 2d. **MORRIS'S**
PARLORATORY EXTENDED, Key to all Degrees, 120s
 12 posted. **THE NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY,** 8d
 12 posted. **TOXICOLOGY,** 7s 6d post. **VOLUNTARIAN REMEDIES,**
 12s. **INGERSOLL'S WAGES,** 5d. 2s. **HOW TO READ HEADS**
MORPHIC, 2s 6d posted. **WONDERFUL BUDGET SONG**
BOOK, over 200 latest songs, 1s 2d post. **WONDERFUL**
EXTENSIVE COURT OF LONDON SERIES, 2s each posted.
SAPPHO, IS. BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKERS AND SUGAR-
BOLENS ASSISTANT, 1s 3d. **THE WIFE'S HANDBOOK,**
 15 2d posted. **FRUITS OF PHOTOGRAPHY** 10 post. **HOW TO**
BEAT AND GAMBLE AND WIN, 1s post. **100 NEW**
RETORTATIONS AND REACTIONS, 1s 3d. **NEUROLOGICAL**
THE CURS, 1s 2d posted. **WEBSTER'S LABOR UN-**
ABRIDGED DICTIONARY, 1700 pages, 1000 illus., leather
 bound, my price, 12s post paid (why pay 3 and 4
 pounds). **BOOKSMAKING AND REPAIRING,** 1s 3d. **DRY-**
MONS AND ELECTRIC MOTORS, 1s 3d. **MOORE'S UNIVERSAL**
ASSISTANT AND COMPANION MACHINIC, 1016 pages, cloth
 bound, 10s 6d posted. **THE SCIENCE OF CHAIRBOYING,**
 1s post. **200 Old-Time Songs (words and music com-**
pleted), 1d posted. **THE AGE OF REASON,** by Taine,
 12 posted. **1s 2d. WHITE FOX CATALOGUE,** 2d. 12s.

vice, every filth and horror, disgusting pictures of perversion, instruments of crime, lust and treachery, are held for sale and sold at the above address. And if there be anything in the range of human knowledge that can further debase and betray, it can be procured. The law is indifferent. There is a similar concern in Melbourne, advertised in the same manner.

Sale of Poisons in London.

496. In order personally to test the actual working of the Poisons Act in London, and what kind of protection is afforded to the public, I visited many shops, more particularly in the parts of the city where the poorer inhabitants live. The test was quite superfluous, for the evidence of the laxity of British control is overwhelming. I gave any child that came handy a little money to buy for me baby-poisons, and sent him into one shop or another, taking by preference those I was informed by the officer of the Pharmaceutical Society were not duly qualified chemists. The poison was obtained as a matter of course; mixtures of opium and chloroform enough to kill many persons. One may purchase "penn'orth's of 'Mother's Friend' for a baby" or "for mother" by sending a phial with the penny. In one case the druggist sent back the little boy, who reported to me, "He doesn't sell penn'orths, sir, but he'll sell a shilling bottle." Another shop in a crowded street exhibited in the window almost exclusively abortifacient nostrums (without proprietary names, and therefore duty free), and quantities of the instruments commonly used for the same purpose. The use and intent are unmistakable, but there is no law which can restrain or punish such a sinner as in Germany. He can go on selling as long as he does not sell straight out and specifically for the criminal purpose. Even if he does, the chances of a conviction are so small that the attempt to convict would be waste of time. Surely it is a chaotic condition of law which would theoretically punish a man for selling that which it allows him openly to handle. In practice, therefore, punishment is a rare phenomenon.

Herbalists.

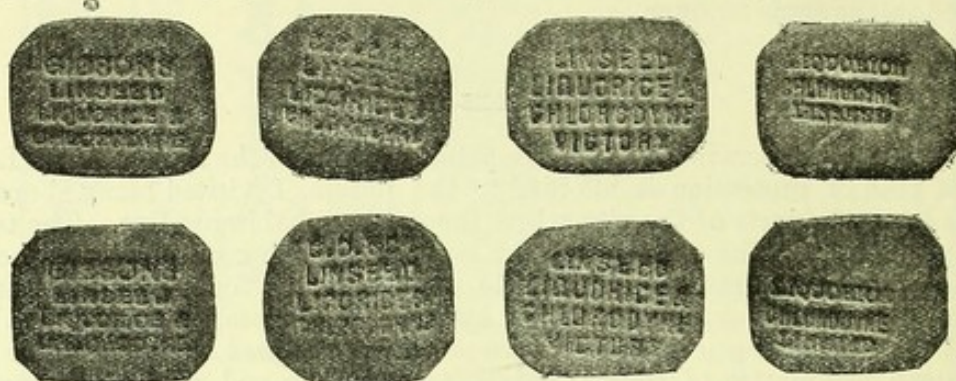
497. Generally what applies to England in relation to the almost uncontrolled sale of drugs applies equally to Australia. Many vegetable substances are violently poisonous, and the alkaloids or concentrations still more so. Of hyoscyamin or of scopolamin the maximum amount which any pharmacist in the German Empire may issue, and then only upon the prescription of a doctor, is 0.0005 gramme (say 0.0075 grain); but with us, when the confiding public follow advertisements and take "herbal" remedies, they may be taking metallic salts, as already shown herein, or may be incurring even greater risks by swallowing really "herbal" mixtures of which "the law" takes no cognizance. No check or control exists in our behoof, no inspection, no qualification, no interference at all, so long as the "herbalist" prescribes wholesale by advertisement, and does not deal out separate mixtures personally. He may do on the large scale what he must not do singly.

The Drug Habit in Children.

498. The physician of the "Port Jackson" mercantile training ship, Dr. Stanley Beale, informed me of a new vice which is affecting children in London. It is well known to the physicians of London Hospital. Confectioners sell chlorodyne lozenges which are strongly impregnated with the narcotic compound. These sweets contain about 3 minims of chloroform, besides the proportion of opium usual to chlorodyne. Dr. Beale says children buy them for the sake of the prompt intoxication, and having once acquired the taste will use no other sweet.

499. They are also sold in Australia in the various States. I purchased them at several sweet-shops, the proprietor of only one of the series visited saying that he had none, adding "we are not allowed to sell them." 2 oz. are sold for 3d., and contain twenty-four octagonal lozenges. Various names of makers and initials appear upon them, most being marked as below.

500. Thus for 3d. a child purchases 72 minims of chloroform, with what equivalent of morphine would depend upon the brand of chlorodyne employed. Collis Browne's contains 6 grains of morphine to the ounce.



501. I am not informed as to deaths from these confections, although from so wide and practically unrestricted sale they are quite sure to occur. In such cases, to quote **Dr. Fred. J. Smith**, "they would be invariably attributed to some other cause." It is needless to enlarge upon the inevitable injury that must follow the consumption of these poisonous sweets. The drugging of children during the first stages of pleurisy and pneumonia, whereby they would be further exposed to the conditions most favourable to the multiplication of the pneumococcus of **Fraenkel** (according to my reading of the Professor's observations), must be mischievous in all cases and fatal in some. Apart from all considerations that are called sentimental, which is a hateful word, these lives are of cash value to the Commonwealth and ought to be protected by rigorous measures. But it will cost money to do it. It will be seen from the letters of the secretary of the New South Wales Pharmacy Board that in 1889 there were a couple of prosecutions. That kind of thing is quite useless, and even unfair. The importer, who was present at the prosecution of the woman and spoke to Mr. Forster, said he had then to arrive two tanks (800 gallons) of these sweets in one shipment. He said he would sell no more, and perhaps his resolution was well kept. Perhaps not. But now they are both manufactured locally and imported. There is no reason why the woman who kept the sweet-shop should have been punished and the original vendor who helped to create the demand have escaped. He was in Court whilst the woman to whom he sold the "goods" took the punishment. The reason that others are not prosecuted is that the Pharmacy Board, in New South Wales at least, has no money and it is nobody else's business. If it were a case of sheep dying from scab, or vines from phylloxera, there would be very prompt and very proper measures to stop the evil and to prevent its recurrence. Seven years have elapsed, the sale is more extended, and it must be obvious to those who cater for narcotism that cocaine also readily forms a habit, and that if one importer can sell a couple of tons of intoxicating lozenges from one shipment there is considerable money in demoralising children; also, it is certain that this lucrative field for enterprise will not be neglected.

502.

Pharmaceutical Board of New South Wales,

7, Richmond-terrace, Domain, Sydney, 6 December, 1906.

Dear Sir,

Re linseed, liquorice, and chlorodyne lozenges I can give you the following information:—

The wholesale houses import these lozenges mainly from Gibsons, Manchester, and from Tarry. There are usually twelve to thirteen to the ounce. They sell the goods in the usual wholesale manner practically to any person who asks for them.

There are also several local manufacturers of these lozenges, and I understand Messrs. ———, and ———, and ———, are making them. The confectioners, I understand, mostly buy from the local manufacturer, whilst the chemist is usually supplied with the imported goods from the wholesale drug stores.

The *Sydney Morning Herald*, of 2nd September, 1899, gives the following report of two cases which the Pharmacy Board brought before the magistrate in Sydney:—

"At the Central Police Court yesterday Angus McLeod, inspector under the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, proceeded against ——— and ——— for having sold linseed, liquorice, and chlorodyne lozenges containing poison, to wit, chloroform, being a poison within the meaning of the Sale and Use of Poisons Act, 1876, without having received a certificate from the Pharmacy Board of New South

South Wales. Mr. Hamlet, Government Analyst, stated that the lozenges contain two-elevenths of a grain of chloroform each, or about 3 minims. He considered the lozenges were dangerous, as half a dozen might kill a child. Defendant stated that she was not aware that the lozenges contained chloroform. A fine of 20s. and costs was imposed. In the case of ———, who was proceeded against for a similar offence, a fine of 20s. and costs was also imposed."

I may add that I was in Court during the proceedings, and I know that the report is substantially correct.

A wholesale confectioner, who at that time had a shop and factory at the foot of ——— street, was in Court watching the case, and he told me when we left that Mrs. ——— had bought the lozenges from him, that he had another big lot coming out, but that he would stop the importation as he would not sell them any more.

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. FORSTER, Secretary.

Octavius C. Beale, Esq., Annandale.

503.

[Private.]

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales,

Dear Sir,

7, Richmond-terrace, Domain, Sydney, 6 December, 1906.

Referring to my to-day's letter *re* linseed, liquorice, and chlorodyne lozenges, I cannot agree with the statement that each of the lozenges contained two-elevenths of a grain, or about 3 minims, of chloroform. Or, if those lozenges which were analysed contained that dose, it must have been one of those incidents referred to on another occasion, namely, the stuff must have been badly mixed and a very large and undue proportion of the chloroform must have got into those special lozenges. Mr. Hamlet says that the maximum dose for an adult is 5 minims. Well, if a child got a few of the lozenges containing 3 minims each, the result would be fatal, as the child would get more than the maximum dose for an adult.

I wish also to say that I am told it will hardly be possible to get 3 minims of chloroform into such a small compass as a lozenge. It would be bound to evaporate very quickly if put in by itself, and if put in in the shape of chlorodyne the lozenge would not be able to contain sufficient chlorodyne.

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. FORSTER.

Octavius C. Beale, Esq., Annandale.

The Government of New South Wales have since analysed my purchases. In any case the lozenges are potent and highly intoxicating. The more serious phase of the iniquity is the morphine, which we have shown to have so strong an effect upon young children. Who shall say how often the suckling baby is given a "lolly" by the child in charge? And who cares?

The Great Drug Laboratories of America.

504. The owners of these, might with ample reason, claim to be the biggest packers of quack medicines in the world. Anything from homicide to humbug, with all between, is prepared and packed to order for the nostrum-vendors, whose business it is to buy the willing services of American, Canadian, English and Australasian newspapers to decoy victims. The Chicago meat-packers issued some disgusting and unwholesome foods, about which Anglo-Saxon nations were justly indignant. It does not however seem likely that any large number of persons were actually killed as a consequence of their manchesterism, though it were inky as the Irwell. Thousands may have been injured and hundreds may have died because of using their impure or poisonous foods. But the record of the wrongs and injuries and deaths caused by drugs packed in the great laboratories, and sold under fraudulent or deliberately homicidal intent by the nostrum-vendors, can never be estimated. It is worse by a thousand-fold than all that has come to light about Chicago. If the books of these drug-packers could be overhauled the revelation would startle Anglo-Saxon humanity, for happily the rest of mankind is not much affected.

THE NECESSITY OF STATE LEGISLATION.

The unquestioning supply of doubtful or toxic agents, in answer to the purchaser's ignorant demand, may be permissible under the laws of trade; but it is not responsive to any ethical principle.

The golden rule, which was, indeed, a projection upon centuries of time, is coming home to the business conscience of to-day. "Am I my brother's keeper?" is answered still, as it was in the childhood of the race: "The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground." And the metaphor is not forced. There is no more gross or criminal commercialism than that which trifles with human life or human health for gain. The manufacture and the exploitation of a patent medicine, for the cure of unknown ills, is an assault upon the purse of the public, if the remedy is harmless; and an assault upon the health of the purchaser if it is not. He who sells or directs the purchase of a possibly toxic agent, the innocent or dangerous quality of which is not known, is an accessory before the fact.

This

DIVISION IV.

INJURY AND DEATH TO ADULTS.

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the cases of injury and death to adults are caused by the same set of circumstances. The second is the fact that the majority of the cases of injury and death to adults are caused by the same set of circumstances. The third is the fact that the majority of the cases of injury and death to adults are caused by the same set of circumstances.

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the cases of injury and death to adults are caused by the same set of circumstances. The second is the fact that the majority of the cases of injury and death to adults are caused by the same set of circumstances. The third is the fact that the majority of the cases of injury and death to adults are caused by the same set of circumstances.

DIVISION IV.

INJURY AND DEATH TO ADULTS.

DIVISION IV.

INJURY AND DEATH TO ADULTS.

505. Under this heading it is not proposed to classify the drugs, for it will be seen that divisions unavoidably overlap. The baby-poison killed a young woman and, as the illustration showed, would kill an adult of any age; and so all round.

506. In choosing a form of classification, it becomes difficult to decide whether to divide the poisons themselves or to adopt the customary divisions of human life. The latter has been selected as the most convenient to the mind of the reader as he can form for himself more readily a synoptical view, or, as the Germans well express it, "eine zusammenstellende Uebersicht." He can most easily recall the dangers to which the foetus, the infant, the youth and maid, the man and woman, are exposed. Before proceeding thus far it should have become plain to the average layman that all of these are about equally ignorant or, if not, unable adequately to protect themselves. The average man or woman knows no more than the babe unborn what is dimethyl-methandiethyl-sulphone which is produced by the oxidation of ethyl mercaptan and acetone, not even when the symptoms are explained to him, which are—upon the best authority—"ischuria, oliguria, and hæmatoporphyrinuria, together with more serious symptoms of a cardio-depressant type." Persons, however, of ordinary education will be struck with the plain significance of the long word which indicates crimson blood in the water. To anyone not a pathologist—and still more to him—the suggestion will occur,—do these other synthetic drugs, poisons unknown to Nature, also attack and diminish the red blood-corpuscles as we have seen to be the case with acetanilid? One thing the greatest pathologist will acknowledge, that we know infinitesimally little of the colonies of minute organisms which carry on the functions of the body, what they are themselves, what they do, and how they do it; whilst his humility will be antithetic to the brazen confidence of the quack who, with his cure-all poisons, makes only too dead sure of his victims. The drug just spoken of,—sulphonal by its trade name,—is the cause of injury and death. It is new, widely used, its detailed effects little known. A sulphonal habit is often formed, for it is freely obtainable; and it is observable that those who drug themselves with poisons which directly affect the heart, brain, and circulation are tempted, even irresistibly impelled, to repeat the doses.

507. Sulphonal.—Largely employed as a hypnotic. May produce giddiness, ataxic disturbance of certain fine movements of the hand, and loss of motor power in the legs. Patients "unable to stand," "unable to stand or walk properly," "present the appearance of being drunk, tumbling and walking about unsteadily." In some cases a papular skin eruption. In one case death in forty hours after two 15-grain doses taken in an hour and a quarter. In another case patient took over an ounce. When seen was completely insensible, pupils normal and reacting to light, anesthesia especially of conjunctivæ, profuse perspiration, suppression of urine. Death suddenly on the fourth day. Murrell, p. 227.

508. The ordinary symptoms of "sulphonism" are noises in the ears, headache, vertigo, weakness, and incapacity for mental or physical work. Other symptoms noticed are ptosis, œdema of the eyelids, and cyanosis. When sulphonal is administered continuously for some weeks at a time the patient suffers from gastro-intestinal disturbances, vomiting and constipation, swelling of the joints, pain in the lower extremities, failure of co-ordination and diminution of the reflexes, with a scanty secretion of urine, which often presents a peculiar red colour.

Pharmaceutical Journal, p. 510, April 28th, 1906:—

SULPHONAL POISONING.

Lavinia Philips, wife of a brewer, took 30 grains, having used the drug for years. **Coroner said that deaths from sulphonal poisoning were increasing.**

509. It is hardly possible to arrange the poisons in order, for there is no recognised nomenclature which can be followed. Where cerebral neurotics end and cerebro-spinal neurotics begin may easily be a matter of dispute. In the present investigation and report no useful purpose can thereby be served. Hence it should be borne in mind that where the health and life of the adult are endangered by the use of a drug, the like injury generally, if not always, results to the infant. The cure-alls, of course, include both young and old, as any inspection of their advertisements will show.

"Collier's Magazine" on the Great American Fraud.

510. The fifth communication by Mr. Samuel Hopkins Adams, published in *Collier's Magazine* of 13th January, 1906, is instructive by reason of the *fac-similes* there given. The names of drugs which are also largely advertised and sold in Australia are stated. It is a question of finding money for advertising in some or all of many forms, in order successfully to introduce others into this country. It has already been shown that impudence and cash only are needed. It has nowhere been said that all are bad together; but what is to guide the sufferer in attempting to pick the good? The assertions are always bold, though sometimes in extravagance one exceeds his fellows. Very often one quack denounces the nostrums of the rest. Are we to believe him then, or when?

THE GREAT AMERICAN FRAUD.

(By Samuel Hopkins Adams, in *Collier's* for 13th January, 1906.)

V.—PREYING ON THE INCURABLES.

511. Incurable disease is one of the strongholds of the patent medicine business. The ideal patron, viewed in the light of profitable business, is the victim of some slow and wasting ailment in which recurrent hope inspires to repeated experiments with any "cure" that offers. In the columns of almost every newspaper you may find promises to cure consumption. Consumption is a disease absolutely incurable by any medicine, although an increasing percentage of consumptives are saved by open air, diet, and methodical living. This is thoroughly and definitely understood by all medical and scientific men. Nevertheless, there are in the patent medicine world a set of harpies who, for their own business interests, deliberately foster in the mind of the unfortunate sufferer from tuberculosis the belief that he can be saved by the use of some absolutely fraudulent nostrum. Many of these consumption cures contain drugs which hasten the progress of the disease, such as chloroform, opium, alcohol, and hasheesh. Others are comparatively harmless in themselves, but by their fervent promises of rescue they delude the sufferer into misplacing his reliance, and forfeiting his only chance by neglecting those rigidly careful habits of life which alone can conquer the "white plague." One and all, the men who advertise medicines to cure consumption deliberately traffic in human life.

512. Certain members of the Proprietary Association of America (the patent medicine "combine") with whom I have talked have urged upon me the claim that there are firms in the nostrum business that are above criticism, and have mentioned H. E. Bucklen & Co., of Chicago, who manufacture a certain salve. The Bucklen salve did not particularly interest me. But when I came to take up the subject of consumption cures, I ran unexpectedly upon an interesting trail. In the country and small city newspapers there is now being advertised lavishly "Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption." It is proclaimed to be the "Only Sure Cure for Consumption." Further announcement is made that "It strikes terror to the doctors." As it is a morphine and chloroform mixture, "Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption" is well calculated to strike terror to the doctors or to any other class or profession, except, perhaps, the undertakers. It is a pretty diabolical concoction to give to anyone, and particularly to a consumptive. The chloroform temporarily allays the cough, thereby checking Nature's effort to throw off the dead matter from the lungs. The opium drugs the patient into a deceived cheerfulness. The combination is admirably designed to shorten the life of any consumptive who takes it steadily. Of course, there is nothing on the label of the bottle to warn the purchaser. That would decrease the profits. The makers of this beneficent preparation are H. E. Bucklen & Co., of Chicago.

Chloroform and Prussic Acid.

513. Another "cure" which, for excellent reasons of its own, does not print its formula, is "Shiloh's Consumption Cure," made at Leroy, New York, by S. C. Wells & Co. Were it to publish abroad the fact that it contains, among other ingredients, chloroform and prussic acid, the public would probably exhibit some caution in taking it. Under our present lax system there is no warning on the bottle that the liquid contains one of the most deadly of poisons. The makers write me: "After you have taken the medicine for a while, if you are not firmly convinced that you are very much better, we want you to go to your druggist and get back all the money that you have paid for Shiloh." But, if I were a consumptive, after I had taken "Shiloh" for a while, I should be less interested in recovering my money than in getting back my wasted chance of life. Would S. C. Wells & Co. guarantee that?

514. Morphine is the important ingredient of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Nevertheless, the United States Post Office Department obligingly transmits me a dose of this poison through the mails from A. C. Meyer & Co., of Baltimore, the makers. The firm writes me, in response to my letter of inquiry:—

"We do not claim that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure an established case of consumption. If you have gotten this impression, you most likely have misunderstood what we claim. . . . We can, however, say that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has cured cases said to have been consumption in its earliest stages."

515. Quite conservative this. But A. C. Meyer & Co. evidently do not follow their own advertising very closely, for around my sample bottle (by courtesy of the Post Office Department) is a booklet, and from that booklet I quote:—

"There is no case of hoarseness, cough, asthma, bronchitis . . . or consumption that can not be cured speedily by the proper use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup."

516. If this is not a claim that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup "will cure an established case of consumption," what is it? The inference from Meyer & Co.'s cautious letter is that they realise their responsibility for a cruel and dangerous fraud, and are beginning to feel an uneasiness about it, which may be shame or may be only fear. One logical effect of permitting medicines containing a dangerous quantity of poison to be sold without the poison label is shown in the coroner's verdict herewith printed. In the account of the Keck baby's death from the Dr. Bull opium mixture, which the Cincinnati papers published, there was no mention of the name of the cough syrup. Asked about this, the newspapers gave various explanations. Two of them disclosed that they had no information on the point. This is contrary to the statement of the physician in the case, and implies a reportorial laxity which is difficult to credit. One ascribed the omission to a settled policy, and one to the fear of libel. When the coroner's verdict was given out, however, the name of the nostrum got into plain print. On the whole, the Cincinnati papers showed themselves gratifyingly independent.

517. Another case of poisoning from this same remedy occurred in Morocco, Indiana, the victim being a two-year-old child. The doctor reports:—

"In an hour, when first seen, symptoms of opium poisoning were present. In about twelve hours the child had several convulsions, and spasms followed for another twelve hours at intervals. It then sank into a coma, and died in the seventy-two hours with cardiac failure. The case was clearly one of death from overdose of the remedy."

The baby had swallowed a large amount of the "medicine" from a bottle left within its reach. Had the bottle been properly labelled with skull and cross-bones, the mother would probably not have let it lie about.

518. Caution seems to have become a suddenly acquired policy of this class of medicines, in so far as their correspondence goes. Unfortunately, it does not extend to their advertising. The result is a rather painful discrepancy. G. G. Green runs hotels in California, and manufactures quack medicines in Woodbury, New Jersey, one of these being "Boschee's German Syrup," a "consumption cure." Mr. Green writes me (per rubber stamp):—

"Consumption can sometimes be cured, but not always. Some cases are beyond cure. However, we suggest that you secure a trial bottle of German Syrup for 25 cents," &c.

519. On the bottle I read: "Certain cure for all diseases of the throat and lungs." Consumption is a disease of the lungs; sometimes of the throat. If it "can sometimes be cured, but not always," then the German Syrup is not a "certain cure for all diseases of the throat and lungs," and somebody, as the ill-fated Reingelder put it, "haf lied in brint" on Mr. Green's bottle, which must be very painful to Mr. Green. Mr. Green's remedy contains morphine and some hydrocyanic acid. Therefore, consumption will be much less often curable where Boschee's German Syrup is used than where it is not.

Absolutely False Claims.

520. A curious mixture of the cautious, semi-ethical method and the blatant claim-all patent medicine is offered in the Ozomulsion Company. Ozomulsion does not, like the "cures" mentioned above, contain active poisons. It is one of the numerous cod-liver-oil preparations, and its advertising, in the medical journals at first, and now in the lay Press, is that of a cure for consumption. I visited the offices of the Ozomulsion Company recently, and found them duly furnished with a regular physician, who was employed, so he informed me, in a purely ethical capacity. There was also present during the interview the president of the Ozomulsion Company, Mr. A. Frank Richardson, former advertising agent, former deviser of the advertising of Swamp Root, former proprietor of Kranitonic, and present proprietor of Slocum's Consumption Cure, which is the "wicked partner" of Ozomulsion. For convenience, I will put the conversation in court report form, and, indeed, it partook somewhat of the nature of a cross-examination:—

Q. Dr. Smith, will Ozomulsion cure consumption?

A. Ozomulsion builds up the tissues, imparts vigour, aids the natural resistance of the body, &c. (Goes into a long exploitation in the manner and style made familiar by patent medicine pamphlets.)

Q. But will it cure consumption?

A. Well, without saying that it is a specific, &c. (Passes to an instructive, entertaining, and valuable disquisition on the symptoms and nature of tuberculosis.)

Q. Yes, but will Ozomulsion cure consumption?

A. We don't claim that it will cure consumption.

Q. Does not this advertisement state that Ozomulsion will cure consumption? (Showing advertisement.)

A. It seems to.

Q. Will Ozomulsion cure consumption?

A. In the early stages of the disease—

Q. (interrupting.) Does the advertisement make any qualifications as to the stage of the disease?

A. Not that I can find.

Q. Have you ever seen that advertisement before?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Who wrote it?

A. (by President Richardson.) I done that ad. myself.

Q. Mr. Richardson, will Ozomulsion cure consumption?

A. Sure; we got testimonials to prove it.

Q. Have you ever investigated any of these testimonials?

A. No.

Q. (to Dr. Smith.) Dr. Smith, in view of the direct statement of your advertising, do you believe that Ozomulsion will cure consumption?

A. Well, I believe in a great many cases it will

Health for Five Dollars.

521. That is as far as Dr. Smith would go. I wonder what he would have said as to the Dr. T. A. Slocum side of the business. Dr. Slocum puts out a "Special Cure Offer" that will snatch you from the jaws of death, on the blanket plan, for \$5, and guarantees the cure (or more medicine) for \$10. His scheme is so noble and broad-minded that I cannot refrain from detailing it. For \$5 you get:—1 large bottle of Psychine; 1 large bottle of Ozomulsion; 1 large bottle of Coltsfoote Expectoant; 1 large tube of Ozojell; 3 boxes of Lazy Liver Pills; 3 Hot X-Ray Porous Plasters, "which," says the certificate, "will in a majority of cases effect a permanent cure of the malady from which the invalid is now suffering." Whatever ails you—that's what Dr. T. A. Slocum cures. For \$10 you get almost twice the amount, plus the guarantee. Surely, there is little left on earth, unless Dr. Slocum should issue a \$15 offer, to include funeral expenses and a tombstone.

522. The Slocum Consumption Cure proper consists of a gay-hued substance known as "Psychine." Psychine is about 16 per cent. alcohol, and has a dash of strychnine, to give the patient his money's worth. Its alluring colour is derived from cochineal. It is "an infallible and unfailing remedy for consumption." Ozomulsion is also a sure cure, if the literature is to be believed. To cure one's self twice of the same disease savours of reckless extravagance, but as "a perfect and permanent cure will be the inevitable consequence," perhaps it's worth the money. It would not do to charge Dr. T. A. Slocum with fraud, because he is, I suppose, as dead as Lydia E. Pinkham; but Mr. A. Frank Richardson is very much alive, and I trust it will be no surprise to him to see here stated that his Ozomulsion makes claims that it cannot support, that his Psychine is considerably worse, that his special cure offer is a bit of shameless quackery, and that his whole Slocum Consumption Cure is a fake and a fraud so ludicrous that its continued existence is a brilliant commentary upon human credulousness.

523. Since the early sixties, and perhaps before, there has constantly been in the public prints one or another benefactor of the human race who wishes to bestow upon suffering mankind, free of charge, a remedy which has snatched him from the brink of the grave. Such a one is Mr. W. A. Noyes, of Rochester, New York. To anyone who writes him he sends gratis a prescription which will surely cure consumption. But take this prescription to your druggist and you will fail to get it filled, for the simple reason that the ingenious Mr. Noyes has employed a pharmaceutical nomenclature peculiarly his own. If you wish to try the "Cannabis Sativa Remedy" (which is a mixture of hasheesh and other drugs), you must purchase it direct from the advertiser, at a price which assures him an abnormal profit. As Mr. Noyes writes me proposing to give special treatment for my (supposed) case, depending upon a diagnosis of sixty-seven questions, I fail to see why he is not liable for practising medicine without a license.

Piso Grows Cautious.

524. Piso's Consumption Cure, extensively advertised a year or two ago, is apparently withdrawing from the field, so far as consumption goes, and the Piso people are now more modestly promising to cure coughs and colds. Old analyses give as the contents of Piso's Cure for Consumption, alcohol, chloroform, opium, and cannabis indica (hasheesh). In reply to an inquiry as to whether their remedy contains morphine and cannabis indica, the Piso Company replies: "Since the year 1872 Piso's Cure has contained no morphine or anything derived from opium." The question as to cannabis indica is not answered. Analysis shows that the "cure" contains chloroform, alcohol, and apparently cannabis indica. It is, therefore, another of the remedies which cannot possibly cure consumption, but, on the contrary, tend by their poisonous and debilitating drugs to undermine the victim's stamina.

525. Peruna, Liquozone, Duffy's Malt Whiskey, Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and the other "blanket" cures include tuberculosis in their lists, claiming great numbers of well-authenticated cures. From the imposing book published by the R. V. Pierce Company of Buffalo, I took a number of testimonials for investigations; not a large number, for I found the consumption testimonial rather scarce. From fifteen letters I got results in nine cases. Seven of the letters were returned to me marked "unclaimed," of which one was marked "Name not in the directory," another "No such post-office in the State," and a third, "Deceased." The eighth man wrote that the Golden Medical Discovery had cured his cough and blood-spitting, adding: "It is the best lung medican I ever used for lung trouble." The last man said he took twenty-five bottles and was cured! Two out of nine seems to me a suspiciously small percentage of traceable recoveries. Much stress has been laid by the Proprietary Association of America through its Press committee upon the suit brought by R. V. Pierce against the *Ladies' Home Journal*, the implication being (although the suit has not yet been tried) that a reckless libeller of a noble and worthy business has been suitably punished. In the full appreciation of Dr. Pierce's attitude in the matter of libel, I wish to state that, in so far as its claim of curing consumption is concerned, his Golden Medical Discovery is an unqualified fraud.

526. One might suppose that the quacks would stop short of trying to deceive the medical profession in this matter, yet the "consumption cure" may be found disporting itself in the pages of the medical journals. For instance, I find this advertisement in several professional magazines:—"McArthur's Syrup of Hypophosphites has proved itself, time and time again, to be positively beneficial in this condition (tuberculosis) in the hands of prominent observers, clinicians, and, what is more, practising physicians, hundreds of whom have written their admiring encomiums in its behalf, and it is the enthusiastic conviction of many that its effect is truly specific." Which, translated into lay terms, means that the syrup will cure consumption. I find also in the medical Press "a sure cure for dropsy," fortified with a picture worthy of Swamp Root or Lydia Pinkham. Both of these are frauds in attempting to foster the idea that they will cure the diseases, and they are none the less fraudulent for being advertised to the medical profession instead of to the laity.

527. Is there, then, no legitimate advertising of preparations useful in diseases such as tuberculosis? Very little, and that little mostly in the medical journals, exploiting products which tend to build up and strengthen the patient. There has recently appeared, however, one advertisement in the lay Press which seems to me a legitimate attempt to push a nostrum. It is reproduced at the beginning of this article. Notice, first, the frank statement that there is no specific for consumption; second, that there is no attempt

to deceive the public into the belief that the emulsion will be helpful in all cases. Whether or not Scott's Emulsion is superior to other cod-liver oils is beside the present question. If all patent medicine "copy" were written in the same spirit of honesty as this, I should have been able to omit from this series all consideration of fraud, and devote my entire attention to the far less involved and difficult matter of poison. Unhappily, all of the Scott's Emulsion advertising is not up to this standard. In another newspaper I have seen an excerpt in which the Scott and Bowne Company come perilously near making, if they do not actually make, the claim that their emulsion is a cure, and furthermore make themselves ridiculous by challenging comparison with another emulsion, suggesting a chemical test, and offering, if their nostrum comes out second best, to give to the institution making the experiment a supply of their oil, free, for a year. This is like the German druggist who invented a heart-cure, and offered two cases to anyone who could prove that it was injurious!

528. Consumption is not the only incurable disease in which there are good pickings for the birds of prey. In a recent issue of the New York *Sunday American Journal* I find three cancer cures, one dropsy cure, one "heart-disease soon cured," three epilepsy cures, and a "case of paralysis cured." Cancer yields to but one agency—the knife. Epilepsy is either the result of pressure on the brain or some obscure cerebral disease; medicine can never cure it. Heart disease is of many kinds, and a drug that may be helpful in relieving symptoms in one case might be fatal in another. The same is true of dropsy. Medical science knows no "cure" for paralysis. As space lacks to consider individually the nature of each nostrum separately, I list briefly, for the protection of those who read, a number of the more conspicuous swindles of this kind now being foisted upon the public:—Rupert Wells' Radiatized Fluid, for cancer; Miles' Heart Disease Cure; Miles' Grand Dropsy Cure; Dr. Tucker's Epilepsy Cure; Dr. Grant's Epilepsy Cure; W. H. May's Epilepsy Cure; Dr. Kline's Epilepsy Cure; Dr. W. O. Bye's Cancer Cure; Mason's Cancer Cure; Dr. Williams's Pink Pills for Pale People, which are advertised to cure paralysis, and are a compound of green vitriol, starch, and sugar.

Purchasers of these nostrums not only waste their money, but in many cases they throw away their only chance by delaying proper treatment until it is too late.

529. Properly, a "cure" known as Bioplasm belongs in this list, but so ingenious are its methods that it deserves some special attention. In some of the New York papers a brief advertisement reading as follows occupies a conspicuous position:—

"After suffering for ten years the torture that only an ataxic can know, Mr. E. P. Burnham, of Delmar, New York, has been relieved of all pain and restored to health and strength, and the ability to resume his usual pursuits, by an easily obtained and inexpensive treatment which any druggist can furnish. To any fellow-sufferer who mails him a self-addressed envelope, Mr. Burnham sends free this prescription which cured him."—*Adv.*

530. Now, people who give away something for nothing, and spend money advertising for a chance to do it, are as rare in the patent medicine business as out of it, and Delmar, New York, is not included in any map of Altruria that I have learned of. E. P. Burnham, therefore, seemed worth writing to. The answer came back promptly, enclosing the prescription and explaining the advertiser's purpose:—

"My only motive in the notice which caught your attention is to help other sufferers. You owe me nothing. I have nothing to sell. When you are benefited, however, if you feel disposed and able to send me a contribution to assist me in making this great boon to our fellow-sufferers better known, it will be thankfully received and used for that purpose."

531. I fear that Mr. Burnham does not make much money out of grateful correspondents who were cured of locomotor ataxia by his prescription, because locomotor ataxia is absolutely and hopelessly incurable. Where Mr. Burnham gets his reward, I fancy, is from the Bioplasm Company, of 100, William-street, New York, whose patent medicine he prescribed for me. I should like to believe that his "only motive is to help other sufferers," but as I find, on investigation, that the advertising agents who handle the "Burnham" account are the Bioplasm Company's agents, I am regretfully compelled to believe that Mr. Burnham, instead of being of the tribe of the Good Samaritan, is probably an immediate relative of Ananias. The Bioplasm Company also proposes to cure consumption, and is worthy of a conspicuous place in the Fraud's Gallery of nostrums.

532. Even the skin of the Ethiop is not exempt from the attention of the quacks. A coloured correspondent writes, asking that I "give a paragraph to these frauds who cater to the vanity of those of my race who insult their Creator in attempting to change their colour and hair," and encloses a typical advertisement of "Lustorone," which "straightens kinky, nappy, curly hair," and of "Lustorone Face-Bleach," which "whitens the darkest skin" and will "bring the skin to any desired shade or colour." Nothing could better illustrate to what ridiculous lengths the nostrum fraud will go. Of course, the Lustorone business is fraudulent. Some time since a Virginia concern, which advertised to turn negroes white, was suppressed by the Post Office Department, which might well turn its attention to Lustorone Face-Bleach.

533. There are being exploited in this country to-day more than one hundred cures for diseases that are absolutely beyond the reach of drugs. They are owned by men who know them to be swindles, and who in private conversation will almost always evade the direct statement that their nostrums will "cure" consumption, epilepsy, heart disease, and ailments of that nature. Many of them "guarantee" their remedies. They will return your money if you are not satisfied. And they can afford to. They take the lightest of risks. The real risk is all on the other side. It is their few pennies per bottle against your life. Were the facile patter by which they lure to the bargain a menace to the pocket-book alone, one might regard them only as ordinary followers of light finance, might imagine them filching their gain with the confidential, half-braven, half-ashamed leer of the thimblerrigger. But the matter goes further and deeper. Every man who trades in this market, whether he pockets the profits of the maker, the purveyor, or the advertiser, takes toll of blood. He may not deceive himself here, for here the patent medicine business is nakedest, most cold-hearted. Relentless greed sets the trap, and death is partner in the enterprise.

Injury and Death from Hypnotics.

Taylor, II,
602.

534. Hypnotics and Analgesics.—It would be a large task to compile a complete list of these, and would serve no useful purpose. The reader may consult the "Extra Pharm.," 1904. Modern organic chemistry is continually adding to the list, and the list of to-day differs from that of yesterday and to-morrow only by the weird names that are found for it. These substances as a body, however, constitute a very grave danger to public health, and the death roll from them grows ominously longer every year. Fatal and other cases of poisoning will be noted of:—

Alcohol (including ether and fusel oil and paraldehyde).	Acetanilide or antifebrin.
Chloral hydrate and chloralose.	Exalgin.
Trional.	Antipyrin.
Thalline.	Phenacetin.
Bromoform.	Veronal.

Amongst the last six or seven of these agents there is considerable likeness in the method of the production of symptoms in this respect, viz., that they do not answer to the postulate stated above for safety; they affect rather the heart, its peripheral nerves or its centre, only too easily. We are at present too little acquainted with our heat-regulating mechanisms to be able to throw antipyretics of doubtful qualities amongst them without very serious risk of catastrophe.

535. The drugs which come properly under this heading, as chloral-hydrate, chloralose, sulphonal, veronal, trional, thalline, are extensively used in the secret preparations commonly sold in the United States, Great Britain, and Australia. If any of them are only occasionally employed, there is no reason why purveyors should consider themselves restrained. The choice is wide, and must always increase, for heart and brain poisons constitute an extremely profitable and important department of commerce. The dangers are many, and cases of injury and death are given by the authorities already quoted (Taylor, Murrell, Stevenson, Dwight).

536. Taylor says (Vol. II, p. 622) cases of accidental poisoning by overdoses of chloral are very common. In the great majority of cases the only symptom is a quiet sleep, which gradually deepens into coma and death. A lady took six doses of 30 grains each. She fell into a sound sleep. Every attempt failed to arouse her, and she slept into death. The principal *post mortem* appearance was great congestion of the cerebral vessels (*Med. Times and Gaz.*, 1871, I, p. 132).

537. In these, the fatal dose is rarely known. The usual symptoms are profound sleep, passing into coma. Breathing becomes gradually slower, till in the end it entirely ceases. The pulse becomes rapid, irregular, and weak. There is complete loss of sensation, with great muscular prostration, the temperature falls much below the normal, and the patient often sweats profusely. It is probable that death usually takes place from paralysis of the heart.

538. Sir Thomas Stevenson met with a case in which a young man barely survived a dose of 70 grains ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz.). He became idiotic, and never entirely recovered. There are numerous recorded cases almost always proceeding from self-dosing. It is a merciful form of suicide, the patient passing from sleep into death.—(F. J. Smith, Taylor, II, 621).

539. Amongst a nation who have adopted the rule, or have formed a mere habit of "leaving things to the free play of natural forces" (in so far as the human race is concerned as contra-distinguished from the useful domestic animals), it is regrettable that forms of extravagant cruelty are chosen for homicide. At least it could be no "interference with personal liberty" to inculcate mercy in the last act, for the choice of poisons freely sold is wide.

Murrell
105.

540. Chloral—Chloral Hydrate—How taken.—Popular sedative and narcotic. Taken by all classes of society to induce sleep and as a "restorative." Deaths by injudicious use very frequent. Not uncommonly used for suicidal purposes. Strength of syrup: 10 grains in the drachm. Syrup sold under guise of a patent medicine without restriction. If given rapidly, accumulates and finally kills, possibly by a sudden paralysis of the heart. Twenty grains is the highest safe dose of chloral, and this should not be repeated oftener than once an hour, and after 60 grains have been taken, not for some hours except in urgent cases.

Symptoms: Deep sleep, loss of muscular power, diminished or abolished reflex action and sensibility. Face livid and bloated, sometimes flushed, pulse either slow or very weak and quick. Diminished frequency of respiration, which is often sighing or stertorous. Pupils contracted during sleep, but on waking they dilate. Extremities and surface generally very cold, temperature falling as low as 91 deg. F. May be an eruption on skin like urticaria if case prolonged. Death by arrest of respiration or paralysis of the heart.

Fatal dose: Bad symptoms from 10 grains. Death from 20 grains and from 30 grains; recovery from 180 grains; also in one case from 460 grains. Two cases of recovery from 4 oz. of syrup.

Cases

Cases of chloralism are by no means uncommon, and are met chiefly amongst ladies who go out a great deal in society, and think they need a sedative after the exertions of the day and night. Many of these women smoke a good many cigarettes, and drink as well, so that it is not always easy to say how much is due to the chloral, and how much to the other disturbing causes. The symptoms commonly met with are:—

1. Digestive troubles, probably due to the direct action of the drug on the mucous membrane of the stomach.
2. Dyspnoea, which may be slight, and felt only on exertion, or may be persistent and alarming.
3. Skin eruptions, usually urticarial in character. Petechiae and ecchymosis are met with, and ulceration about the nails is not uncommon.
4. Frequently the patient exhibits an excited, hurried manner, is voluble in speech, and suffers from vertigo, wakefulness, and depression of spirits. After a time there is a certain amount of enfeebled nerve power and weakened mental activity.

541. The only way of treating these patients is to cut off the supply. If the patient can be kept without money, and if chemists and grocers and patent medicine vendors can be warned against supplying her with drugs, the habit may be broken. If these steps cannot be taken, the only plan is to put her in a retreat or establishment where she can obtain nothing but what is given her.

Most of these patients end by taking an overdose and killing themselves. The usual verdict is "death by misadventure."

542. Always in cases of recovery from inordinate doses, each in itself sufficient to kill many persons, it should be stated whether or not there were vomiting after the taking.

543. For the present purpose it could be little else than idle curiosity to inquire into maximum doses. In the public interest, it should here suffice to know where danger lies, and to invite the wisdom of Parliament to protect the innocent and ignorant. Bearing in mind the qualifying circumstance above stated (rejection shortly after taking, which, assisted by the juices of the stomach and possibly food substances therein, might remove the major portion) maximum doses could only illustrate to us the upper extremes of toleration or idiosyncrasy.

544. Anhydrous chloral is usually prepared by the direct action of chlorine gas on alcohol. Chloral hydrate, or chloral, as it is commonly known, results from the mixing of anhydrous chloral with water. Dwight, p. 222.

It occurs in commerce, either in distinct crystals or crystalline plates, is white, and has a peculiar pungent odour, and an acrid taste. Exposed to the air, it very slowly evaporates without residue. It is freely soluble in water, alcohol, ether, also in chloroform, glycerine, benzol, &c. It liquefies when mixed with carbolic acid or camphor.

It is used in medicine as a sedative and hypnotic, and it is the active principle in many proprietary remedies, especially for nervousness, delirium tremens, &c. Danger from its use is increased by the varying ways in which different individuals are affected, some being much more susceptible to its action than others.

Action.—Under ordinary conditions, when in doses of from 15 to 30 grains, it produces a quiet, placid sleep within from ten minutes to half an hour, which usually persists for from two to four hours. In some instances, however, even so small a dose as 20 grains has produced serious symptoms. When larger doses are given the sleep is much deeper, and may develop into coma. The respirations are slower, and the pulse is weak and slow; if, however, the dose is a toxic one, or on account of cardiac disease, or idiosyncrasy on the part of the patient, it acts as a marked cardiac depressant, the rate is increased and the force much diminished; pupils contracted at first but afterwards dilated, and fatal results may follow within a very short time. Death may occur by paralysis of the heart or respiration.

Dose.—As has been said, in rare instances serious results have followed the taking of 20 grains, and many instances have occurred in which death followed the taking of from 50 to 100 grains. Cases are reported in which life has been saved after the taking of 150 to 180 grains.

545. Cocaine.—It is generally admitted that the excessive use of coca is injurious, and that the confirmed "coquero," or chewer, becomes after a time listless, haggard, and gloomy. He is not fit for much, either mentally or physically, and is anything but a lively companion. But the dangers arising from the habitual use of cocaine are much more pronounced, and cocaine inebriety is now a well-recognised disease. Murrell, p. 257.

Cocainism is not the outcome of using the drug at long intervals. Its comparatively transient effect, and the demands of an over-stimulated nervous system, necessitate frequent resort to the drug.

To some people nothing is more fascinating and seductive than indulgence in cocaine. It relieves the sense of exhaustion, dispels mental depression, and produces a delicious state of exhilaration and well-being.

The after effects are at first slight, almost imperceptible, but continual indulgence creates a craving which must be satisfied at all risks. The patient becomes nervous, tremulous, sleepless, and without appetite, and is reduced to a condition of pitiable neurasthenia.

Erlenmeyer calls cocaine the third scourge of humanity, alcohol and opium being the first and second.

The symptoms commonly experienced from the prolonged use of cocaine are illusions of sight and hearing, neuro-muscular irritability, and analgesia. In some recorded cases the patient has suffered from sleeplessness,—which, however, as a rule, soon passes away—dyspepsia, palpitation, an indisposition for work, an inaptitude for arriving at a prompt decision, and a disposition to shun society.

Different kinds of Coca Wine are largely used by the public in doses of from half an ounce to four ounces. There is one kind of Coca Wine standardised to contain one-eighth of a grain of the pure alkaloid in 2 drachms, which requires to be used with caution.

Injury and Death from various Nostrums.

546. At the risk of being wearisome it is here again urged upon the attention of Parliament that the whole present practice of self-dosing, induced by universal and uncontrolled lying and deception, exposes the people, poor and rich, clever and simple, educated and ignorant, to ill-health, discomfort, misery, suffering, and untimely death. I have heard in Australia and in New Zealand the exaggerated expression used, "There isn't a really sound and healthy woman in the town." Females are even more prone than males to dose themselves and their children, and to become unpaid advocates of quack nostrums. Imagine a case, for in the boundless realm of quackery there are all but infinite possibilities. A woman takes a chill, followed by a cough. The advertisement tells her to use "Blank's Cough Tincture, take it once and you will cough no more." She knows it to be herbal, prepared upon the prescription of an eminent doctor of Guy's Hospital, who was physician to the Queen. She knows hundreds of people who were cured, many of them "Given up by the doctors." She knows that the medical profession, with characteristic meanness, regularly prescribe this precious drug at 4s. the small bottle or 7s. 6d. the large (price wholesale, 3s. 9d. and 7s. respectively), because their own remedies fail. She knows all this and more, for the pamphlet wrapped round the bottle says so. Apart from commonplace and harmless vegetable extracts, the active ingredient is tartrate of antimony, of which the usual proportion is 2 grains to the fluid ounce. The immediate effect is pleasant, being that of generous wine. She takes no small risk, for violent symptoms have resulted from half a grain. Three-quarters of a grain killed a child. Adults have died from 2 or from 3 grains. Now, she may only feel giddiness, coldness in the limbs, some faintness, headache and depression, with uncomfortable tightness in the throat. Mother, sister, daughter, or friend inevitably bethinks her of the "Harmless Headache Powders" (of which many examples have been given). They are, 99 in 100, acetanilide straight or slightly mixed. The sick, poisoned woman (and if the list of analyses be read it will be seen that nearly all of these cough mixtures are actively poisonous) is still further let down by the progressive weakening of her circulation, and is an easier prey to the natural and insidious enemies in earth and air.

547. Or she begins with Blank's Hair Restorer (*vide infra*), which must, according to length of use, lead-poison her in a higher or lower degree. She then proceeds from one drug to another, absolutely unconscious of what she is doing, for there is no law or supervision to protect her. On the contrary, British law regards her as fair game for the drug-packers and expressly exempts them from implied guarantees (*vide* Canadian and English Acts). By special subsections the statutes in favour of human and animal life and health, which prohibit under penalty the purveying of poisonous and deleterious drugs and foods, are made not applicable to proprietary foods and medicines intended for human use. This branch of the present inquiry will be elsewhere dealt with herein.

Poisonous Hair-Dyes.

548. In Dr. Hutchison's short general list (*q.v.*) two hair restorers are mentioned which contain lead as an active principle. Of course, it will not restore the hair, but that part of the misfortune is the least. Chronic lead-poisoning takes place in one of three ways:—

Dwight,
p. 126.

- 1st, when taken internally, as in drinking water.
- 2nd, when applied to the surface of the skin, as in pigments and in hair-dyes.
- 3rd, when inhaled, as among lead workers, &c.

549. The symptoms will not here be given. The poisoning is so slow and subtle that there is little likelihood of it being suspected by anyone. The blue line on the gums may be easily overlooked—in fact, it must be looked for. "It is absent with good teeth, kept well cleansed."—(Taylor.)

Taylor, II,
p. 483.

The acetate of lead in solution as liquor plumbi subacetatis is largely used in medicine as a lotion, and from this solution as a basis many proprietary remedies are made of the class of hair-dyes, washes, &c. Of such Goulard Extract or Water is an example, which has caused death in at least four instances.

Murrell,
p. 284.

- (a) Hair-dyes are a constant source of lead-poisoning.
- (b) Cosmetics containing lead have been known to prove injurious to actors, actresses, and professional beauties.

A case is recorded of lead-poisoning from the use of "novelty transfer pictures" which were impressed on the hands and then licked off by the tongue. The boy died and the *post-mortem* appearances were consistent with poisoning by lead. On chemical examination the pictures were found to be largely impregnated with lead.

In some cases of well marked lead-poisoning the source of introduction of the poisoning may not be discovered even after the most careful investigation.

550. Cosmetics and hair-dyes containing preparations of lead, commonly called hair-restorers, may also produce dangerous effects. The author met with an instance in which paralysis of the muscles on one side of the neck arose from the imprudent use of a hair-dye containing litharge. Those hair-dyes or "hair-restorers" are sometimes solutions of acetate of lead dissolved in an excess of hyposulphite of sodium. In other cases they consist of hyposulphite of lead dissolved in an excess of hyposulphite of sodium. In one instance the continued use of such a dye is reported to have proved fatal, and lead was found in the liver and one of the kidneys (*Pharm. Journ.*, 1869, I, p. 304; also January, 1869, p. 440).

Taylor, II,
pp. 484, 487,
488.

551. All lead contamination is objectionable, and no degree of it can be considered safe. Lead is an accumulative poison and affects some persons powerfully in the smallest quantities. It is not so much the quantity of lead taken in any case which determines the symptoms of lead-poisoning as its continued introduction.

Lead-poisoning occurs in two definite forms, viz., the acute irritative and the chronic, and the above cases would show that the toxicity of lead in the first form is very slight, but there can be no room for doubt that in the chronic form lead is a very dangerous, poisonous substance—not so much, perhaps, dangerous to life as dangerous to health. This arises from the fact that it is a very typical example of what is known as cumulative poison, i.e., once it has obtained access to the tissues, it is removed from them with exceeding slowness (*vide* Oliver, "Lead-poisoning," 1892).

552. Arsenic is not now generally used in proprietary drugs, and the risks from this poison as a remedy are not now considerable. There are many deaths annually, with proportional injuries—more than are suspected—from its habitual use in foods, colourings, confectionery, drinks, textiles, and in other directions, but we are not here concerned with these. The reason of its usual absence from nostrums is probably the bad reputation of the metal and its salts, all of which are deadly. Again, there is a special Act in Great Britain to control its sale which would interfere with the distribution of the medicines. Certain pills of alkali, arsenic, and copperas, made in Canada and recommended for a thousand ills, including mortification itself, yielded to the compounder, Senator Fulford, the splendid fortune of five millions of dollars. He died recently and received a public funeral, with immense *éclat*. These pills were said, and are said, to contain arsenic. I inquired of the officials of the British Pharmaceutical Society, who inform me that their analysis shows that result. The analysis made by the New South Wales Royal Commission showed merely copperas (sulphate of iron), which with a little carbonate of potash appears to produce a proportion of carbonate of iron. The materials are very cheap, the pills very dear. I have even heard the fact, real or supposed, of their containing arsenic stated in their favour. (*Vide* 766 *et seq.*)

Probability of Discovery of Poisoning.

553. Criminal poisoning, that is, the administration of strong drugs with intent to kill or injure, comes properly within the scope of this inquiry only when related to secret or proprietary preparations—commonly, but wrongly, called "patent." This premiss must be borne in mind when perusing illustrations drawn from criminal jurisprudence which are outside the limitation above stated, but which elucidate our subject. True, the range of deadly drugs among "patent medicines" open to the poisoner and most easily obtained has been already shown to be wide. Some, according to the analyses, are pure poisons, of which 10 grains or less will cause death.

554. I have cited cases, and their number can be indefinitely multiplied. Secret poisons in great variety as proprietary drugs are always at hand, and the sight of means to do ill deeds makes ill deeds done. On the other hand, out of scores



scores for sale upon a chemist's counter I picked up two tiny flasks of proprietary poisons, with formulæ—strychnine preparations—and bought the two, as anyone can, for half a crown. They would suffice to kill fifty children.

555. Of some, a few grains will suffice. The range includes everything from prolonged and fierce cruelty to a quick and painless death. If the latter were usually chosen it would be easy to understand, especially for suicide, but it is not so. The case of the girl who bought both "soothing syrup" and oxalic acid and preferred to take the former is by the records unusual.

556. The woman Martha Needle had poisoned many persons, with years between the deaths, which were always attributed to natural causes. Even in hospital, surrounded by doctors, suspicion was not aroused in one of the cases. It would seem the merest chance that when unexplained vomiting occurred to a healthy man a doctor at last guessed that it might be poisoning, and that thus, through the man risking poisoning again by the same criminal, the crime was detected.

Taylor, II,
p. 345.

557. The occurrence of such cases as these suggests grave reflections on the insecurity of life when poison is used with skill and cunning, and they demonstrate the inefficiency of the present system of registering causes of death. They show that medical men, in signing certificates, do not sufficiently inquire into the nature of the fatal illness or the cause of death (see *Lancet*, 1870, II, p. 341), but this is an evil which admits of an easy remedy. The public have much more to dread in the fact that, even in plain cases of poisoning, some physicians of experience and repute have been unable to discriminate the symptoms from those of natural disease. Thus, in 1899 the bodies of three persons were exhumed, and the viscera examined by Dr. Stevenson. All died of arsenical poisoning, and these persons were inmates of a house at Deptford, in which several other deaths had occurred within the space of two years. They were nearly all attended during their last illness by one medical man, in whose mind no suspicion of foul play had apparently arisen.

558. Again, in the notorious case of William Palmer, one physician who appeared for the defence affirmed that the symptoms under which Cook died were those of *angina pectoris*, while another physician, also employed for the defence, assigned death to epilepsy with tetanic complications. The witnesses came forward as experts to maintain these views. In reference to the death of Ann Palmer, which was caused by doses of antimony, the solid sulphide of this metal was found in the stomach after death, while the metal itself pervaded the whole of the tissues. A respectable physician, with only a superficial knowledge of the real facts of the case, wrote a pamphlet to prove that this woman had died from an attack of cholera. If these persons had been called in to attend these two victims of secret poisoning while living, it is quite obvious that they would have had no suspicion of poisoning, and that they would have respectively certified that death was caused in the one case by *angina pectoris* or epilepsy, and in the other by cholera. They would thus have effectually screened, under erroneous medical certificates, the acts of a man who is admitted to have been the greatest criminal of the age. If physicians of some standing, and professed experts, can thus overlook ordinary cases of poisoning it is not surprising that general practitioners, who have not given special attention to the subject of toxicology, should fall into the error of granting erroneous medical certificates, and of certifying that death from arsenic or opium was due to cholera, convulsions, or apoplexy.

559. From the case of Klosowski, a multi-homicide, of which a part of the evidence is given opposite unabridged, much instruction can be derived.

The application of the quotation of the Klosowski (*alias* Chapman) poisoning case, and that of Martha Needle, out of a host of similar cases showing the improbability of discovery of causes of death, may be seen when we recall that half a grain of tartar emetic is said to be contained in each dose of Holt's Specific for Whooping Cough.

A Skin Tonic (Ruppert's).

560. This was a much advertised nostrum.

Lancet, II,
1893, p. 506.

Anna Ruppert was charged by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland with selling a certain skin specific containing poison, and with not being duly licensed under the Pharmacy Act. Evidence was adduced proving that the preparation in question, which was known as "Ruppert's Skin Tonic" was purchased at a shop in Grafton-street, over the door of which was the name Anna Ruppert. The poison contained in this preparation was corrosive sublimate to the extent, according to Professor Tichborne's analysis, of 8 grains to the bottle. We have had occasion ourselves to submit this "tonic" to analysis, and found that there were found present in solution 1·6 grains of corrosive sublimate in each fluid ounce, so that a bottle of half-pint capacity would hold nearly 13 grains of perchloride of mercury, a fourth of which quantity has been known to be sufficient to produce fatal results. Yet the preparation is prescribed as being a perfectly harmless astringent for cleansing the skin, and removing freckles. It is true that it is recommended for external use only, but the ease with which mercurial compounds are absorbed through the skin is well known, two cases of death, in fact, being on record as resulting from the application of corrosive sublimate in this manner.

Another

Another Skin Nostrum.

The Tribune (London) of 27th April, 1906, reports :—

561. Two pitiful cases of death, resulting from attempts to remedy physical defects, were reported yesterday. Emily Baker, aged 15, a shoe operative of Stafford, was troubled because she had freckles on her face, and bought pills and cream advertised to cure them, and to make faces pretty. After taking the pills, the girl became ill and died from exhaustion following hemorrhage from gastric ulcer. An analysis, however, showed no trace of irritant poisoning. The Coroner, having condemned such advertisements, the jury at the inquest yesterday returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.* (The other case was not one of drugging.)

562. The case of Emily Baker is included amongst those relating to adults, because it may be expected that young girls are less likely to use risky nostrums for the purpose of beautifying themselves. As the changes incident to added years come on, women use largely hair-restorers and washes, cosmetics, depilatories, and the like. These, though often poisonous, are imported and sold without test or check of any kind.

From the Klosowski Case.

563. After finishing the actual case of Maud Marsh, with the poisoning of whom the prisoner was charged, evidence was taken with regard to another woman with whom the prisoner had lived previously. The evidence here again, from a medical point of view, is most instructive :—

Thomas Stevenson (*re-examined*): I attended at St. Patrick's Cemetery, Leytonstone, on 9th December, 1902, and examined the body in the coffin bearing the name-plate of Mary Isabella Chapman, who died on 25th December, 1897; I saw the lid removed; the body was altogether remarkable; the face and head were those of a woman who might have been coffined that day, from the appearance; even the eyes were unruptured, a very unusual circumstance; there was not the least difficulty in recognising her; the muscles had a fresh appearance; all the parts of the body cut rather leathery, like shoe leather, and, of course, were drier than in a fresh body; all the parts of the body, except the brain, were preserved; the stomach was unusually pink externally; that was from the blood in the vessels being more than usually good; its inner coat was of a peculiar cinnabar red colour; and towards the bowel end there was a patch of black blood which had been effused; there was no sign of perforation or ulceration; there was no loss of substance in the mucous membrane; towards the bowel end there were some old scars of years' standing; the bowels were not ruptured; the tube was intact; internally the bowel had the same red colour as the stomach; there was no ulceration; the liver was pale, but firm in texture and fairly normal; the spleen, the kidneys, the bladder, the heart, and the lungs were all normal; there was no signs of phthisis; that generally indicates disease of the lungs; the cause of death was gastro-enteritis; there was no other cause; there was nothing to indicate that the woman had been a confirmed drunkard; if she had drunk it had not produced any serious injury to the kidneys or liver; the inflammation which I found in the stomach was not attributed to alcohol; I removed the stomach, the bowels, liver, kidneys, spleen, lungs, heart, brain, and some of the muscles, and submitted them to analysis, except the lungs; they all contained antimony; it had permeated to the muscles of the thighs; in the bowels I found 0.41 grain of metallic antimony, in the liver 0.87 grain, in the kidneys 0.06, and the stomach 0.03, which makes altogether 1.37; that would represent as emetic tartar 3.83 grains; there was more in her liver than I found in Maud Marsh's; that quantity points to a large amount of antimony having been absorbed into the body, and would indicate a considerable dose having been taken some hours before death or the continuous administration of small doses; the purging and vomiting would get rid of a good deal of the antimony; I came to the conclusion that the cause of death was poisoning by antimony, and I attributed the preservation of the body to the antimony; it has not been thoroughly recognised that preservation is one of the effects of antimony, but it has been found in previous cases to be a preservative; the fact of antimony being found in the muscles would not indicate that doses of antimony had been going on for some time, because I think it would quickly pass to every vascular part of the body; evidently the body had not been touched by water, the coffin and its contents being well preserved.

Cross-examined: The condition of preservation in a measure depends on the surroundings of the body, quite apart from anything internal; it was an elm coffin; the grave was 18 feet deep; the depth of a grave to some extent helps to preserve a body, but if this body had begun to decay at the time it was buried, the depth of the grave would not have retarded it; the air generally reaches a body before it is buried; this soil was very dry (clay and loam), which would assist preservation; it would take a few years for rain to get down 18 feet; the grave was not a brick one; there were seven other coffins above; this one was at the bottom; the body was almost lifelike; bodies buried in lead coffins, when opened years afterwards, have been found to be preserved to a wonderful degree; in those cases the air had been excluded; a wooden coffin would not be hermetically sealed; the other bodies removed from this grave had a fearful smell; we did not open the other coffins; they were reverently put aside, and a tarpaulin put over them; the whole of them had been buried within a month; I did not analyse the lungs because I was told

* A friend from Stafford offered to obtain for me full particulars of Emily Baker's case, but they seem unnecessary. Fairly regarded for my inquiry it is not a weak one, although that fault has been found. I cannot presume to review coroners' conclusions. In a State regulated upon fixed principles, and not upon *laissez-faire*, the vile humbug would be stopped, and at least no other lives endangered. It is my duty to show that the door is wide open for deception and fraud; to find out, but not to review, the decisions of accepted authorities. The girl was plainly cheated of her money, the Government accepting one-eighth part of the gross proceeds of the swindle as its share, and actually issuing a label-stamp therefor. In Germany and elsewhere the fact of the deception is in itself (under different enactments) a misdemeanour, and if personal injury or death follows, it is a felony.

told the woman had died from phthisis, but when I found no traces, I put them aside in case questions were asked; if I had not known the history of the woman, but was told that a certificate of death from phthisis had been given, I might possibly have found that consistent with her condition; when people die from phthisis there is generally great emaciation.

By the jury: I am of opinion that antimony, given in gradual doses for a long time, would be more likely to preserve the body than a sudden dose; it would get more into the system.

R. Bodmer (*re-examined*): I took part with Dr. Stevenson in making an analysis of this body; I have heard his evidence, and I agree with him.

564. J. M. Stoker (*re-examined*): I was called to the Monument on 1st January, 1901; previous to that Bessie Taylor had called on me and asked for some medicine; I then attended her; I visited "Mrs. Chapman" almost daily from 1st January to 13th February, when she died; when I first called she was in bed; she had vomiting, diarrhoea, and pains in the stomach; she was very tender; the vomit was green; I cannot recollect if I saw her vomiting; I prescribed for her; she used to get better and then go back again; I suggested another doctor being called in; I had three separate consultations with three other doctors; one was Dr. Sunderland; he is a specialist in the diseases of women; he only saw her once; I was under the impression that "Mrs. Chapman" was suffering from some womb trouble; I do not recollect if Dr. Sunderland suggested any alteration in the treatment; she did not make any improvement; I then suggested another doctor; somebody in the house suggested Dr. Thorpe, of Southwark Bridge Road; he and I examined "Mrs. Chapman" together; he said he thought she was suffering from a severe form of hysteria; I then got Dr. Cotter; we examined the patient together; he thought she was suffering from some cancerous growth of the stomach or intestines; in consequence I sent a portion of her vomit to the Clinical Research Association, with directions to see if there was any trace of cancer; that would be a microscopical examination; they found no trace; the constant vomiting and diarrhoea continued more or less during the whole time that I was there; I remember going in one evening and finding her playing the piano; I cannot recollect the date; she appeared very much better, and in consequence I said I would not call back again unless I was sent for; I do not recollect if I had any conversation with the prisoner that day; I was sent for the next day; I found her worse than ever; I was with her the day before she died; she was very bad then with the same symptoms; I do not recollect whether, on that day, I thought she was dying or not; next day I heard of her death; I was asked to give a certificate, which I did, giving the cause of death as intestinal obstruction, vomiting, and exhaustion; intestinal obstruction would cause vomiting and exhaustion; she was suffering from vomiting and ordinary stoppage when she came to my surgery; diarrhoea would follow when the stoppage was cleared; I did not put the particulars in the certificate, "G. Chapman, widower of deceased"; I thought prisoner was married to the woman; I never had such a thing as antimony at this period, and I never prescribed it.

565. *Cross-examined*: I had seen Mrs. Stevens before; it was at her recommendation I went to the Chapman's; up to that time I knew nothing of them; at first I regarded the case as one of constipation, and I directed my treatment with a view of removing that; I attended her at her home for excessive diarrhoea, so the stoppage must have given way; I think that she came to my surgery twice; I do not remember what I gave her, most likely a dose of salts; I next saw her at her home on 1st January, when I treated her for diarrhoea and vomiting; I do not know what I gave her then; I saw the prisoner—I do not remember if, when I suggested to him that I should like further advice, it was within the month, he at once agreed; I believe that Dr. Sunderland came to the conclusion that she was suffering from some uterine trouble; I have no record of it; I have not seen him since the prisoner saw Dr. Sunderland, when he came and asked him what was the matter with his wife; I do not remember that he was dissatisfied with our opinion; he was willing to have a third doctor; he paid the fees; I consulted Dr. Thorpe; I think he told the prisoner that the woman had hysteria; he accepted that opinion as he had accepted Dr. Sunderland's; it was at my suggestion that a fourth doctor was called in, because the woman was getting no better; the prisoner agreed to that; I do not know what fee he paid in each case; he did not grumble; Dr. Cotter said it was some cancerous disease of the stomach or intestines; I think Dr. Bodmer examined the vomit I sent; Dr. Cotter's opinion was not sustained; I do not think the report was told to the prisoner; I do not think the patient lived long after that; I had many opinions; I have no record of my treatment; if the specialist had suggested an alteration in the medicine, I certainly should have made it.

566. *Re-examined*: None of us suspected poison.

By the Court: As far as I can tell she was cured of constipation; you can get vomiting with hysteria, and you can imagine a lot when you have hysteria; I think Dr. Thorpe thought the woman was imagining; it did not occur to me that she was not suffering; constipation was the primary cause; the vomiting and exhaustion had caused her death; it would probably have been wise to have had a *post mortem* before giving the certificate, as all the doctors were evidently wrong; I have never known a case where four doctors gave four different opinions, and when the patient died, still there was no *post mortem*.

567. Dr. Stevenson (*re-examined*): On 22nd November, 1902, I was at Lynn Churchyard, Cheshire, and I saw Bessie Taylor's coffin taken from the grave; it had a plate on it—"Bessie Chapman, died February 13th, 1901, age 36 years"; the body was covered with a mouldy growth, but otherwise was fresh; there was no putrefaction and no odour; the tissues were dry, the muscles had a red and freshish appearance; there was a faecal odour in the abdomen, but no putrefaction; although the features had mould on them one could follow the shape and general contour; the breast was shrunken and the whole body dry; generally when bodies decompose they become wet and slimy; this was one extremely well preserved, except for the superficial skin; I made an examination of the various organs; on the base of the left lung I found some old adhesions from old pleurisy; the lungs were shrunken and dry, but otherwise free from deposits or cavities; adhesions are quite common in people of good health in middle life and after; the heart and its valves were healthy; the stomach was empty, but its vessels were filled with dark blood to an unusual extent; on the inner surface of the gullet-end of the stomach there was a patch of about 4 inches in diameter of a cinnabar red colour, which denoted gastritis; there was no ulceration or perforation or any loss of substance in the mucous membrane of the stomach; the cinnabar red colour extended more or less through the bowels, indicating enteritis; the inner surface of the bowel was coated with a yellow paint-like stuff, which was sulphide of antimony; the pancreas, spleen, kidneys, and liver were all shrunken by time, but otherwise normal; the womb, ovaries, appendages, and bladder were quite normal; I found no trace of cancer nor uterine trouble;

I could find no sign of any cause of death; I examined the brain; it was a good deal decomposed—there was no sign of hæmorrhage or any recognisable disease; I found no intestinal obstruction; I formed the opinion that she had died from gastro-enteritis, which was due to some irritant poison; I removed the stomach, bowels, liver, spleen, kidneys, heart, brain, and lungs, and subjected them all to analysis and examination; the analysis showed that antimony was present in all those parts; there was no other poison; in the stomach there was 0.12 grain of metallic antimony, in the bowel 8.43 grains, in the liver 1.64 grain, in the kidneys 0.30 grain, making a total of 10.49 grains, which equals $10\frac{1}{2}$; that represents of tartar emetic in the stomach 0.32 grain, in the bowel 24.43 grains, in the liver 4.55 grains, in the kidneys 0.82 grain, making in all 29.12; I cannot find any recorded case of such a quantity having been found in the bowel after death; it suggests that she had some large dose not long before her death; I examined the earth about the coffin, but found no poison.

568. Cross-examined: The woman had been buried about twenty-one months; Isabella Spink had been interred practically five years; neither body was putrid; Taylor was covered with ordinary vegetable fungi; there were conditions about the body that I identified with the case of Spink; I compared Taylor's features with a photograph which I was told was hers, and I could recognise the general contour; the nose and cheeks had preserved their shape—I could not distinguish the eyes; there had been a change in her which was more remarkable than in the case of Spink, where there had been practically none; I think Taylor's body contained more antimony than Spink's; given the same conditions, as far as the coffin and grave were concerned, I should have expected to find that a woman, who had only been buried twenty months and had more antimony in her body, to be less subject to change than a woman who had been buried five years and had less antimony; Taylor's coffin was a dry elm one, and as far as I could judge the body had not been contaminated by contact with the soil, which was very dry and sandy loam; putrefaction generally begins through the nose, mouth, and anus, and spreads outwards; there was none of that in either body; the superficial decomposition of the body was due to the growth of mould; the presence of antimony does not prevent the growth of moulds—in fact, they will grow in a strong solution of tartar emetic.

Verdict, "guilty": death.

569. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.—The quack medicine known under the name of Locock's *Lancet*, 1860, Pulmonic Wafers contains opium, or perhaps lactucarium. A boy, aged 4, suffered from all the usual symptoms of poisoning by opium as a result of eating a quantity of these wafers or lozenges. *2, p. 420.*

570. Black Drop.—This is a preparation of opium in which the morphine is combined with acetic acid, and very little meconic acid is present. In the black drop, according to Pereira, verjuice, the juice of the wild crab, is employed as a solvent instead of vinegar. According to Nelligan, it is a compound of half a pound of opium to 3 pints of the expressed juice of the wild crab. It resembles the Acetum opii, and has, according to different authorities, from two to four times the strength of laudanum. *Taylor, II, p. 776.*

Sale of Secret Nostrums in the United States of America.

571. As elsewhere noted, the word "nostrum" signifies, etymologically, "our own." It may be good, bad, indifferent, or like Audrey, "a poor thing, sir, but mine own!"

572. The interests of society demand that any real prophylactic, remedy, or means of alleviation for human injuries, pain, disease, sickness, or insanity shall be made public. That principle is recognised to the fullest in the German Confederation, in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Italy, and other countries, and is there conscientiously enforced, with unanimity, by federal, state, municipal, and parochial authorities, supported throughout by the judiciary. In Anglo-Saxon nations the principle is acknowledged only by the medical and surgical professions, and by them enforced where only they can enforce it—upon the members of their own voluntary associations. An entirely antithetical principle has received legislative, administrative, and judicial acceptance and enforcement in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and Australasia. It is the right to prepare in secret, without check, control, or supervision of any kind, drugs, harmless or noxious, and publicly to prescribe them by advertisement as cures for all or any ills, and to sell them without official test or certificate of their efficiency, under any representation the seller may choose. That principle is the *fons et origo malorum*. The words of the Report of the New South Wales Royal Commission upon Infantile Mortality in relation to quack remedies applied equally to the countries last named, until recently. In each of them professional men with official status said to me, "That describes our position."

The Infatuation for Quackery.

Shadwell, "Industrial Efficiency," page 31:—

573. Something more than a toleration, almost an affection, for shams is shown in the encouragement given to every kind of imposture and quackery. America is the land above all others where everything which appeals to credulity and ignorance flourishes. It is there that the new religions arise, and, no matter how impudent the pretensions of their founders, they meet with thousands of infatuated believers. It is there that the medical quackeries, the patent foods, the beautifiers, and all that gallery flourish most. They advertise

advertise to an incredible extent. I took the trouble one day to count the quack advertisements in the chief morning paper published in the most intellectual city in the States. There were sixty-three, thus divided:—

Drugs and treatments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Beautifiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Fortune-telling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Foods and drinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
									63

574. But in one ordinary issue of a Sydney daily newspaper I counted advertisements of 54 quack nostrums, 15 quack cure systems, a string of abortionists, besides a host of fortune-telling announcements mixed up with notices of superfluous babies, and of "kind ladies" who undertake disposal of the forlorn little human creatures. "Baby girl just able to walk," and so without end to the commercial tragedies. We are used to them, and are case-hardened in our indifference. And quack foods for infants were there too, by dozens. There is money in them all.

575. A few among them may have been genuine, but most were obvious impostures. Among the medical ones a large proportion were of the kind known as "indecent," very thinly veiled. In little local papers I have seen fully three-fourths of the printed matter consisting of these advertisements, published not only in that form, but as news and letters to the editor. The impudence of some reaches the sublime. I remember one which ran something like this:—

"I do not profess to cure rheumatism, or bronchitis, or any single disease. **I cure everything.** I have discovered the source of life itself, and bring back from the grave."

We have them in England, it is true, and they are growing. Many come from America, which is undoubtedly conquering us in this as in other things; but as yet there remains a certain amount of prejudice against quackery.

Page 33:—

576. Perhaps "science" is the most fashionable field just now, and as an instance of the lengths to which American self-confidence will go, I may mention that there are some ladies who not only agree with Sir Thomas Browne in wishing that children could be produced, like trees, in some other way than that prescribed by Nature, but are seriously engaged in experiments for producing them. Such fantastic nonsense would hardly be possible yet in England, though we shall probably come to it with the progress of education (*vide* page 43). As for the Germans, shams and impostures of any kind stand a very poor chance before the deliberate and logical habit of mind which they bring to bear on all questions. Medical quackeries are probably forbidden by law; at any rate, very little is to be seen of them, and religious ones soon have notice to quit. In other matters they are equally intolerent of shams, and insist, to the point of pedantry, in calling things by names which indicate precisely what they are. These national differences find expression in a matter which has a direct and important bearing on the conditions of industrial life. I mean the observance of the law. In Germany, laws are made to be kept, and to that end they are very carefully made. In England, they are less carefully made and correspondingly ill-observed, but obvious shams are not openly tolerated. In the United States, the general contempt for law is astonishing. I am inclined to think it is the most salient feature of American civilisation.

577. Remembering that five British judges condemned a nostrum as an impudent fraud (*vide* Bile Beans case) which is as largely advertised and sold as ever in the United Kingdom, that nothing is done to stop the sale of mercurial poison as "pure herbal pills," or water as a cure for cancer, that yearly upon forty-eight million bottles and boxes of secret stuffs, including those judicially denounced as fraudulent, the State receives a commission of 12½ per cent.—remembering these shams and the cynical indifference shown to the never-ceasing remonstrances of coroners, and of the healing professions, against the myriad swindles that defraud and injure and slay, it is absurd to conclude that "obvious shams are not openly tolerated."

578. We have seen that anyone, even the ignorant, the vicious, and the criminal, may drug the people without restraint. We have seen that judicial exposure of actual fraud and injury is not ground for police suppression, nor of prosecution in Great Britain, in the most notable cases. So great a perversion of human right could not but have disastrous consequences, of which some illustrative examples have been given in the preceding pages. Like negro slavery, the whole institution rests upon false ideas of the rights of some to gain by the ignorance or weakness of others. As it gathers wealth, strength, and influence it can obtain special legislation, judicial decisions, and even revocation of adverse ordinances in Anglo-Saxondom. But there are signs of an awakening amongst the legislatures of the United States, some of which have introduced legal restrictions that are within their powers as to the sale of secret drugs. Unfortunately, these fall mostly into desuetude because there has not been Federal legislation to initiate and support a comprehensive movement. It is plainly impossible to prevent drugs—alcoholics, narcotics, depressants, or any other

other—from entering Illinois from Michigan or Indiana, or into New York State from New Jersey. There are no guarded boundaries, baggage is not examined, merchandise passes freely; all this is as it ought to be, but it is worse than useless to put up a gate where there is no fence, and where the neighbours have neither gate nor fence. In such case the law need not be defied; it can simply be ignored. Consequently, I was informed, State laws are not effective, and I made no effort to obtain them. For instance, in North Dakota the formula must be printed on the label. Obviously that is enforceable where drugs are produced within the State, which are few, if any. Again, some control can be exercised over their own drug stores, but none at all over mail-order houses or parcel transfers, except by post. Only in specially indicated cases could the Post Office assist in controlling the delivery of the prohibited drugs.

The Bureau of Chemistry at Washington.

579. The President of the United States courteously furnished me, at my request, with an introduction to Mr. Secretary Wilson, political head of the Department of Agriculture. This great department embraces the Bureau of Chemistry, where I expected to find most of the information that would be of value to the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. I cannot sufficiently express a grateful sense of admiration, not merely at the courtesy, but the absolute candour of the administrative officers, from the President downward, and their perfect willingness to impart any information within their power in the cause of humanity. From Dr. H. W. Wiley, the Chief of the Bureau, Dr. Bigelow, second in command, Dr. Kebler and others at Washington, D.C., I received a kindly welcome and ready answers to all questions put to them on behalf of our Government. The subject of proprietary secret preparations and their analyses is embarrassing from its magnitude. I was shown in the Washington office of the Bureau of Chemistry, lists which included thousands. As fast as current nostrums are dealt with, new ones arise and demand attention. Hosts of them drop out of sight, and are no more heard of. According to American business habits, the analyses of the various nostrums, with known particulars, claims of merit, qualities, and source of production, are collected in separate envelopes which again are classified in drawers and indexed. At my desire some of the cases were shown to me; but as it appears indicated that such ought not to be specifically reported upon, although neither there nor elsewhere were any limitations put upon me, I supply information respecting frauds and poisons otherwise. The officers are better aware than any other persons can be of the deception and villanies practised by drug-packers upon the people of the United States, and, through their branch organisations, upon the people of Australia. They also know the kind of protection that is necessary to enable an administration to combat the evil. The one fairly effective check at present existing—I could hear of no other—upon swindles, is that whereby the United States Post Office Department can and does refuse to carry frauds upon the public.* That is under a general power, and was not designed for controlling the issue of quack remedies. I was shown a new, but commonplace, swindle, which consisted of a little flat parcel to put in the boot or shoe, made up of small pieces of paper, a thin copper and a thin zinc disc. The whole thing might cost 2 cents, was vaunted as a cure of rheumatism, gout, and many ills, and sold at fifty times its cost. That was refused carriage. Similar things are puffed and sold in Great Britain without restriction, and also in Australia. In like manner a little control can be exercised over dangerous or poisonous compounds, but the extent of the interference it is not possible to ascertain. Yet, the principle of action is manifestly capable of indefinite extension, and it is a most salutary power in the interests of society.

581. The statements made and the illustrations given in *Collier's Weekly* are fully upheld by the information imparted to me in the public offices in different cities in respect of Press influence. A head official said to me: "I hope the President will not try to carry legislation ostensibly directed against drug-packers." "Why?" "Because the money interests and the newspaper influence over Congress will be too strong for him. He would have support, but not enough to carry it through." I am unable to say whether or not that judgment is well founded. "Then how would you expect to

580. * A Bill passed the House of Representatives to remove that power from the Postmaster-General. In all 2 600 such orders have been issued. Two were attacked in the Courts, and injunctions issued against the Government. Both of these were later overthrown by the Supreme Court of the United States. (*Journal of the A.M.A.*, 19th January, 1909, p. 231.)

to carry any reforms in this direction?" The officer replied, "By getting from time to time general powers to protect the public from fraud and personal injury like that now exercisable by the Post Office." It would be a poor makeshift for an open defence, and from the wider knowledge afforded by Continental experience would be ineffectual. Such action is in itself entirely proper, but out of sight. Publicity is wanted, not secrecy, in matters of health, morals, and life.

582. The officials charged with the duty of carrying on analytical processes have accumulated a great deal of information, registered in such form that the Executive will have ample matter to guide it in protecting the public so soon as administrative power shall have been obtained. The general fraud and deception is known and admitted on all sides. I have nowhere found anyone, or any trade paper or newspaper, which denies that "patent medicine" vendors themselves assert it. Nothing is commoner than to find one quack denouncing the pills and potions of the others, whilst puffing his own. And they ought to know. Hence the work before analytical bureaux is endless.

583. The Bureau of Chemistry co-operates with the Department of Customs in preparing for the latter the multitudinous analyses of foods and other articles for human consumption met with in its daily dealings with imports. In San Francisco I found that the branch bureau had been in working order only a few months. The same at Chicago, and less recently at New York. Previously the analyses had been made by recognised authorities, not, however, working in association with the Customs, as, for instance, the University of California. The work done had been generally efficient, but not conducted upon uniform lines all over the American Commonwealth, and without central guidance and regulation. I beg respectfully to suggest that it is an important consideration for the Australian Federal Government, whether a Bureau of Chemistry, forming a part perhaps of a Department of Agriculture, and having care of the general analytical work, is not now expedient and may not later become a necessity. The work of the Department of Agriculture of the United States is a subject of world-wide admiration, and has been often described. In each of the great cities named I was shown the analytical apparatus and installation generally. A large staff was at work with all vigour, and the scope and results of their operations may be judged from a perusal of some of the reports which were handed to me. It will be observed that three divisions of official industry naturally associate themselves and need to work in continuous correlation. Customs to receive and protect the revenue, whilst enforcing the health laws that come within its province; agriculture, protected by its associate chemistry, which is indispensable to each of the other two. American agriculture is exposed to injury through certain imports—the Customs being advised can inform, whilst chemistry decides. The same with articles for human use or consumption. Among these are proprietary drugs of all kinds. Inasmuch as America produces her own drugs on a gigantic scale, there is not so large a range of such imports for three reasons in particular: (a) There are heavy duties to pay; (b) they commonly contain poisonous ingredients; (c) they are made usually of extremely cheap materials.

584. Pills made by machinery, and consisting of copperas and potash, which are reputed to enjoy the largest sale of all, can better be made locally. The popular hair restorer, sold at 4s. a bottle, and consisting of a few grains of borax dissolved in plain water, can be mixed in any back yard, without apparatus, at a first cost for the liquor of 1s. per 1,000 gallons. Customs officers receive eye-openers about first cost when there are duties to pay on goods of this kind. But in American administration they do not worry about an article being imported for the twentieth or hundredth part of its selling price. They appraise the value. In the Bile Beans case, assuming that their Lordships' conclusions were justified by the evidence, it will be seen that the difficulty of procuring the wonder-working herb growing in the interior of Australia, and known only to the initiated amongst the aborigines of that remote country, does not interfere with the manufacture of the nostrum on a vast scale in America. Had the Australian Government retained a monopoly of this inestimable natural product, and insisted upon its local manufacture, the Appraiser at the Port of New York might state an awkward price for duty. He would not at all consider the main ingredient a negligible detail. As it required eighty million pamphlets and £300,000 to introduce the "remedy" into Great Britain, it would seem a pity that Australia did not conserve the precious drug.

Control by the Custom House.

585. General Clarkson, Chief Landing Surveyor at the Port of New York, informed me that the Department of Customs is endowed with a great power for good, operating directly for the protection of the public health, that is to say: Any article or preparation for human use or consumption, whose use is specifically forbidden by law in any other country, can be refused admission to the American Commonwealth. I respectfully submit that principle for the consideration of the Government of the Australian Commonwealth. It may apply specifically thus: Cotton-seed oil very largely adulterates the olive oils, which people expect to get pure for use in foods or for cooking foods. (It is injurious, but the reasons are too complex to enter upon here, and do not affect the case.) Either Commonwealth may have as yet no specific law to control imports containing cotton-seed oil, in deception of the public. Sardines are sometimes boiled in it, often packed in it. But some European countries forbid its use. America could therefore refuse such goods admission. The same applies to sulphate of copper, with which vegetables are generally coloured; to rosaniline in cherries; to chromate of lead; to mercurious and arsenical greens^{*}; or to nitro-benzole in confectionery—these and a thousand others.

586. Parliament nor administration, society nor individual, can foresee dangers to life and health specifically. Synthetic chemistry makes continuous advances. Newly-constructed agents, bearing unforeseen resemblances to colourings, tastes, and smells are being evolved more rapidly than their physiological or pathological effects can be ascertained. Indeed, these effects are seldom or never made public through experimental investigation. It is always by the pitiful tale of "accidental" poisoning printed only for the esoteric few in the scientific journals, but hidden from the million. Fortunately, no class can hope to be exempt from risk and loss. Fortunately, lest they range themselves upon the side of anarchy and the uncontrolled exploitation, in secret, of the rest of the public.

Frauds Denounced by the Washington Bureau of Chemistry.

587. Dr. Lyman F. Kebler, a Doctor of Medicine and Pharmaceutical Chemist, is Chief Analyst of the Drug Laboratory in the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington, D.C., which establishment stands in the very front rank of the world's laboratories. Dr. Kebler is a quiet enthusiast in his noble work; a candid and generous man to the visiting inquirer who is authorised to learn the truth. He was permitted by the political head of the Department of Agriculture to inform me upon any questions submitted; but, as elsewhere stated, it seemed to me preferable to take only guidance, and not to copy the specific analyses of secret compounds, of which large numbers pass through his hands.† In the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, said to be the most widely circulated of medical serials, there is now being "published by permission of the Secretaries of Agriculture and of the Post Office Department," a series of articles upon "Nostrums and Fraudulent Methods of Exploitation." They are deeply instructive to those who have regard to the lives and well-being of their fellow citizens, but are far too lengthy for this Report. Nevertheless, it is regrettable that so much which would make for the good of our people should be hidden away in scientific journals, that can never instruct the harmless public, who, in their ignorance, remain the lawful prey of the charlatans. As it is hoped that the authoritative information conveyed in this Report will be made known to all who choose to learn, it becomes impossible for me to record the impudent indecency, and even obscenity, by which these creatures play upon the fears, the passions, or the abnormalities of mankind. In the remainder—the reported part—of this jungle-growth of wickedness, it is the commonest thing to find, amongst ourselves, that persons who patronisingly speak of the "gullibility of the people" are themselves amongst the gulled.

Nostrums

^{*} *Arsenic Acid and Arseniates of Sodium and Potassium.*—Arsenic acid was formerly employed in the manufacture of magenta, rosaniline, and other colours from aniline. There is reason to believe that the colour is sometimes sent into the market contaminated with arsenic. Rieckher found from 1 to 7 per cent. of arsenic acid in the red colours supplied by goods manufacturers, and frequently arsenious acid was also present. (*Med. Times and Gaz.*, 1870, I, p. 617.) As these red compounds are used for giving a beautiful red colour to liquors, syrups, raspberry vinegar, and sugar sweetmeats, there is a possibility that accidents may occur from their use. They are rich in tint and of great cheapness (*Med. Times and Gaz.*, 1870, I, pp. 46, 84). The injurious effect of several of these coal-tar pigments, when used for dyeing socks and gloves, has been ascribed to the arsenic contaminating the dyes, but perhaps, in most instances, incorrectly. But few cases of fatal poisoning by the arseniates are recorded.—Taylor, II, p. 496.

† Dr. Lyman F. Kebler, at a meeting of the Section of Pharmacy, 57th Annual Session of the American Medical Association, 1906, said: "Very few of the concerns that exploit these fraudulent remedies are manufacturers. They are using the large manufacturers of pharmaceuticals all over the country for the furtherance of their schemes."

Nostrums and Fraudulent Methods of Exploitation.

588. Dr. Kebler says:—

The charge is frequently made that, in discussing the so-called "patent medicines," writers and speakers are extremely uncharitable, in that they do not even attempt to differentiate between the good and the bad, but class them all under the unsavoury term "nostrum," which embraces everything that pertains to charlatanism and fraud. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, permit me to state, at the outset, that in this paper nothing will be considered except what will be denominated by the most charitably inclined as nostrums.

The chief transgression of nostrums lies not so much in the composition of the remedies, as in the methods used for exploiting them. Most of the medicines employed by nostrum vendors consist of one or more drugs of recognised merit. The fraudulent element lies, to a very large extent, in the mystic, misleading, and deceptive advertising literature employed for exploiting them. It seems that the more extravagant and exaggerated are the claims made for a remedy, the better it succeeds. **It must, however, be stated that there are some mixtures which are considered as good "repeaters," and which depend largely for their success on the presence of some habit-forming drug.**

Promoters of nostrums take advantage of many features that have been, or are at present, prominently before the medical profession, and which have been, in a measure, popularised by the lay Press. Purported wonderful curative virtues of radium are called into vogue; the efficacy of electricity is drawn upon; the heralded value of lecithin as a brain food is not forgotten; new drugs claimed to be found in foreign lands are utilised; and even the physical laws have not escaped, as is shown by the mechanical appliances utilised for increasing the supply of blood to the generative organs by means of vacuum apparatus.

589. Firstly, he deals with "**Hair Restoratives.**" With the immense and perfect resources of a great laboratory at hand, he exposes the contents of a string of these and other frauds which, with the consumption cures and alcoholic nostrums, are so much advertised in our British newspapers, and more especially in our religious and quasi-religious periodicals.

When the **Helen Martin Toilet Company** was cited to show their wonderful "Glossine, will restore grey hair to its original colour," and that it will make the hair "grow out on bald spots," there was "virtually no defence when the above firm was confronted with the fraudulent nature of its claims. Much to the regret and sorrow of many of us, the company did not throw any light on this point," namely, which of the drug components would cause hair to grow.

The **Ozonized Ox-marrow Company, Chicago**, declares to a wonderful discovery, their "before and after treatment" pictures being of the usual startling, yet familiar, kind. "The name itself is a fraud, because first, the grease does not contain any ozone, and, second, it is impossible to ozonise such a mixture."

Consumption Cures.

590. Why these extremely wicked and cruel frauds are welcome to the columns of the religious Press it is hard to understand. Apparently it is because there is money to be lifted, and because the publications reach the schools and homes more particularly than the lay Press, which also prints their advertisements every day. Or can it be due to genuine ignorance?

"**Dr. Stevens' East Indian Consumption Cure,**" the doctor *in propria persona* being Mr. W. A. Noyes, of Rochester, New York. He advertises his touching philanthropy by offering a "free treatment for consumption." We all know these brutal frauds, and when exposed they seldom evoke anything but cynical laughter. We are used to the swindlers, and the consumptives soon sink out of sight, all the sooner when their money has passed to the promoter, and the propagators in the Press. The scheme employed

Is to advertise in local newspapers "a free treatment for consumption," giving at the same time the formula of the medicinal compound to be used, with instructions that if the prescription cannot be filled by the local druggist to advise the advertiser of this fact, and forward the necessary amount of money, and the prescription will be filled from headquarters. The published prescription contains a number of coined names, which are not familiar to the druggist, neither can he nor anyone else find the same in either ordinary or extraordinary pharmaceutical literature. Among these names are "Asiatic Halish Sativa," "Diosmae," and "Cashgar." The invariable result is that the druggist is unable to comply with the request of the individual delivering the prescription, and if the party desires to secure the remedy it will be necessary to comply with the suggestion contained in the advertising literature, namely, to forward the prescription to the advertiser.

It is held out in the advertising literature that the chief active ingredient of the medicine is *cannabis sativa*. On investigating a sample of the material, it was found to contain the following ingredients:—Chinchona bark, powdered ipecac, Rochelle salt, morphine.

While a combination of the above character is useful as a medicinal remedy, there is no truth whatever in the representations and claims that it is a consumption cure. It is a snare and a delusion, in that it robs the unfortunate victims of valuable time which, if utilised by the proper open-air treatment, might result in the restoration of health.

591. In this connection, it might be interesting to note that the scheme employed by this firm, namely, the publishing of prescriptions containing a number of coined names, which are known only to the promoter, is frequently employed by unprincipled advertisers. (See "*Corassa Compound*", page 365.) The prime object, of course, is to compel would-be patients to forward prescriptions to the office of the firm advertising same for compounding. The filling in some cases requires money in advance, but frequently the prescription is filled on the most trivial pretext, and sent by express c.o.d. If the prospective patients are disinclined to pay for the package, a bluff is sent from the office that an order is filed with the firm. The above scheme also, in a measure, discounts the local druggist in the eyes of the patient, because he is led to the belief from the advertising literature that the formula is readily filled by a competent druggist. This is an unjust reflection.

Exactly the same method is followed by others in Australia, as I have found by correspondence.

592. *Lung Germine* is advertised with profuse assurances and guarantees too tedious to quote. If any other be read, such as *Liquozone* and *Tuberculozyne*, with lying humbug about bacteria and the "germs which are torn from their lodgments," it will suffice. The pitiable victims whom "the law" leaves to their fate after, as in England, the State has taken its one-eighth share in the full retail price of the swindle, pay £1 for a 2-oz. bottle. The villanous stuff which the sufferers are thus induced to swallow contains 9 per cent. of free sulphuric acid, with trivial quantities (stated) of sulphate of iron, sulphate of magnesium, and sulphate of manganese. This sickening and devilish fraud, which is open to any enterprising merchants to introduce to Australia—for as yet it is not well advertised—was "discovered by an old German doctor-scientist who lived in Hamburg, Germany." To ensure the exploitation of the sufferer to the last gasp, and of his or her friends, the printed instructions state as follows:—

"The immediate and direct operation of *Lung-Germine* is the destruction of the disease germs: whether they be located in the lungs, bronchial tubes, glands of the throat or neck, or in any other organ of the human system, is entirely immaterial. . . . The lungs, as a matter of fact, are very sensitive organs; and when these germs are being torn from their lodgments and discharged, together with the impurities and secretions, it often weakens the patient considerably. This is the most important period of the whole treatment, and the turning point to recovery."

It can dislodge no tubercular foci from the living person, but will certainly hasten the patient to the grave. These are the frauds which exist and multiply by advertisements under that system of secrecy and "right to discovery" which the Chambers of Commerce and the Proprietary Articles Trade Associations of Great Britain, of America, and of Australia seek to rivet upon the Commonwealth. It is amongst the signs and causes of decadence that we have permitted it so long.

593. Then follows a full exposure of "*Plasters as Positive Cure for Consumption*." The list of diseases alleged to be cured by the swindle is tiresome in its length, and the constituents of the nostrum ridiculous.

594. *Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman's Tuberculozyne*.—This fraud, even after its exposure in the Sydney Law Courts, is still advertised in Australia. Dr. Kebler exposes the humbug, which is, however, much more merciful than the others quoted, as it plainly recommends the recognised open-air treatment in addition and thus gives itself and the patient a better chance.

"TUBERCULOZYNE."

This remedy is placed on the market by a firm located at Kalamazoo, Michigan. It is very interesting to note that the claims made are only for the cure of consumption.

Two liquid preparations are employed—one coloured amber, with caramel, and another red, with an aniline dye. The chief active constituents of the red medicine are alcohol and phosphatic material; those of the amber-coloured preparation are alcohol and a small quantity of an organic copper salt. It is also claimed by the firm to contain heroin.* The presence of this, however, could not be established, and, even if present, it certainly does not possess a curative effect for consumption.

A

595. * NOTE.—Heroin is diacetyl-morphine; it is a preparation, therefore, of opium. It is one of the most toxic agents of the morphine group, and is considered even more poisonous than morphine itself, having a bad influence on the respiratory apparatus. It is an ingredient of many trade preparations widely advertised as cough syrups and remedies for asthma.—(Potter, 359.)

Dr. Kebler—continued.

A careful investigation of the remedy discloses the fact that the virtue of this medicine is claimed to reside almost solely in the small quantity of organic copper salt present. An extended investigation was entered into for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent such a copper salt was known by the medical profession to be of value in the treatment or cure of consumption, and no one appeared to be familiar with any properties inherent in organic copper salts that would be useful in the treatment or cure of consumption. It was found, however, that a considerable number of experiments had been made by a French physician in some of the French hospitals with certain organic salts of copper, and, according to his results, such copper salts appear to have a beneficial influence in the treatment and cure of consumption; and when the case came up for final hearing, this was the evidence presented by the company to show that it has a substantial basis for its remedy. Under the conditions, it was difficult to assert that the remedy was not consistent with its claims. This brings out one of the most difficult features constantly being met with in dealing with these products. Medical literature teems with just such things as these, and it is not difficult to find evidence apparently of an authentic character to bolster up almost any fraudulent claim. Such is not only the case with past records, but current literature is following in similar footsteps. An interesting feature in connection with the treatment of this remedy is that the general directions prescribe the regularly recognised open-air treatment, coupled with a careful regulation of the diet. This is undoubtedly the basis of any success that may result from the use of this remedy rather than the medicine itself.

38 Consumption Can Be Cured.



Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, whose discovery of a Cure for Consumption has startled the World.

Marvelous as it may seem after the centuries of failure, a cure for consumption has at last been found. After twenty years of almost ceaseless research and experiment in his laboratory, the now renowned specialist, Derk P. Yonkerman, has discovered a specific which has cured the deadly Consumption even in its far advanced stages. In many cases, though all other remedies tried had failed and changes of climate were unable to check the progress of the disease, this wonderful specific has conclusively proved its power to cure.

Whatever your position in life may be if you are in consumption, or suffer from asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, or any throat or lung trouble, this cure is within your reach, for it is a home treatment and need not interfere in any way with your daily occupation. Prove for yourself its healing power.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Simply send your name and address to the Derk P. Yonkerman Co. Ltd., 698 Dixon Buildings, Sydney, and they will post to you a free trial treatment of this remarkable remedy.

Don't hesitate or delay if you have any of the symptoms of consumption. If you have chronic catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write to-day for the free trial treatment and full instructions, and cure yourself before it is too late.

case the quack has killed him just as much as if he beheaded him with an axe. In this case the bottled slush was manufactured by a Yankee person or company, and imported here in drums. The local manager pleaded that he knew nothing of the medicine, and he was acquitted, the Judge concurring on the ground that he probably believed—or, at least, there was no possibility of proving that he did not believe—the statements that he issued about his dreadful “Tuberculozyne.” It seems to The

The Bulletin, 28th February, 1907, page 6:—

THE “TUBERCULOZYNE” CASE.

596. One of the first attempts to get at the quack who lives on the misfortunes and miseries of others has been made in Sydney, and has fallen through. Here is a condensed report of the case:—

James Auld Rennie was charged with falsely pretending to John Samuel Shearston that a certain liquid called “Tuberculozyne” contained copper and was a cure for consumption, by means of which he obtained £6. Dr. Ashburton Thompson, President of the Board of Health, said the medicine, according to analysis, would be ineffective as a cure for consumption. Mr. W. M. Hamlet, who analysed a sample of the liquor from two bottles in the possession of Shearston, stated that No. 1 bottle contained a pink mixture made up of coloured water, glycerine, potassium bromide, and cinnamon. For the defence, George A. Byrn, analytical chemist, who analysed several samples of “Tuberculozyne,” stated that in one of the bottles he found capsicum, tolu balsam, ipecacuanha, alcohol, glycerine, phosphate of sodium, potassium, cudbear, oil of cassia, iron, and water; and in the other, oil of almonds, glycerine, copper, colouring matter and water. Other witnesses stated that, on analysing the mixture, traces of copper were found. Rennie produced the copy of a formula, which Dr. Ashburton Thompson stated would not be recognised as a specific against consumption. A verdict of not guilty was returned.

Copper, as a cure for consumption, would probably be regarded by any jury of medical men as a mockery, but, however that may be, it seems in this case that even the copper was a matter of accident. One analyst explored the contents of the bottle sold by the defendant, and found four ingredients, including water, but no copper. Another analyst, for the defence, wrestled with the second bottle, and found twelve ingredients, but no copper; and in a third bottle he found five ingredients, including a little copper. The blasphemous “Tuberculozyne” seems to be a mixture of many things, and whether a patient strikes one bottle or the other, there appears every reason to consider that he is a swindled consumptive. Possibly the hash is harmless—The *Bulletin* does not know—but a harmless mixture may amount to the cold-blooded murder of a consumptive just as much as a keg of prussic acid. A patient who is capable of being cured under proper treatment may waste his time over the bottles of rubbish manufactured by shameless and grasping quacks till he becomes incurable, and in that

Bulletin

Bulletin that when a Judge and jury have got into this state of mind through being long accustomed to see quacks flourish with impunity at the public expense, they need to be dragged out of the mental rut by strong legal process. When an ignorant man—ignorant in a medical sense—acting as agent for some foreign swindler who is out of the jurisdiction of the Australian courts, advertises a useless mixture as a cure for a most serious disease, he should be held liable. He does not state in his advertisement that he is an ignorant person, who knows nothing about the truth of his own statements, and only puts them forward on the authority of some person who is possibly just as ignorant, and who, in any case, is too remote to be got at. He sells his bottle of wash as one having authority and not as the scribes, and if he assures the public that "Tuberculozine" will cure consumption when he has not the least medical knowledge as to whether it will or not, his cheek ought to be no palliation of the offence. Only an utterly heartless wretch would delude miserable and often impoverished consumptives into spending pounds on alleged remedies, unless he knew, as a matter of expert personal knowledge, that the article he sold was specific. A plea that he had never received any medical training, and so was only taking the money of the consumptives at random, should be good in itself for a long term of gaol.

597. The truth could hardly be expressed in more apt and vigorous language. And it is deplorable that the daily newspapers, *soi-disant* educators of society, still sell their columns for the purpose of pushing the sale of so mean and mischievous a fraud, thus fully exposed on both sides of the world. And in this form of brigandage the newspaper proprietor demands his share of the plunder first. Cases of impoverished persons being bled to the last coin, and of loving relatives denying themselves to help a sufferer, have come under my own immediate observation. This is only possible where newspaper owners consent to sell their honour in order to divide the spoil, for the first and chief service is to trap the victims

Two tiny bottles, flat, and of thick glass, containing a small quantity of the precious fluid are supplied free.



Many persons have purchased the stuff who were in various stages, and they have since died. A newspaper writer, poor and hopelessly afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis, paid £12 for six lots of the nostrum. He had read the advertisements in the papers to which he chiefly contributed. He died unrelieved and impoverished. I have known other like cases. (Illustration is full size.)

Why Tuberculozyne

(YONKERMANN)

is a Remedy

for Consumption

Tuberculozyne (Yonkermann) has cured hundreds of cases of Consumption, and with marvellous rapidity, where our directions have been carefully followed, even where other remedies had failed and change of climate had proved of no avail, this remarkable specific has effected permanent and absolute cures.

Tuberculozyne (Yonkermann) is an antitoxine acting agent of great therapeutic value. By its powerful action on the bacillus, it promptly arrests the ravages of the disease; and through its alterative, cell-building properties, it assists nature to repair the wasted tissue and restore the patient to health. It can be taken with perfect safety, and without the slightest ill effects to even the most delicate constitution.

We wish to impress upon every person suffering from consumption, catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, or any throat or lung trouble, the great importance of following the directions here given; for the success of the treatment and the quickness of the cure, largely depend upon your faithfulness in taking Tuberculozyne regularly and exactly according to directions.

Remember, too, that Tuberculozyne (Yonkermann) is the only remedy yet discovered which has successfully combated and overcome this scourge of the human race, and the hundreds of testimonials we have received are witness to the relief we are bringing to those who but for it could have no hope of cure.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF TUBERCULOZYNE (YONKERMANN)

After each meal, put thirty drops of the medicine from each bottle into a tumbler of milk; stir well and drink immediately.

If milk is distasteful, the medicine may be taken in water which has been boiled.

For patients between the ages of seven and fifteen years, give one-half of the above dose; for those under seven years, give five (5) drops only, from each bottle.

S.D.

598. "Force of Life" Remedies, exploited by the Force of Life Company, New York City.—This swindle, in spite of the efforts of the President of the United States, is victorious over the law, and is further described on page 159. Dr. Kebler writes:—

According to the advertising literature, these remedies embody what might be considered some of the latest achievements in chemistry and medicine. The sheet-anchor of the whole system appears to reside in the chemical compound known as lecithin, "The Force of Life," and the recently-discovered chemical element, radium. The literature which sets forth the virtues of lecithin describes in most glowing terms how Dr. Hadley had discovered, "in the sheen of the midnight glow," a method for making lecithin synthetically. It is represented that lecithin possesses the power of rendering the human system immune to the invasion of bacteria, and that it actually kills microbes and germs, thus preventing them from producing disease.

599. The preparations employed by this firm are represented in the form of liquids, tablets, and capsules. Four liquid preparations were submitted, marked "First Week," "Second Week," "Third Week," and "Fourth Week," respectively,—leading to the belief that they are either of different strengths of the same medicine, or solutions containing different ingredients. An examination, however, showed that they are essentially of the same composition, differing only slightly in the percentage content of the several component constituents. The following results represent the approximate average composition of the four packages:—

Water	...	...	...	...	71.53 per cent.
Alcohol, by weight	...	...	...	...	7.00 "
Volatile acids, as acetic	...	...	...	...	0.61 "
Non-volatile acids, as tartaric	...	...	...	...	0.70 "
Sugars	...	...	...	...	3.96 "
Glycerine	...	...	...	...	10.18 "
Glycerophosphates	...	...	...	...	2.89 "
Undetermined	...	...	...	...	3.13 "

100.00

600. As above pointed out, lecithin is the agent on which is largely based the wonderful virtues of these remedies. A careful search for this compound was made, but it could not be detected.

Two kinds of tablets were also submitted, one lavender in colour and the other yellow. The yellow tablets contain terpin hydrate, heroin, and licorice root; and the lavender tablets contain inspissated ox-gall, pancreatin, colocynth extract, quinine hydrochlorate, extract of nux vomica, extract of taraxacum, and sodium and calcium glycerophosphates. It was impossible to establish the presence of lecithin in either mixture.

601. The capsules were designated "Life-Ray Capsules," and were claimed to contain either radium or to be charged with radium. A careful examination of the capsules and their contents shows that they do not possess any radio-activity, but, on the other hand, consist chiefly of starch and calcium sulphide. It was represented that these capsules could not be purchased, but were simply loaned to the patient as an adjunct in the treatment with the other remedies.

Had

Had Dr. Hadley succeeded in preparing lecithin artificially, it would certainly be considered a "marvellous discovery"; but the simple fact that none of the medicines examined contain this compound indicates that he is not taking advantage of his discovery. A considerable number of observations have been made relative to lecithin as a medicinal agent, but, thus far, no one is able to point to any noteworthy results. Whether lecithin will ever attain to the eminent position medicinally ascribed to it by some remains for the future to demonstrate. It is a well-known fact that this chemical is present in nerve-tissue, and is a common constituent of many food products, such as the yolk of eggs, beans, peas, lentils, milk, &c. Exactly in what manner and in what form lecithin is absorbed and utilised is not definitely known; but it seems singular that lecithin isolated by solvents from different sources, and given in minute doses, should possess the claimed extraordinary virtues, while the influence of the comparatively large amounts taken daily with food seems to be lost sight of.

602. Tuberculozyne.

PATENT MEDICINES.

ALLEGED CONSUMPTION CURE.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

In the Summons Division of the Water Police Court yesterday J. A. Rennie appeared before Mr. Macfarlane, S.M., to answer an information that he had falsely pretended that a certain liquid called "Tuberculozyne" contained copper, and was a cure for consumption, by means of which false pretence he obtained certain moneys from John Samuel Shearston.

Mr. Mant, of the Crown Law Office, prosecuted; Mr. James, instructed by Messrs. Crickton, Smith, and Monahan, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Shearston, who is superintendent of the Naval House, stated that in March last he was suffering from chronic catarrh, and saw defendant, as the result of an advertisement with reference to the cure of consumption, catarrh, and bronchitis. He told defendant that he had some relatives suffering from consumption, and if he cured witness's catarrh it was his intention to apply it to them. Defendant said he could not vouch that it would absolutely cure witness's catarrh, but it did cure consumption, adding that he could not guarantee every case. He then went on to explain the value of the copper in the medicine, and its wonderful power in the destruction of microbes, those of catarrh included. He told witness he might be ill for a couple of days after first taking it, but subsequently his appetite would increase, and he would put on flesh. On the statement that the copper killed the microbes witness purchased the medicine and paid £2 for it. Defendant showed witness many testimonials, and said he could give the names and addresses of persons who had been cured of consumption by the medicine. He further stated there would be no need to go away, as it would cure him without change of air or diet. Witness went on to say that the medicine did him no good, and he got worse. On returning from the mountains he saw defendant, and complained that it was doing him no good, but rather harm, and that he was much worse. He asked defendant, "If you were in my place would you take it yourself? Do you believe it would cure you?" and defendant replied he would. The second lot, instead of doing witness any good, made him worse. At another interview he told defendant he had given the medicine a three months' trial, and if the copper would operate on the microbes it should have done so in that time. Rennie then told witness to take his money, and give him his medicine back, adding, "If you do not believe in it you need not buy it." Subsequently witness, in the presence of Mr. Hamlet, handed small quantities of the medicine from various bottles over to the secretary of the Board of Health.

Cross-examined by Mr. James, witness said that on the occasion of his third visit defendant said he did not care whether he took the medicine or not. At his last visit he demanded his money back, but defendant refused to give it to him. Defendant said there was copper in it, that the formula was deposited with the proper authorities, and that witness could see it there if he wished. Witness said he would have the medicine analysed, and he believed defendant said he would be glad if he did, or words to that effect. He did not think defendant had shirked any investigation into the matter.

Evidence was given by Mr. Hamlet, Government Analyst, and others, that the preparation produced did not contain copper, and defendant was committed to take his trial.

603. Force of Life.

LONDON STANDARD, 16-1-06

QUACK MEDICINES.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ACTION.

ARREST OF TWO DIRECTORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

A profound sensation has been caused here by the arrest of two directors of the Force of Life Company, a vast advertising quack concern.

The arrest was due to the initiative of President Roosevelt, the charge being one of using the post office with intent to defraud. One defendant claims the power of raising the dead, this being based on the statement of a Colorado woman that her body was prepared for the grave, as being dead, and that he made her heart beat again. She now admits that she never lost a day's work in her life.

The sale of "ray" capsules was also part of the business. These resembled small cartridge shells, the contents of which, it was alleged, were worth £100,000 per lb. They were merely held near a glass of water, and then the water was drunk. A piece of glass placed under the bed casters was prescribed for rheumatism; an onion for sore throat, and the rind of ham for pains in the back.

The concern has a million patients, or one-eighth of the population of the United States, and its officials included presidents and directors of banks, trust companies, an ex-governor, and other important personages. The capital is a million dollars.

604. There were four prisoners—three men and a woman. United States Commissioner Ridgway, of New York, in May following, discharged all four upon the ground that, as "patients" had been produced who declared themselves benefited by the treatment, there was nothing fraudulent or deceptive in the business. That would be about equivalent to discharging a publican, charged with selling bad or deceptive liquor, on the ground that some of his customers declared they had had from him good liquor or were pleased therewith.

605. We have already many similar American cures for consumption, cancer, and other maladies in Australia, as exhibited in these pages, and it may be expected that "**Force of Life**" will in due course join them. There is money in it—for the bank directors, trust magnates, and the other "important personages." A competing concern—also American—declares, "I have discovered the **Source of Life**, and can raise from the dead." These two are a nose-length ahead of "**Dr. Williams' Pink Pills**, just at present, for the important personages who own the latter gold-mine only claim to "raise from the death-bed"—which is good, as far as it goes.

606. "**Salvita Remedies.**" For the usual list of mortal maladies or painful disorders which afflict mankind. "The Only Sure Cure"—that favourite lie which excludes the other liars, who yet associate themselves in protective trade societies. Our laws permit them freely to announce, by newspaper advertisements, or by circulars, or by any practicable way, that they alone can certainly cure "all chronic and wasting diseases, catarrh of any organ; all diseases of the heart, stomach, kidneys, and liver; organic weakness, impaired vitality, all physical pains and bodily weakness"; and that the "**Salvita Remedies**" are "a true specific for all cases of addiction to liquor, morphine, cocaine, and tobacco habits. They do not contain any alcohol or opiates."

The patient is also led to the belief that all these wonderful results are produced **without the use of drugs.**

607. Examination of the remedies employed by this company—"Salvita"—shows that they are possessed of the usual medicinal agents employed for treating various affections. The "**Nerve Tonic**" contains hypophosphites, nux vomica, clover-tops, sarsaparilla, gentian, &c. The "**Salvita Oil**" is nothing but an ordinary liniment, the chief constituents of which are turpentine, gum camphor, capsicum, and Castile soap. Among the other preparations employed by this firm are "**Kidney and Bladder Tablets**," "**Liver and Constipation Pills**," "**Cold and Lagrippe Ovules**." It is represented that the chief ingredients contained in the "**Cold and Lagrippe Ovules**" are quinine sulphate, ammonia muriate, and camphor. An investigation showed that these pills contained neither quinine sulphate nor ammonia muriate, but in place of them **acetanilid** is employed. Attention also must be called to the fact that is represented in the advertising literature, that these preparations **do not contain any opium**. This representation is false, **opium being one of the chief constituents** of some of the preparations. From the above information it can readily be seen that a vast majority of the representations made by this firm are false and fraudulent.

Lost Manhood Restorers. Nervous Debility Cures.

608. The pages of our daily and weekly papers so teem with advertisements of "**Lost Manhood Restorers**" and "**Nervous Debility Cures**," that either the cash payments are very tempting or there must be an idea on the part of the newspaper proprietors that these announcements are an essential part of the "educative influence" of that institution whose freedom is one of our national glories. With the philanthropy so often mentioned in this Report, a whole literature is offered by the advertisers "**Free—Free to all.**" A few stamps will bring to any home a book of such an educative influence that pictures will be implanted in the mind of youth or maid which are never likely to be effaced. "**Dr. Kidd**" offers for sale 300,000 of his patients' letters, secrets and all. The letters are still worth a few dollars a thousand after bleeding the poor wretches white.

609. The nature of the loathsome trade of these charlatans, who are the most conspicuous of their kind, the most impudent and indecent, is so much commented upon and so well known to men by reports direct from victims, and by the literature aforesaid, that it does not appear to be my duty to report in detail upon it. The frightening and exploitation of young men and young women is a cruel and pernicious calling, and Dr. Kebler describes to the American Medical Association the practices at some length. Our laws allow it, our Press, with some exceptions, welcomes, supports it, and receives from it a fair share of the plunder. The public are scandalised, many denounce the evil, but Parliament alone can end the wrong. We cannot leave it to mercantile respectability.

610. That which is often and properly described in the pages of medical journals cannot and will not be described here, for the literature which is announced upon our breakfast tables is unquotable and constitutes a rodent ulcer upon our civilisation. What if it be but a part of the cancerous growth hereinbefore alluded to? Notwithstanding natural aversion, should Your Excellency deem it to be a part of the work requiring elucidation, I am prepared to obtain and submit all necessary information in this domain.

611. It must not be lost sight of that we are as much interested in American swindles as Americans themselves, for not 1 per cent., hardly one per thousand, are of Australian origin. When any nostrum has succeeded in America and is not yet participating in the Australian stream of wealth, it is because of some lack of mercantile alertness which is pretty sure to be soon corrected. It is usual to send American printed matter and to use American testimonials to introduce the new miraculous compound, or system, or instrument. Even where exposure has taken place by Government official denunciation, as in Canada, the German States, France, Sweden, or America itself, the exposed humbug can be, and is, introduced into Australia, and the agency accepted by "most respectable" firms. It would be invidious to mention a few by way of illustration, but if Parliament should desire it, a long list can be supplied.

612. San Francisco is the nearest port, half as far away as Great Britain. We receive many benefits thence and may shortly derive the "Elixir of Life" itself.

"Elixir of Life."—This preparation was also sold under the name of "T. Duffy's Solution," with headquarters at San Francisco. An analysis of a sample gave the following results:—Water, 99.611 per cent.; non-volatile matter, 0.389 per cent.

The "Elixir" is therefore nothing but an extremely weak mineral water, the non-volatile matter of which consists of potassium chloride, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, calcium sulphate, and a trace of lithium chloride. It is heralded as being a most valuable remedy for many affections. Among the many representations made, the following is typical:—"The Solution cures all Germ and Contagious Diseases, destroying and annihilating them."

613. We are so used to contemplating and tolerating atrocious lies in this department of commerce, that a business assertion which thus declares that a water containing a few of the commonest spring-water salts will cure everything from syphilis to bubonic plague, from pneumonia to yellow fever, would hardly excite comment. On the contrary, representative journals in the drug trade, and the P.A.T.A. (Proprietary Articles Trade Association) will declaim, and do declaim, against interference with trade in these "perfectly harmless" compounds. Some years ago upon the main Sydney-Melbourne road, two road-repairers stole and killed a sheep for food. Conviction, and a sentence of five years' gaol followed, the informer receiving from a sheep-farmers' association £500 reward. It is surely well to put down stealing with a firm hand. We are forced to the question: What measure is due to the man, or his agents, who filches the money and perhaps the life of a man, that of his wife or child, by selling bogus cures for mortal sickness?

Free! Free!

To the Sick and Ailing Everywhere

THE CURE FOR YOUR DISEASE
Delivered Free—Free for the
Asking—Free to You.

To the sick—the suffering—to every man and woman



victim of organic disease—local trouble or broken general health—Dr. Kidd's offer of free treatment is given in the absolute faith and sincere belief that they can and will stop disease, cure it and lift you up again to health and vigor. There is no reason why you should not get well if you will only bring yourself to take the free test treatment of these wonderful remedies, no matter what your doubts may be.

I Want the
Doubters

I want to give them the proof—the evidence and the glory of new life in their own bodies—and I want to pay the cost of this proof—all of it—to the very last cent—myself.

I have put my life into this work—I hold the record of thousands of cures—not "some better"—but thousands of desperate sufferers, hearty and strong and big and well; and their letters are in my hands to prove every word I say. Rheumatism, kidney troubles, heart disease, partial paralysis, bladder troubles, stomach and bowel troubles, piles, catarrh, bronchitis, weak lungs, asthma, chronic coughs, nervousness, all female troubles, hemorrhage, skin diseases, scrofula, impure blood, general debility, organic vital ailments, etc., are cured to remain and continue cured.

No matter how you are, no matter what your disease, I will have the remedies sent to you and given into your own hands free, paid for by me and delivered at my own cost.

These Remedies Will Cure

They have cured thousands of cases—nearly every disease—and they do cure and there is no reason why they should not cure you—make you well—and bring you back to health and the joy of living!

Will you let me do this for you—will you let me prove it—brother and sister sufferers? Are you willing to trust a master physician who not only makes this offer but publishes it and then sends the test and proof of his remedies without a penny of cost to anyone except himself?

Send your name, your Post Office address and a description of your condition, and I will do my utmost to satisfy every doubt you have or can have that these remedies will save your life and make it all that nature meant to make it.

Let me make you well. Give me your name and tell me how you feel, and the proof treatment is yours at my cost. No bills of any kind—no papers—nothing but my absolute good-will and good faith.

DR. JAMES W. KIDD,

BOX 501.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

NOTE.—Dr. Kidd's methods and his offer are exactly as represented in every respect.—Advt.

Bust Developers.

614. Many advertisements of these swindling nostrums are herein supplied. They are lies from first to last, and are mostly found in "home journals for girls and women." Dr. Kebler supplies this exposure. Besides, there are many others at my disposal.

615. "Aquamiel."—The Mexican Remedy Company exploited, under the above name, a mixture which it represented as follows:—

The Miracle of Nature Magical Bust Developer, and the most marvellous flesh-producing, blood-enriching, tissue-forming preparation the world ever knew. Permanent Development Guaranteed Aquamiel is a product of the famous Maguey Plant of Mexico.

A number of interesting pictures accompany the advertising literature, showing the remarkable results of this remedy. In one of the best testimonials submitted, the patient said she believed her breasts had increased in size one-quarter of an inch. An investigation of the remedy showed that it consisted of two solutions of different strengths, one of which contained 8 per cent. alcohol and the other 2 per cent. alcohol, both of which were sweetened with saccharine and coloured with caramel; a small amount of plant extractive was also present. The medicine is absolutely worthless as a tissue developer, and any chemist can prepare it in any laboratory without the least difficulty.

What is done in the green tree.

616. Mr. Peter MacEwan, editor of the London "**Chemist and Druggist**," publishes a book of "**Pharmaceutical Formulas**" (Offices of the *Chemist and Druggist*, 42, Cannon-street, London. Branch offices, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, Australasia, 1905). These are for the use of ordinary pharmacists. The book contains 880 pages, and is extremely informative, even educative. But the student who is a layman, merely one of the public to be traded upon, will arise from the study with pronounced feelings of uneasiness, to say the least of it. The book, of course, is purchasable by anyone, therefore secrecy is not implied. But the compounds by the time they reach the layman, or the laywoman, are very secret indeed. Here is a **Bosom Developer** (page 65):—

Powdered Tragacanth	...	...	...	one drachm.
Glycerine	...	...	...	one ounce.
Elder-flower water	...	...	...	three ounces.

Mix the tragacanth with the glycerine and add the water gradually. The water should be slightly tinted with methyl-violet dye.

This preparation is to be well massaged into the bosom at bedtime.

This represents the usual treatment for developing the bosom ("as advertised"). An internal medicine (generally alkaline **pancreatin** tablets) is used with the view to **promoting the assimilation of fat**. Strange to say, we found a massage-jelly for the **reduction of superfluous flesh** to be a tragacanth preparation perfumed with neroli and lemon, without any active medicinal agent, and a popular soap for the same purpose contained **pancreatin**. Ox-gall is sometimes added. Comment on the **different purposes** of these **similar** lubricants is superfluous.

617. Comment is not superfluous; it is eminently called for. If these things, contemptible trickery, be done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry? We shall see presently. Gum tragacanth is not unlike gum arabic, and is inert for

the above purpose. The Bosom Developer cannot enlarge the mammary glands, and is, therefore, a mean cheat, like many other things in the same book. I have before me another Formulary, a generation old, which is

full of honest and decent recipes. It may be assumed that most pharmacists prefer the clean business, but if the later book be followed it would demand a report all to itself.

618. The *Chemist and Druggist* (London) in its Answers to Correspondents, pharmacists, of course, on page 432, 16 March, 1907, says:—

Bust Developers.—Anything slightly greasy that assists massage serves for this purpose, as the massage, rather than the application, is the agent which influences any supposed development of an organ which varies in size from month to month. A little arsenic (about gr. $\frac{1}{10}$) is better than nux vomica, with a 5-grain dose of Bland's pill, thrice daily.

That is part of the play, from behind the scenes.

What is done in the dry tree.

Dr. Kebler continues:—

Skin Bleachers and Beautifiers.

619. "**Complexion Powder**."—One of the agents used for improving the complexion was found on analysis to consist entirely of **Rochelle Salts**. Another product sold under the designation of "**Complexion Tablets**" was found on analysis to consist of reduced iron, plant extractive, and strychnine. An unfortunate incident connected with this case was that the remedy was not marked so as to set forth its

its poisonous nature, and a mother, into whose possession the remedy came, carelessly placed it within reach of her 2½-year-old child, with the result that the child consumed a number of the tablets and died from strychnine poisoning. It was contended that the tablets did not contain strychnine, but that extract of *nux vomica* is used in their preparation.

620. "Face Lotion."—The most interesting "beautifiers" met with are usually sold under the name of "Face Lotion." The chief active agent found in the samples so far submitted is corrosive sublimate, which is usually dissolved in water containing an indefinite quantity of glycerine, the whole being flavoured with a suitable amount of tincture of benzoin. These lotions beautify by destroying the tissue with which they come in contact, causing it to peel off and thus bringing into view the lower layer of the epidermis, which is smooth and pink-like in appearance.

621. "15-minute Pile Cure."—The Dr. Artz Chemical Company, St. Paul, Minn., is credited with being the manufacturer and distributor of this remedy. The ingredients employed in its manufacture are zinc oxide, menthol, carbolic acid, simple cerate, chaulmoogra oil, and oil of sweet almonds. The mixture was found to be free from narcotics and opiates as claimed.

It was represented that the value of this ointment resided in the chaulmoogra oil, claimed to be a new principle. A search of literature failed to reveal anything which would justify such a claim for chaulmoogra oil. The advertising literature of the company contained numerous misleading and deceptive statements, of which the following are typical:—

"It is a positive and permanent remedy, tested in twenty thousand cases in the German Army before being given to the world as a positive and specific cure. . . . Pronounced by the medical profession the most wonderful discovery of modern science."

622. "Liquid Electricity."—Under this name a number of mixtures are sent out from which teas are to be prepared and taken according to directions. The most important active constituents in the mixtures are powdered capsicum, essential oils, iron sulphate, and belladonna leaves.

It is represented that with teas prepared from such mixtures it is possible to cure consumption in a few days. The remedy is also styled an "Electric Cough and Consumption Cure."

"It kills the microbes of bilious, malarial, and other fevers, germs of consumption or cancer. . . . Will annihilate the virus of blood disease, . . . remove all offensive odours, destroy all animal and vegetable poisons."

623. "Radiumite."—The following are quotations from the literature:—

"Nature's Gift to Mankind. . . The Mystery of Its Powers Puzzles and Bewilders Scientists. . . . Radiumite is a Puzzle to Leading Chemists. . . . Keeps you well while you carry it." . . . Some of those who carry the stuff for warding off disease swear by its virtues, and I know of a number who declare that they have been cured of nervousness and stomach troubles through its agency. They have the same faith in the mineral that many have in the rheumatism ring and the buckeye, and other such agencies. . . . "It is a well-known fact that many eminent French chemists carry radium in their pockets, and have great faith in its curative properties."

Directions for using "Radiumite" are as follows:—

"Carry one or two pieces of the Radiumite in your pocket; or, encase it in a silken or chamois bag and wear it about the waist or suspended from the neck."

These quotations clearly set forth the manner in which "Radiumite" is supposed to cure. The advertising literature leads to the belief that "Radiumite" will cure diseases of the stomach, kidneys, liver, bowel troubles, rheumatism, cancer, &c.

Examination of the mineral submitted showed that it did not possess any radium or radio-activity. It was, however, pyrophosphorescent—that is, when the ore was submitted to friction in the dark it became slightly luminous. Ores of this character are well known, and the ore under consideration consisted of zinc sulphide and lead sulphide, with a certain amount of gangue. It seems hardly necessary to say that this ore does not possess any curative properties whatever.

The Journal of the American Medical Association, Vol. XLVII, page 1667:—

TRICKS OF THE NOSTRUM MEN.

624. Under the above title the *Druggists Circular* (an American pharmaceutical serial), November, 1906, discusses editorially the methods employed by manufacturers, and comments on the fact that proprietary manufacturers are quick to take advantage of anything which may be used as an advertisement of their goods. The editorial continues:—

"Let something arise which may be construed as a reflection on the quality of a druggist's own output, or the probity or ability of a physician who prescribes Pharmacopeial, National Formulary, or other official preparations, and the nostrum makers may be depended upon to twist it into the semblance of an argument in favour of the use of their stuff. They do not, however, emphasise the fact that preparations with secret formulas are automatically protected against a charge of impurity or of being below standard, as 'purity' is an elastic term, and until there is a standard nothing can be below it.

"The proprietor of a secret remedy may change the formula of his nostrum whenever he chooses; he may substitute a cheaper drug for a high-priced one whenever the desire for more profits prompts him so to do; he may convert a 'catarrh' remedy into a cathartic, or tonic bitters into an emetic, and is not amenable to any man or any law for the misbranding, simply because the standard for purity and strength of his article resides only in his own mind, and may shift every time that mind changes.

"The supposititious variations in formulas are by no means purely hypothetical, as instances in which they have been made are not wanting. On the other hand, there is a fixed legal standing for the druggist's goods, and when they fail to measure up to this standard, Boards of Pharmacy, Boards of Health, and the people through their prosecuting officials may, and more and more do, call the druggist to account for

for the shortcoming. But the man who takes a proprietary medicine to-day, and goes back for another dose of the same to-morrow, may get an entirely different thing, and either is kept in ignorance of this fact or has no recourse on anyone when he discovers the deception that has been practised on him.

"It is our duty to remind the druggist of these things, and it is the duty of the druggist to pass the reminder on to the physicians and the public."

625.

CONTAINED NO POISON.—In reference to Dr. Sheldon's New Discovery for Coughs, which was reported last month, as containing a scheduled poison, it was stated that a further examination of this preparation, as now being manufactured shows that it contained no scheduled poison, and it was, therefore, resolved to remove it from the list published last month. *Chem. & Drugg. Nov-26.*

International Exchange of Knowledge.

626. The work carried out by the scientific staff in the laboratories of the Bureau of Chemistry throughout the United States is certainly enormous. I have been supplied with specimen copies of their current publications, of circulars containing instructions, some specific information upon details which I particularly desired. All of the series are obtainable by Your Excellency's Government as occasion shall arise to utilise them. Here it must be reiterated, and it cannot be too often emphasised, that the subject-matter of my commission, together with the cognate subject of pure foods and wholesome utensils, is solely and entirely the cause of common humanity. Officially, in each country, it is so regarded. It would appear to be an aim of such lofty import as to be worthy the best efforts of all statesmen to seek to interchange positive knowledge to the end of protecting humanity from fraud and physical injury within the premisses. I inquired in each country as to whether, in the personal judgment of the officials concerned, it were probable that the respective organisation would impart its knowledge, gained for the protection of its own citizens, to the Australian Commonwealth, and to other Governments, on the ground of common humanity? The answer was in each case prompt and clear. It was believed that there would be complete willingness. International exchange, always within the limits stated (foods, medicines, and their accessories) would save an immensity of duplicated work, would correct imperfect work, and tend to early and accurate conclusions. A careful perusal of the synoptical statement (page 358), exhibiting the different positions of the great nations towards the question of medicines, will show the urgent need for international co-operation.

627. It is certain that President Roosevelt, representative head of the greatest white nation, has the cause of humanity profoundly at heart, of which the note to Mr. Secretary Wilson is a slight proof; but his life's work is the splendid record. The Governor-General of Canada has added his great influence, as shown by his speech of 13th February last. The Dominion House of Commons has appointed a Committee from both sides of the House to formulate legislation to check the evils of free drugging. The distinguished President of the Reichs-Gesundheitsamt, Dr. Bumm, showed prompt and complete willingness to impart knowledge and advice to the same end, giving the utmost furtherance to your Commissioner. I have been further informed by diplomatists of the first eminence, that there is every reason to expect courteous communication of attained results from investigations concerning health and life. There is no occasion, I was informed, to employ diplomatic channels, which would mean endless delay. The official interchange of information is evidently a departmental matter when concerned with purely scientific business. Within this sphere would be included medicine, toxicology, pharmacognosy, pathology, bacteriology, nutrition, hygiene, and prevention of disease. That covers the ground of food and drug errors and frauds.

628. This Report would be incomplete without the record that I found everywhere (especially in America) scientific men were deeply concerned at the damage done to society, and that officials away from political influence were anxious for improvement. The stream of light that would be thrown by international investigation upon lies, humbug, trickery, fraud, vice and crime lumped under the head of quackery, would enable nations quickly to adjust their laws and ordinances for their own protection. It would be simply civilisation. The present work, admittedly imperfect, but easy of amplification, serves to show the practicability of international instruction in matters of health.

629. The Elixir of Life and Others.

xliii

THE PENNY MAGAZINE.

RHEUMATISM**CURED** by a new remedy.**50,000 BOXES FREE.**

MR. T. KING, Earlswood, Surrey.
CURED Aug. 1902. April 1903 reports
"PERMANENT CURE."

For rheumatism and
gout, those horrible
plagues, I discovered
a marvellous remedy, and
in order that every
suffering reader may
learn about it I will
gladly post him a Box
Free. This wonderful
remedy which I dis-
covered by a fortunate
chance, has cured many
cases of 30 and 40
years' standing,
amongst persons
upwards of 80 years
of age. No matter
what your form of rheu-
matism is, this remedy
cures. Do not read of
other remedies have
failed around if doctors
say you are incurable.
Mind no one but write
me at once, and he
return post you will
receive the trial box,
also the most elaborately
illustrated book ever put
on the subject of
rheumatism and gout.
**ABSOLUTELY
FREE.** It will tell you
all about your case.
You get the remedy and
wonderful book at the same time. **BOTH FREE**, so let me hear from
you at once. Address JOHN A. SMITH, 1048 Banger House, Shoe
Lane, London, E.C. Send NO money OR stamps.

YOU cannot have a good, clear complexion
if your blood is impure. **Blotches,
Spots, Pimples, Blackheads, and Sores**
of all kinds can be removed by taking

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

The World-Famed Blood Purifier.

This famous medicine will also cure all Skin
and Blood Diseases, such as **Eczema,
Scrofula, Scurvy, Ulcerated Sores,
&c.** Thousands of unsolicited testimonials have
been received from all parts.

As it is pleasant to the taste, and warranted
free from anything injurious to the most
delicate constitution of either sex, from
infancy to old age, the Proprietors solicit
sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold by all Chemists
throughout the world. Price 2s. 9d. and 11s.
per bottle.

Beware of Worthless Imitations or Substitutes.

Analysis on page 226.

ANÆMIA Cured

by Small Doses of the Highly
Recommended TONIC FOOD,

DR. HOMMEL'S HÆMATOGEN

which forms Blood and Flesh rapidly; dispels
Lassitude without deranging the Digestion. It
improves the Appetite, does not constipate, nor
blacken the Teeth.

Thousands of Physicians recommend it.

**AN EXCELLENT REMEDY IN
CHILDREN'S DISEASES**

such as Rickets, Backward Growth, and after
Fever. Write for Pamphlet to

Nicolay and Co.,
36, St. Andrew's Hill, London, E.C.
Price 2s. Sold by Chemists and Stores.

Ask expressly for **DR. HOMMEL'S
HÆMATOGEN** and take no other.

SICK MADE WELL WEAK MADE STRONG.

Marvellous Elixir of Life Discovered
by Famous Doctor Scientist that
Cures Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures are Effected that
Seem Like Miracles Performed
—The Secret of Long Life of
Olden Times Revived.

**The Remedy is Free to All Who Send
Name and Address.**

After years of patient study and delving into the dusty
record of the past, as well as following modern experiments
in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 43a,
First National Bank Building, Fort Wayne, Ind., U.S.A.,
makes the startling announcement that he has surely dis-
covered the elixir of life; that he is able with the aid of a



DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as
a result of the years he has spent in searching for this
precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that
is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the
doctor's earnestness in making his claim, and the remarkable
cures that he is daily effecting seem to bear him out very
strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason,
and based on sound experience in a medical practice of
many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir
of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free to anyone who is a
sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to
cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures
effected are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses
would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away
crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the
remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been
restored to their families and friends in perfect health.
Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood,
and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic.
Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption,
coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis, and all affections
of the throat, lungs, or any vital organs, are easily overcome
in a space of time that is simply marvellous.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula,
and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies
the entire system, blood and tissue, restores normal nerve
power circulation, and a state of perfect health is produced
at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally
affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy
to-day. It is free to every sufferer. State what you want
to be cured of, and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free by
return mail.

Remember a letter to America from the British Isles
requires 2d. postage. Write your name very plain, and be
sure to give your full address, so there can be no mistake in
delivery.

Papers containing this lie (Doctor Kidd's) are
carried by post, and sold freely in Australia. In
Sweden, it is specifically prohibited. 300,000 of
these letters are offered for sale at one time (see
page 310, copy of *Ladies' Home Journal*).

**CONGREVE'S
BALSMIC
ELIXIR**
FOR ASTHMA,
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS,
COUGHS, COLDS,
CONSUMPTION.

SOLD BY
PATENT
MEDICINE
VENDORS,
1/1, 2s, 4s,
and 11s-
per Bottle.

See NEW BOOK on CONSUMPTION, etc., by G. T. Congreve,
6d., post free, from 45, Cornhill Lodge, Beckton, London, E.C.

"Oil of Bitter Almonds"—a Poisonous Flavouring.

Dwight,
p. 277.

630. Nitrobenzol (Essence of Mirbane) is the result of the action of strong nitric acid upon benzol. Occurs, when pure, as an oily, yellowish, intensely sweet liquid, with the odour of oil of bitter almonds. It has been frequently employed as an artificial and cheap substitute for oil of bitter almonds in the flavouring of soaps, foods, and confectionery.

Symptoms.—The action is that of a somewhat insidious poison, whether taken in a liquid form or inhaled. It is much slower in its action than hydrocyanic acid, but, like it, is a powerful narcotic poison; the symptoms which come on within one to three hours are very similar to those of poisoning by hydrocyanic acid. It has resulted in accidental death; but few cases of homicide or suicide have been reported from its use.

Post-mortem appearances.—The *post-mortem* appearances are similar to those of hydrocyanic acid, with the exception that gastric irritation is not so common. According to Caspar, the odour of nitrobenzol is so much more permanent and persistent that the diagnosis of poisoning from this source may be made from this source alone.

Tests.—The diagnosis may be made from the fact that, although the odour and symptoms are so like those of hydrocyanic acid, it fails to react to any of the tests by which that acid is detected.

Taylor,
II, p. 673.

Poisoning by Nitrobenzene or Nitrobenzol.—This liquid has a smell resembling benzaldehyde, or oil of bitter almonds (*sine acido-hydrocyanico*, Extra Pharm.), but the two are very different in other respects, and must not be confounded with one another, though nitrobenzol is used as a substitute for benzaldehyde in cheap perfumery. It is also used very largely in the production of the aniline colours, as it is converted into aniline by acting upon it with acetic acid and iron filings. It does not appear to have been used homicidally, possibly on account of its nauseous taste and extremely persistent smell; but accident and suicide account for the majority of cases. Five cases published by Von Buschow were due to drinking brandy with an uncertain admixture of it (*Berl. Klin. Woch.*, 4th March, 1895); two were fatal, and three ended in recovery. In the same journal Schild records six cases, all in females; two suicidal, both recovered, and four "with intent to procure abortion," this result being obtained in three of them, who recovered, but the fourth was fatal before abortion could take place.

Toxicity and fatal dose.—The liquid is very poisonous; twenty drops have been known to cause death, but recovery has been known to take place after much larger doses. In 1859 Caspar published an account of this liquid under the name of "A New Poison" (*Vierteljahrsschr.*, B. 16, p. 1). Its effects on a rabbit and on a dog are here described. Two drachms of it were given to a rabbit without any symptoms being produced; 2 drachms were then given to the animal at intervals of ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, until the animal had taken one ounce. In a minute and a half after the last dose the animal fell suddenly on its left side; the pupils were dilated, while the limbs and tail were strongly convulsed. The animal died in a minute. The dose was probably unnecessarily large, but the result shows that nitrobenzene in a large dose may destroy life rapidly. On opening the body the powerful odour of the liquid was everywhere perceptible, even in the blood. This odour remained strongly in the body when it was again examined fourteen days after death. About 5 fluid drachms given to a middle-sized dog produced no remarkable symptoms. After some hours the dog was observed to be dull and languid; in twelve hours there was profound coma, with slow respiration and coldness of the skin, but there were no convulsions. The animal was then killed. All the solids and liquids of the body, including the blood, had a strong odour of the poison, and some drops of the oily liquid were separated from the contents of the stomach. The fluid on which it floated had a strong alkaline reaction. The blood retained the odour for several days.

Poisoning by Aniline Dyes.

Lancet, 1,
1901, p. 1143.

631. Dr. St. Clair Thompson read a paper before the Clinical Society on a case of "Poisoning from the External Use of Aniline Oil." Equal parts of aniline oil and rectified spirits having been recommended as a vehicle for cocaine, in order to produce local anaesthesia in the ear, Dr. Thompson prescribed a 10 per cent. solution of cocaine in this menstruum for a colleague suffering from furunculosis. A small pledget of cotton wool moistened with this solution was used at bed-time, and the patient slept well. Next morning, as the pain threatened to return, he again made use of the drops about 5 a.m. At 7.30 a.m., while still in bed, he quite accidentally noticed a peculiar blueness of his finger-nails, and his wife remarked that his face was also blue. The face and hands were found to be of a decided dark-blue colour, and this was noticeable in the skin under the finger-nails, and on the lips and tongue. There was no fever nor mental disturbance. The pupils were normal. The respiration was quiet and easy. The pulse was small and somewhat increased in frequency, and when Dr. David Lees had examined the heart the left ventricle was enlarged to two fingers-breadth outside the left nipple line. The patient had not previously had any heart trouble, and there was nothing discoverable in the heart or lungs to account for the cyanosis. **It was, therefore, ascribed to the toxic effect of the aniline oil on the red corpuscles.** The blue colour gradually disappeared in the course of the day. The area of cardiac dulness again became normal, and no murmur was discoverable. Reference was made to a communication made to the Académie de Médecine in July last by M. Landouzy and M. Georges Brouardel, describing the cases of ten children, who were seized with prostration, pallor, and blueness soon after wearing yellow shoes which had recently been coated with a pigment found to contain 90 per cent. of aniline. When this dye was applied to the shaven surface of the skin of guinea-pigs and rabbits they died asphyxiated in from twenty-four to thirty hours. Some unpublished cases of Dr. Kelynack described similar symptoms, together with gastro-intestinal catarrh and anaemia in chronic cases, among those employed in aniline works.

Lancet, 1906,
p. 1795.

632. Nitrobenzene.—At a biscuit factory at Truro a boy drank some almond-flavouring—an "essence" which in reality was nitrobenzene. Considering the highly poisonous nature of the compound, causing symptoms like those of prussic acid, it ought to be scheduled. We drew attention to the "impudent disregard for public health by substitute-mongers."

Cancer Pastes.

633. Illustrations have already been given of the pitiless frauds practised upon the unfortunate sufferers from malignant disease in its many varieties. The anxiety of the patient or the friends to "do something" is so great that the quack is sure of numerous customers. Cancer pastes have been made up of phosphorus, arsenic, zinc chloride, and other substances severe in their action with the view of "killing the cancer and drawing it out by its roots." The last drug is the least destructive of the three substances named. Its action is strongly corrosive and caustic, bringing exquisite torture to the already hopelessly afflicted. It has not, however, the added constitutional effects of the others. Dwight,
pp. 138, 139.

The Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine,
Chelsea Gardens, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.,
20th June, 1906.

Dear Mr. Whitaker,

634. Thank you for your letter of yesterday's date, enclosing Mr. O. C. Beale's correspondence [with the Home Secretary].

I fully approve of the letters, and do not find any statement which might be construed as being inaccurate.

635. In past years, I have had personal experience of considerable harm done by the ignorant administration of **Patent Infant Foods**, which frequently permanently affect children, and which I believe just as frequently **lead indirectly to death**, and also of "**Soothing Powders**." I think that one fact in addition to those mentioned is too important to be left out. Many nostrums (notably the **Cancer Pastes and the like**) advertise certain cure of incurable ailments. I have witnessed on numerous occasions the **ultimate disappointment, mental suffering, and, in some cases, hastened death** in ignorant people who believed the assertions of such advertisements.

Every medical practitioner must have had some experience of the pernicious effect of repeated "abortifacient" nostrums.

636. One could easily collect material in support of Mr. Beale's contentions, which would fill **thousands of pages** were such really needed.

J. Smith Whitaker, Esq.,
Medical Secretary of the B.M.A.,
429, Strand, London.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) H. W. ARMIT.

DRINKS AND DRINK-CURES.

Murrell, page 248, says:—

637. Cases of chronic alcoholism are so common it seems hardly necessary to describe them.

It must be remembered that it is not so much the quantity we take as the inferior quality with which we are supplied.

The alcoholic stimulant in whatever form it may be taken should be free from fusel-oil to such an extent that a healthy man, even after exceeding considerably, should not experience any other effect than that of pure stimulation.

If on the following morning there is persistent headache, followed by continued dilation of the cerebral blood-vessels, with incapacity for work, and dulness of ideas, it may be taken for granted that the wine was bad and contained fusel oil.

There is no test except the physiological one readily applicable to wines and other similar products of complex composition.

The most injurious of all alcoholic drinks is spirit obtained from potatoes, as it contains by far the largest proportion of fusel-oil. **It is used as a basis for making many of the cheaper forms of spirits in common use.**

638. Circulars are constantly posted to Australia by packers of spirits in Hamburg offering brandy, whiskey, gin, schnapps, rum, and other liquors at astonishingly low prices. Any label or marking will be provided to suit the buyer. I have occasionally received these circulars in the ordinary way of commerce. A case containing one dozen reputed quarts of whiskey, or schnapps, will be supplied when ordered in quantities at 6s. 9d., everything included—liquor, bottles, corks, capsules, labels, wrappers, case, and marking—all for six shillings and ninepence. I have never imported or analysed such spirits, but the results of analysis would be interesting. In the way of commerce, too, I have heard shippers narrate, as a specially delicious joke, the atrocious character of the stuff. The more certainly deadly the poison the
more

more refined the humour. Passing through Auckland last September, the Collector of Customs very courteously informed me in his office that a shipment of "whiskey" came to his port which was not whiskey at all, but a compounded spirit. Landing was refused, when the importer reshipped the stuff to Australia. Until the passing of the Commerce Act there was in practice little protection to the public against fraudulent imports of wines and spirits. The subject of ordinary commercial spirits and of so-called medicated compounds containing alcohol, which latter are within the scope of my inquiry, are related by reason of the necessity of a Bureau of Chemistry which shall test and analyse foods, drinks, and drugs, together with articles of personal and household use, and utensils, comprehensively.

639. Not all the drink cures are such harmless trickery as "Mrs. Terry's," quoted by Doctor Robert Hutchison, which consists of sugar 98 per cent. and common table salt 2 per cent. The other quoted by him, "Antidipso," showed chlorate of potash and sugar. Cases of poisoning by chlorate of potash are furnished by Taylor. The official dose is 5 to 15 grains, and care is required in its administration. The case of Mr. Bravo, quoted at some length because of its significance, may be found in Taylor, II, 536 *et seq.* He died of poisoning by tartar emetic (tartrate of antimony, a drug much used by criminal poisoners). "He had purchased a large number of quack powders, extensively advertised as a cure for dipsomania, and received instructions that these, if administered too freely to his wife, would cause vomiting" (page 544). Each of these powders, it was afterwards discovered, consisted of half a grain of tartar emetic, coloured pink. Whether these powders are still advertised and sold I am not able to report, but there is nothing to prevent them any more than the proprietary cough medicines containing tartar emetic, already mentioned. Enough has been shown to cause anxiety in this direction.

Dwight,
p. 105.

640.

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER IN THE WORLD.

WHY SUFFER with that chronic disease? Do you want to die? Sulphur Bitters will cure you as it has thousands.

WHY do you suffer with that

FOUL, OFFENSIVE BREATH?

You need not if you use Sulphur Bitters. They never fail to cure. Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and workshops; clerks who do not have sufficient exercise, and all who are confined indoors, should use Sulphur Bitters. They will not then be

WEAK AND SICKLY.

Is your Breath impure. Your Stomach is out of order. Sulphur Bitters is the best medicine to take. Sulphur Bitters will build you up and make you

STRONG AND HEALTHY.

At the dawn of womanhood, Sulphur Bitters should be used.

"Drink Cures" of White Spirit.

641. Many, if not most, of the intemperance cures contain large proportions of alcohol (white spirit), and some are stronger than whiskey. A reference to the *Pharm. Journal*, LXXIV, p. 223, will show that one contains 82 per cent., another 83 per cent., and others 42 per cent., 51 per cent., 53 per cent., and 56 per cent. of proof spirit respectively.

Thus the unfortunate wife or mother denies herself clothing and necessaries so as to purchase "medicine" for the depraved husband or son, and is all the time plying him with impure spirits calculated to intensify the craving.

The habit itself may begin by persons, women especially, taking "tonics" and "bitters," which "contain no alcohol," are "entirely free from alcoholic stimulant," or "a non-intoxicating stimulant" (*vide* page 181), and yet every one of those quoted is very strong grog. Up to date there is no difficulty in getting these things into girls' schools, colleges, and homes by means of "women's journals" and daily newspapers.

The Woman Drunkard.

(From *Faulding's Medical Journal*, 20 November, 1906.)

642. Two features stand out with peculiar prominence in the evidence gathered by the recent **South Australian Royal Commission on Inebriety**. The first is that the male drunkard offers probabilities of reform if he is taken in hand before he has become absolutely irreclaimable. The second point is that the female victim to alcoholic excess is practically hopeless. Once a woman has drifted into the hell of the drunkard she remains in it in spite of all efforts to drag her out. Exceptions there are, of course,

course, but they serve to emphasise the rule. Some twenty medical men, clergymen, philanthropists, conductors of inebriates' homes, and other such professional and semi-professional witnesses were examined. While in one or two instances the opinion was expressed that though the woman was harder to reclaim than the man, it could be done, the medical witnesses were unanimously of opinion that the female sot was irreclaimable. Let us quote a few declarations just to prove the case:—

643. Dr. W. Ramsay Smith, of Adelaide, said: "There is a vast deal of difference in reforming men and women sots. I have treated many chronic drunken women, and I have vowed never to do it again."

Dr. R. S. Rogers, Adelaide: "I do not think when once a woman contracts the alcoholic habit she is able to leave it off."

Dr. W. E. Jones, Inspector-General of the Insane, Victoria: "Women are more difficult to deal with. The woman inebriate is rather a difficult person."

Dr. C. G. Godfrey, Medical Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, at Ararat, Victoria: "My experience with dipsomaniacs has been mostly with women. I have had four or five to every man."

Mr. J. P. T. Caulfield, proprietor of the Caulfield Institute for Alcoholism, Melbourne: "I have not had as much success in the treatment of women as of men. I do not think they want to keep right. That is the reason."

Dr. E. Sinclair, Inspector-General of the Insane, New South Wales: "The woman who is a drunkard has generally lost her self-respect more than a man."

Dr. W. C. McClelland, Sydney: "We are not so successful with women as with men. I think, largely, that women are what is known as misery-drinkers."

Dr. W. T. Hayward, Adelaide: "There are a large number of chronic inebriates among women, and they are much more difficult to cure. They are almost hopeless."

644. There are several reasons for the deeper degradation of the female sot. Woman has finer sensibilities than man, and her moral plane is higher. When, therefore, she falls she falls further, and she does not possess a man's strength of will necessary to enable her to pull herself up again. More aches and pains and greater worries, and even responsibilities, fall to her share in life than to that of her partner, and when she turns to alcohol for relief the results are more disastrous. The finer the edge of the blade the quicker and more easily is it blunted. So it is with woman, and while the deplorable condition of the feminine inebriate is cause for deep regret, she really is not so blameworthy as the masculine drunkard. But she greatly complicates the difficulties of those who are trying to reclaim the sot.

The Keeley "Gold-cure" for Drink Habit.

645. A so-called "Bichloride of Gold Cure" for inebriety has become highly notorious through extensive advertising and other commercial methods, but from the most reliable information obtainable it is reasonably certain that the only preparation of gold which plays a prominent part therein is the gold coin which passes from the patient's pocket to that of the manager of the "institute." The physiological symptoms produced by the remedy employed are those of strychnine and atropine, the administration of which hypodermically several times daily for three or more weeks is decidedly dangerous. In many cases cardiac failure has occurred soon after the completion of the treatment, and in a large number of instances insanity or other serious psychoses have developed immediately after the subjects have been through one of these so called "cures."—*Potter*, p. 169.

646. **Keeley Gold Cure.**—The hypodermic injection, administered four times daily for three weeks, contains strychnine (or brucine) and atropine (or hyoscyne), with codeine and cocaine for the opium cases. The whiskey supplied to the victims contains about one-fiftieth of a grain of apomorphine to each average drink. The "cross-shot" is an injection of apomorphine. The "tonic" contains: Ammonium chloride, 1 gr.; aloin, 2 gr.; Tinct. cinchonæ comp., 3 oz.; water, to make 4 oz.—*New York Med. Record*.

647. Drunkards, like other afflicted persons, are choice game for swindlers. Many fraudulent secret cures are herein set forth, and a host more are thrust forward upon the public, or, rather, upon the self-denying friends of the inebriates, thus causing much grief and ruin. If there be merit in the cures there should be no secrecy; if there be secrecy, it is incredible that there should be merit.

648. It will be observed that advertisements aim particularly at women, and the articles advertised, which contain white spirit in large proportion—toilet preparations, sarsaparillas, and the rest, as elsewhere detailed—are largely consumed by them as a private vice. This form of debauchery the pathologists declare to be on the increase. Now, the quality of the liquor being of the worst, the physical and moral injury is the greater. That fact is overlooked or under-estimated by those who conclude that female sots are irreclaimable, or nearly so. The poor creatures are undefended prey, for "the law" in no way holds the vendors responsible whose lying seductions in women's magazines and other papers first bring about the habit.

649. How the Drink Habit is spread. How Money is made out of Drunkards.

A SENSIBLE
STIMULANT.

**Wolfe's
Schnapps**

A Stimulant that is medicinal in its action and is a direct health-promoter is worthy of all men's drinking. It is bracing, and has curative effect in Kidney, Bowel, and Urinary Affections.

BUY WHOLE
BOTTLES

**Permanent Benefit Followed Use of
Pe-ru-na.**

Miss May Gray, 147 11th-street, Brooklyn, N.Y., writes:-

"For more than five years I suffered from rheumatic pains in my joints, and in damp or stormy weather I was obliged to stay indoors."

"Medicine seemed to be of no use until I started using Peruna."

"I took twelve bottles in all, although it is six months ago since I stopped."

"I have had no return of my old complaint, in spite of the fact that I have been out in all sorts of weather during the severe winter."

No better remedy was ever devised by the medical profession for the mitigation of all climatic ailments than Peruna.

Peruna has three-fourths, Ayer's "Sarsaparilla" about five-eighths, the strength of whiskey. Observe how these dilutions of inferior and disguised white or potato spirits are urged upon women and children.

BEING SAVED FROM
DRUNKENNESS
THE CURSE OF THE WORLD.

Will send confidentially, in plain sealed envelope, full information how to be cured of the poison of drink, home, quite secretly and without the least detection from daily avowed work. Send no money, it is FREE and strictly confidential.

Address—Analytic 90 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.

Drunkards Cured Secretly.

EUCRASY.



This harmless and tasteless remedy is given in Tea, Coffee, Food, etc., to cure Drunkards. Any wife, sister, daughter, or mother can cure her loved one of this fearful and degrading habit by this new, simple remedy, as did Mrs. Scott, who writes: "Oh! how happy I am that my husband has lost all his appetite for whisky; he now hates the sight of it, and refuses to drink, even when others offer it to him. Your remedy is surely a blessing for drunkards."

Mrs. Scott's word of gratitude is only one of hundreds in possession of this company. Anyone who will send their name and address to

THE EUCRASY COMPANY,

62 Hunter Street, Sydney, will receive by mail, sealed, a free book about this wonderful remedy, and full instructions how to cure the drink habit.

For mutual advantage when you write

If you are run down, losing strength, are greatly debilitated, and suffer from the long, hot summer, there is one medicine that will quickly cure you. It is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Read this interesting testimonial of a lady residing at East Brisbane:



"The past season I had a severe attack of dengue fever, which left me feeling very weak and languid, with little appetite and no energy; but I am pleased to say Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me."

"As a blood purifier and tonic for those who are affected by the debilitating heat of the Queensland summer, it is unequalled, and I am pleased to recommend it to those who need a reliable remedy."

If you are sick, you certainly should give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a thorough trial. It cannot fail to help you, for it purifies the blood first of all. Then your nerves become steady and strong, and the hot weather of summer does not affect you. Remember, it is a wonderful medicine for the children, too, when they are thin and feeble, pale and languid. Put your confidence in it, for there is no family medicine in the world its equal.

Make sure that you get "AYER'S" Sarsaparilla—not some other kind, put up to imitate it, and which will do you no good.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Ayer's Pills cure dyspepsia; strengthen the stomach.

PUBLICATIONS AND STATIONERY

PRIZES AND

BOOKS

DRUNKARDS

CAN BE CURED

With or without the patient's knowledge. For FREE Book and References write and enclose stamps to pay for postage. THE EUCRASY COY., 62 Hunter Street, Sydney.

650. The worst alcoholic drug of our time.

(See pages 90-3.)

FOUND RELIEF BY TAKING • PE-RU-NA.



• Mrs. Anna Munden.

There can be no doubt about it that the tendency to resort to surgical operations has been too great in the past, and that this harmful tendency is growing less every day.

Experience has demonstrated that many ailments which seemed to require surgical operations in the past are now being cured by the use of harmless remedies. Peruna has done as much as any other remedy to establish this very important fact.

Thousands of people have been condemned to undergo surgical operations.

Their physicians have told them that they must either submit to such operations or lose their lives.

After this they have resorted to Peruna and found relief.

Other good remedies have accomplished the same result, but it is safe to assume that no other remedy has equalled Peruna in its beneficent work.

Many of the alleged incurable derangements of the pelvis are dependent upon catarrh.

There is no cure for these except the removal of the catarrh.

Peruna seemingly works miracles in some of these cases. The explanation, however, is very simple. Peruna removes the catarrh, and Nature does the rest.

**Surgical
Operations
Avoided.**

Suffered Thirteen Years with
Pelvic Troubles, Unable to
Find Relief.

AN OPERATION ADVOCATED.

Pe-ru-na, Taken as a Last Resort,
Brings Health and Strength.

ANNA MUNDEN, Brinkley, Ark., writes:—

"I suffered with female troubles for thirteen years and tried the best doctors in Louisville Ky. without relief.

"I spent thousands of dollars at the Springs.

"The doctors desired that I have an operation performed to remove my ovaries, which I would not consent to.

"I saw an advertisement of your Peruna, and bought one bottle, and before I had taken it all I could get out of bed and walk about.

"After taking three bottles I was as well and hearty as ever.

"I gained in flesh. From 115 I increased to 136 pounds.

"If it had not been for your great and wonderful medicine, I would now be in my grave.

"I would advise all women sufferers to try it.

"I would not be without it for the world."

A WOMAN'S LETTER TO WOMEN.

Mrs. Caroline Kramer, Fort Collins, Col., writes:

"The majority of women who are suffering from disordered periods and other troubles, have such strong faith in doctors that they allow them to experiment on them for kidney, liver, or stomach troubles, until they become discouraged and their money is gone.

"This was my unfortunate experience for nearly two years, when my attention was called to Peruna.

"I hardly dared believe that at last I had found the right medicine, but as I kept on using it and was finally cured I could only thank God and take courage.

"I have had most satisfying results from the use of your medicine, and have advised dozens of women who were suffering with woman's ills to use Peruna and let the doctors alone, and those who have followed my advice are better to-day and many are fully restored to health."

**SATISFACTORY
RESULTS FROM
PE-RU-NA.**

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle, or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Peruna has three-fourths the strength of whiskey.

It is white spirit flavoured with strong herbs.

651.

ALCOHOL (NORMYL)-DRUGS.
RENEWED HAPPINESS OR CONTINUED MISERY—WHICH?
 How many men or women have ruined their lives by giving way to Alcoholism or the Drug Habit? The worst case need not now despair. The Normyl Treatment Absolutely Cures. Write or consult FREE—THE MANAGER.

NORMYL TREATMENT ASSOCIATION,
 Head Office: 62 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.
 Branches in all parts of the Commonwealth and New Zealand.

The English Committee of the
 NORMYL TREATMENT ASSOCIATION
 include—

The ARCHBISHOP of WESTMINSTER (Dr. Bourne)
 The ARCHBISHOP of ARMAGH,
 The BISHOP of CHICHESTER,
 The BISHOP of SOUTHWARK,
 Rev. CANON SCOTT-HOLLAND.

If you are a sufferer, or know anyone who suffers, Write To-day for Particulars.

MAKES WOMEN BEAUTIFUL.
 Marvellous development accomplished by the new and wonderful Diano method of enlarging the female bust.
 Thin women are quickly developed into commanding figures that excite wonderment and admiration.

A new and surprisingly effective home treatment has been discovered that enlarges the female bust at least six inches. Women who are not lacking in this respect will not be particularly interested, but those who by some unfortunate circumstance of health or occupation are deficient in this development will be very much fascinated by the peculiar prominence achieved by the treatment. It is called DIANO, and is controlled by the well-known ESPANOLA MEDICINE COMPANY. There is no doubt about the marvellous power of this new treatment to develop the bust to a gratifying extent. Any lady who wishes to know more about DIANO should send her name and address to the ESPANOLA MEDICINE COMPANY. They will send free in plain sealed envelope by post a new "beauty book" they have just prepared, also photographs from life, showing the actual development induced, and a great number of testimonials from physicians, chemists, and prominent ladies, all commending the wonderful and remarkable power of DIANO to enlarge the bust, no matter how flat the chest may be. Do not fail to write at once. The beauty book and portraits will delight you. All you need to do is send name and address and enclose stamp to pay postage. All correspondence strictly confidential. A dress—Lady Manager, K. R. Espanola Medicine Co. (Dept. 138), 203a Regent St., London, W.

"The desire to possess beauty is human where refinement is strongest."



The Drink-Cure Philanthropist.

Lancet, 10th
 Dec., 1904,
 p. 1691.

652. Pointing, proprietor of the Antidipso Drink Cure, also runs the Espanola Medicine Co. This "Company" sells a grease dignified by the name of "Diano," which, it is pretended, will increase the size of the female bust. The whole thing is a swindle, for no rubbing of grease or taking of tonic tablets will increase the size of the mammary glands. The "Lady Manager," in writing to a correspondent, says, "I know that it is difficult to believe that one is willing to work at a loss when it is necessary, but when it is a good work for the national welfare it is easier to comprehend." *The Lancet* adds, "Insolent slush of this sort may deceive some persons, but we should very much like to know how any Government can allow such obvious swindles to be carried on without let or hindrance. We have already pointed out what an absolute fraud is 'Antidipso,' and we say the same thing of Diano."

p. 1622f.

"The education of public opinion in the matter of false and misleading quack advertisements appears a well-nigh helpless task."

653.

FREE 4/6 COUPON
 ENTITLING ANYONE WITH
RHEUMATISM
 to receive prepaid, Free to Try, a regular
 4s. 6d. pair of Magic Foot Drafts and valuable
 new book (in colours) on rheumatism.

Name

Address

Only one free pair to one address.
 1032.

If you have rheumatism cut out this free 4s. 6d. coupon and send it to us with your name and address plainly written on the blank lines. Return post will bring you—free to try—2 4s. 6d. pair of the famous Magic Foot Drafts, the great cure for rheumatism. They are curing very bad cases of every kind of rheumatism, both chronic and acute, no matter how severe. They are curing cases of 30 and 40 years' suffering, after doctors and baths and medicines had failed. Send us the coupon to-day. When the Drafts come, try them. If you are satisfied with the benefit received—then you can send us 4s. 6d. If not, we simply take your word, and the Drafts cost you absolutely nothing. Aren't they worth trying on that basis? Our faith is strong that they will cure you, so cut out and send the above coupon to-day to Magic Foot Draft Co., 1032, Victoria Chambers, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. Send no money—no stamps—just the coupon.



654. The same well-named **Pointing** was summoned at Marlborough-street Police Court under his other name of "**Century Thermal Bath Cabinet Co.,**" regarding his "**Magic Foot Drafts,**" and was fined 10s. for this swindle; not because it is a swindle, but because he sold it without a stamp, whereby the Revenue was defrauded of its share in the fraud. Pointing was also cast in damages for supplying his Foot Drafts to a man whose feet were severely injured by the nostrum. It is not said whether the Revenue received its share in those particular "Drafts," but it may be assumed that it did. Anyway, it was entitled to. It would be going no further, not so far in respect of public injury, to take a share in the profits of pickpockets and burglars. We must not forget that the State still participates to the extent of one-eighth in the frauds denounced as such by the judiciary, whilst the State officials should be fully aware of the fraud. (*See Bile Beans case.*)

655. The genius of Mr. Pointing has still full scope in Australia, and Australian imitators pay him sincere flattery. I supply examples of their advertisements. If he were here he might set the law in motion against them; but he contents himself by pushing his business energetically in London.

656. The dodge of trading under several names, firms, or bogus companies is much favoured by quack-medicine packers. See the list of **Fulford's** (page 201):—

Bile Beans Manufacturing Company.
 Zam-Buk Manufacturing Company.
 Peps Manufacturing Company.
 Zam-Buk Soap.

Intemperance Cures.

657. **Intemperance Cures**, from Report of the Government Analyst of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (Mr. Albert E. Leach), for the year 1902.—"Dr. ———'s Cure for the Liquor and Drug Habits," manufactured by ———, and sold for 5 dollars per package, consisted of two bottles of liquid and one small bottle containing pills. The two liquids were found to contain 41 per cent. and 28-22 per cent. of alcohol by volume, respectively, while the pills contained nux vomica, and were coated with a very thin layer of gold foil, which, by the way, was the only gold found in the preparation.

"The ——— Remedy," put up by ———, purporting to contain gold and alkaloids, consisted of twelve powders in a box sold for 1 dollar. These powders were found to contain ammonium chloride and milk sugar. Neither gold nor alkaloids were found to be present.

"Catarrh Remedy."—One of these remedies was found to contain a considerable amount of cocaine hydrochloride.

Cigarettes.—The ——— brand of Medicated Cinnamon Cigarettes, purporting to contain no tobacco, were found to contain a large proportion of the latter in the mixture, with various aromatic herbs and cassia.

658.

658. Some Alcoholic Nostrums and "Drink-Cures"—an Advertisement as Ordinary Reading Matter.

June 15, 1905.

LIFE.

xvii.

A CURE FOR MIDDLE AGE.

(By "Old Boy.")

It always comes as a shock to a man or a woman to hear that they are being classed as middle aged people. Youth merges so gradually into age that one is apt to consider oneself young for years after those who are really young have placed us upon the shelf of age. In all but a small minority of cases, however, when a person gets to be over forty, a subtle diminution of energy makes itself felt. Perhaps, if we are lucky, we have nothing special in the way of pain to growl about, but, even in such cases, there is an indefinable something which insistently brings to our knowledge the fact that youth has fled. In a larger proportion of instances the advance of middle age is heralded in a more emphatic manner. The joints become stiff, twinges of gout are felt, rheumatic and neuralgic pains begin to trouble, there is a sharp pain in the back when rising from a stooping posture, a good meal is eaten with a miserable consciousness that presently we shall regret the eating, and numerous weaknesses and aches all tend to advise us that we must begin to take more care of ourselves.

Although there is, unfortunately, no means of preventing the advance of age, it is possible to ward off its effects for an indefinite period if adequate care is taken to see that the eliminating organs, the kidneys and liver, are in good working order, because the encroachments of age are ever gradual and painless when the kidneys and liver are properly performing their functions.

The kidneys of the average person filter and extract from the blood about three pints of urine every day. In this quantity of urine should be dissolved about an ounce of urea, ten to twelve grains in weight of uric acid, and other animal and mineral matter varying from a third of an ounce to nearly an ounce. If the kidneys are working freely and healthily, all this solid matter leaves the body dissolved in the urine, but if through weakness or disease, the kidneys are unable to do their work properly, a quantity of these urinary substances remains in the blood and flows through the veins, contaminating the whole system. Then we suffer from some form of uric poisoning, such as Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Backache, Sciatica, Persistent Headache, Neuralgia, Gravel, Stone, and Bladder Troubles. A simple test to make as to whether the kidneys are healthy is to place

some urine, passed the first thing in the morning, in a covered glass, and let it stand until next morning. If it is then cloudy, shows a sediment like brickdust, is of an unnatural colour, or has particles floating about in it, the kidneys are weak or diseased, and steps must immediately be taken to restore their vigour, or Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or some of the many manifestations of uric poisoning will result.

The Liver is an automatic chemical laboratory. In the liver, various substances are actually made from the blood. Two or three pounds of bile are thus made by the liver every day. The liver takes sugar from the blood, converts it into another form, and stores it up so as to be able to again supply it to the blood, as the latter may require enrichment. The liver changes uric acid, which is insoluble, into urea, which is completely soluble, and the liver also deals with the blood corpuscles which have lived their life, and are useful no longer. When the liver is inactive or diseased, we suffer from some form of biliary poisoning such as Indigestion, Biliousness, Anæmia, Jaundice, Sick Headache, General Debility, and Blood Disorders.

So intimate is the relation between the work done by the kidneys and that done by the liver that where there is any failure on the part of the kidneys, the liver becomes affected in sympathy, and vice versa. It was the realisation of the importance of this close union of the labour of these vital organs which resulted in the discovery of the medicine now known throughout the world as Warner's Safe Cure. Certain medical men, knowing what a boon it would be to humanity if some medicine could be found which would act specifically on both the kidneys and liver, devoted themselves to an exhaustive search for such a medium, and their devotion was eventually rewarded by their success in compounding a medicine which possesses the required quality in the fullest degree. Warner's Safe Cure exhibits a marvellous healing action in all cases of functional or chronic disease of the kidneys and liver, and restoring them; as it is able to do, to health and activity, it, of necessity, cures all complaints due to the retention in the system of urinary and biliary poisons. A vigorous action of the kidneys and liver naturally eliminates the poisons, and troubles due to the presence of the poisons cease. Cures effected by Warner's Safe Cure are permanent simply because they are natural.

Warner's Safe Cure is made by the **Kentucky Whiskey Distilleries Company**. It is white spirits and water, flavoured with inert herbs (see page 92). It has nine-tenths the strength of whiskey.

A. 2
date-

NOTED.

THE REMEDIAL VALUE

Of "Wolfe's-Schnapps" in cases of gravel, gout, and rheumatism is popularly known and appreciated; avoid counterfeits.

RESCUED FROM DRINK.

by a new discovery, odorless and tasteless, which any lady can give in tea, coffee, or food. It does its work so silently and surely that while the devoted wife, sister, or daughter looks on, the drunkard is reclaimed, even against his will, and without his knowledge or co-operation. Send name and address to THE EUCRASY CO., 62 HUNTER-ST., SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Ayer's

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

659. This liquor is probably the most widely advertised in Australia of all the alcoholics, excepting Wolfe's Schnapps, amongst the alleged medicated spirits.

Potter says, page 433, "Careful physiological experiments with the drug sarsaparilla and its principle have so far given negative results." That view is upheld by other pharmacologists. But Ayer's preparation contains a large proportion of the powerful drugs podophyllum and iodide of potash.

Oct., 1906]

THE AUSTRALASIAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

307

No. 144 gave access to what is termed the "Patent Medicine Department." At this department he saw the defendant, and asked her for a bottle of Peruna. She replied that they did not keep Peruna in stock now, as owing to some legal trouble it had been decided not to stock it in future. Burvett then asked for a bottle of Vitadatic, and a bottle of Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, the latter of which he produced. The Sarsaparilla was then handed to the Government Analyst for examination. In connection with this he would like to point out what seemed to be distinctly a swindle on the public. Owing to the thickness of the glass the bottle contained only half the quantity of fluid it should have by its appearance. In addition to that, nearly half of its contents were spirit, but although the label set out the formula of the mixture down to the smallest detail, there was not a word about its alcoholic contents. Round the bottle was a wrapper which stated that the mixture would cure almost every disease under the sun, but not a word appeared there about the dose to be taken. In the directions it was stated to be a highly concentrated medicine, which would purify every drop of blood in the body. Small doses were said to be more beneficial than large ones. The doses for children and infants, ranging from three years upwards, were set out amongst the directions, but he had had considerable trouble in finding them, and they did not appear on the label. As the Sarsaparilla contained twice as much spirit as champagne, and half as much as strong whiskey or brandy, he concluded that it came within the definition of liquor under the Licensing Act. Liquor was defined in Section 3 "as any wine, spirits, ale, beer, porter, cider, perry or other spirituous or fermented liquor of an intoxicating nature." The mixture purchased certainly came under this definition, as being a spirituous liquor. Section 4 enacted that "Nothing in the Act should apply—to any apothecary, registered pharmaceutical chemist or druggist or legally qualified medical practitioner who administers or sells any spirituous or fermented liquors for medicinal purposes." The intention of the legislature was that had it not been for the saving effects of clause 4, all the things mentioned in that clause would have come within the Act.

Mr. W. P. Wilkinson, Government Analyst, said that, on 2nd August, Detective Burvett handed him the bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla produced. He had made a careful analysis of its contents, and had found it to contain 20.7 per cent. absolute alcohol, which corresponded to 44.5 per cent. of proof spirit. Proof spirit was a mixture of alcohol and water, in almost equal proportions. Asked by Mr. Meagher how this compared with the standard of whiskey, brandy and wine, Mr. Wilkinson said that whiskeys varied in their strength, but that the average would be about 15 degrees under proof, which was about double the strength of the Sarsaparilla examined. Brandy was much the same. Imported ports and sherries ranged from 40 per cent. to 45 per cent. These were strong wines. Australian wines and sherries did not contain more than 35 per cent. of proof spirit. The Distillation Act did not allow them to contain more than that. Imported champagne ranged from 23 per cent. to 26 per cent. of proof spirit. The Sarsaparilla was therefore twice as strong as champagne. He measured the quantity of liquor in the bottle, and found it to contain 10 fluid ounces, which was just half a pint. The total proof spirit was nearly half of the contents of the bottle. There was no warning on the label, so far as he could see, that it contained so much strong spirit. He would certainly regard it as an intoxicating liquor.

Edward Robertson, F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, said he was a legally qualified medical practitioner in the service of the Public Health Department. After hearing the evidence of Mr. Wilkinson, he would say that the Sarsaparilla was certainly liquor of an intoxicating nature. It would produce a very lamentable effect both on infants and teetotallers. So far as Sarsaparilla was concerned, it had been absolutely discredited and thrown out of the B.P. as a remedial agent.

*From the case against
Foy & Gibson's sales-
people, Melbourne.*

660. How Women are Taught to Drink Strong Alcoholics.
From Six to Twelve Bottles of Whiskey-substitute as "a Course."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

got me a bottle. She persuaded me to give it a thorough trial. Soon I noticed that the sore on my ankle began to heal, then the pain diminished, and after a course of six bottles I became as well as ever I was in my life, and I remain in the best of health.

"Everybody for miles around here knows what tribulation I went through. I now recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla to all who suffer from impure blood, and I am glad to say that it has done good to all who

I thought that if I did the result would be the same as with the other medicines; but, to my great surprise, after taking a few doses I felt really better, and I continued until I had taken, in all, seven or eight bottles. I was then able

to digest my food, and it made me feel like a new man. I now always have with me a supply of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—James S. Jones, North Terrace, Adelaide, S. A.

Attention is drawn to the number of bottles of spirits these persons are said to have taken. In reality the consumers drink larger quantities—up to many dozens for one person.

An Adelaide lady sends her photograph, and writes:



"I used to have terrible feelings come over me. The doctors could do me no good. I could not sleep, my appetite left me, and I was a most miserable woman indeed. Having read of Ayer's Sarsaparilla I thought I would try it. To my great surprise, after taking only two bottles I found myself very much better in every way. After taking six bottles all my disagreeable feelings left me, and I was completely cured."

If your appetite is poor, your digestion imperfect, and you feel nervous and weak, you ought to take

work, had no appetite, food distressed me, and I suffered much from headache. My skin was sallow, and sleep did not refresh me. I tried several remedies without obtaining any relief. Finally, one of my customers recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It helped me from the first—in fact, after taking six bottles I was completely cured, and could eat anything and sleep like a child."

There are many imitation
Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

All
tain
clue
to
will
as
I
fear
ing
that
be
I
way,
print
bons
PER

PI
"Ela
squa
into
per,
in c
copy

MRS. LUKE MORRIS, GIVEN UP TO DIE. HAD SEVEN DOCTORS. PERUNA SAVED HER.

Mrs. Luke A. Morris, Jacksonville, Fla., writes:—

"Peruna has done me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken; and that is saying a good deal; as I have had seven doctors treating me in the past two years.

"I only wish I had begun taking your wonderful medicine some time ago, and I would have saved so many doctor bills.

"I was completely run down, and given up to die; but Peruna braced me up and gave me a good appetite.

"I have taken not quite six bottles of Peruna and would not give it up for all the other medicines in the world.

"I thank you for all the good you have done me. I hope every sick woman who reads my name will give the medicine a trial."

--Mrs. Luke Morris,

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Uric Acid Dangers

are so numerous in their daily life to men and women, that it behooves all who value their health, carefully to safeguard themselves against such dangers. Neglect of this duty inevitably leads to serious trouble. The common phenomena and most effective way of removing uric acid from the blood is to use

Wolfe's
Aromatic Schiedam
Schnapps

which forms an opening beverage, and at the same time has such direct action upon the Kidney, Bladder, and other Organs that the Uric Acid is prevented from collecting, and thus Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, Stone, and kindred ailments are avoided.

4 in a large bottle.
For a full list of all Wines and Spirits, London, Exported Goods, etc.
Wholesale Agents: The London & Lancashire Co., Ltd.

ALCOHOL

TOBACCO and DRUG HABIT.

Permanently cured at patients' own homes voluntarily or secretly. Perfectly safe and effective, endorsed by the Medical Profession, Clergy and the Press. Write for full particulars, everything FREE and CONFIDENTIAL. Address—
"Analectic" Co. 90 Pitt-st. Sydney, N.S.W.

Sunday Times 7/10/06

661. How Drug-packers Get Victims. Drink and Drink-Cures.

VITADATIO.

Stop Dragging Along.

IF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OR BUSINESS CARES EXACT SO MUCH ENERGY THAT SOMETIMES YOU FEEL RUN DOWN, IT IS WISE TO AT ONCE TAKE VITADATIO. IT MAY BE THAT YOUR WEAKENED STATE IS A WARNING OF COMING ILLNESS, AND

Vitadatio

WILL THIS SAVE YOU WEEKS OF UN-NECESSARY SUFFERING, AND POUNDS IN DOCTORS' BILLS.

BEGIN TAKING THIS REMEDY TO-DAY, FOR THOUGH VITADATIO HAS CURED, AND WILL CURE, DISEASE IN ITS ADVANCED FORMS, IT CURES THE EARLIER STAGES QUICKER.

Correspondence
Invited.

Write for
Testimonials.

FURTHER TESTIMONY FROM A GRATEFUL PERSON.

CONSUMPTION NIPPED IN THE BUD BY

Vitadatio.

Bromwich, 19 Erskine Street,
Off Gresham Road.

Dear Sir,—My son, who is now fourteen years of age, has been very ill and on since he was four years, and about three years ago he was so ill that the doctor told me he was developing consumption. He had a terrible cough, which was distressing to listen to; he had fallen away to almost a skeleton. At this time, Mr. Linton, Sydney Road, Coburg, advised me to try VITADATIO, which I did. After the first bottle I saw a great improvement. I continued the medicine, and he gradually improved until he became quite well. I consider VITADATIO a wonderful medicine, as it has made a different boy of my son, whom I never expected to see healthy again. I can recommend it to anyone, and will be glad to give any information to anyone suffering the same complaint.—I remain, Sydney Road, Coburg. EMILY MACKEY

I hereby certify to the above. I have known the boy for four years, during which time he was in very bad health. I advised his mother to give Vitadatio a trial, with the above results.—Yours faithfully,

F. H. LINTON, Green, Coburg.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS:

S. A. PALMER.

Head Office.

439 Flinders Lane - - - Melbourne.

The Price of the Medicine is 3/6 and 3/6 per bottle.

ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please enclose "Life."

To CURE Drunkards

There is a cure for Drunkards' ills which has shed its radiance into thousands of hitherto desolate homes. It does its work so silently and surely that while the devoted wife, sister, or brother looks on, the drunkard is reclaimed, even against his will or without his knowledge or cooperation.

This famous remedy has guided many a young man to sobriety and into the high road to fortune, and has saved the father, the brother, and the son.

If you send name and address, and enclose stamp to pay postage, to the Ward Chemical Co., 295 Centenary House, 295 Regent Street, London, W., they will post enough of the remedy free to show how it is used in tea, coffee, or food.

Mrs. George Fuller says: "I am only too thankful my husband never again touches for intoxicating liquor. I gave him Antidipso in his tea and coffee, and it has quite cured him." With the

FREE TRIAL

Packet will be sent books and testimonials from hundreds who have been cured, and everything needed to save those near and dear to you.

DON'T NEGLECT TO WRITE TO-DAY.

Antidipso.

For Mr. Pointing's Antidipso humbug (chlorate of potash and sugar), absolutely worthless and harmless, (see page 190). Observe how cunningly Mr. Pointing "keys" the above advertisements.

*97267-Z

Vitadatio ("Life-giving") is white spirits and water flavoured with herbs. It is strong grog, for "abstainers" chiefly, the spirits being the active principle.

The Road

HER FATHER WAS A DRUNKARD.

A Plucky Young Lady Takes on Herself to Cure her Father of the Liquor Habit.

STORY OF HER SUCCESS.

A portion of her letter reads as follows:

"My father had often promised mother to stop drinking, and would do so for a time, but then relapsed, and would do it stronger than ever. One day, after a terrible spree, he said to me, 'It's no use, I can't stop drinking.' Our hearts seem to turn to stone, and we decided to try Antidipso, which we had heard of in the papers. We have been extremely entirely with our tea, coffee, or food, regularly, according to directions, and he never knew he was taking it. One evening, however, all his drinking habits, and he says he is now determined to be a teetotaler."

"My father is also wonderfully improved, and we can now know him for the same man. It is now fifteen months since we gave it to him, and he has not seen the change in his face. Please send me one of your little books, as I want to give it to a friend."

If you send your name and address, and enclose stamp to pay postage, to the Ward Chemical Company, 295 Centenary House, 295 Regent Street, London, W., they will post enough of the remedy free to show how it is used in tea, coffee, or food.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is equal to five-eighths whiskey. It is white spirits flavoured with a non-medicinal herb.

The photograph and letter we are privileged to publish below testify eloquently to the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla:



"In my line of business, viz., miner and prospector on the fields in the West, one is always subject to feeling out of sorts on account of the diet. Several times I had to give up work and seek medical advice, which is very expensive there. I got so tired, and then tried several tonics, one after the other, but they did me no lasting good. Hearing about Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I gave it a trial. It did me more good, with lasting effect, than anything I ever took; and I now always take two or three bottles out with me and have no more occasion for expensive medical bills."—Wm. Thomas, Hindley St., Adelaide, S. A.

Such a testimonial shows how valuable Ayer's Sarsaparilla is to those who need strength, energy, a clear brain, and ability to prosecute life's work successfully. It removes all feeling of exhaustion, braces up, makes work easier, gives strength to the muscles, refreshes and invigorates, and, best of all, takes out every impurity from the blood.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

The Greatest of All Nerve Tonics.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Be sure that you are not induced to take some other Sarsaparilla, claimed to be "just as good." See that you get "AYER'S" Sarsaparilla.

*Ayer's Pills put on the liver; they cure biliousness.



THE "PATENT-MEDICINE" CURSE

By Edward Bok

EVERY year, particularly in the springtime, tens of thousands of bottles of patent medicines are used throughout the country by persons who are in absolute ignorance of what they are swallowing. They feel "stagnant" after the all-winter indoor confinement; they feel that their systems need a "toning up," or a "blood purifier." Their eye catches some advertisement in a newspaper, or on a fence, or on the side of a house, and from the cleverly worded descriptions of symptoms they are convinced that this man's "bitters," or that man's "sarsaparilla," or that "doctor's" (1) "vegetable compound," or So-and-so's "pills" is exactly the thing they need as a "tune."

"NO USE going to a doctor," argue these folks: "we can save that money," and instead of paying out or two dollars for honest, intelligent medical advice they invest from twenty-five to seventy-five cents for a bottle of this, or a box of that. And what do they buy, and what do they put into their systems? Few know. Fewer realize the absolute damage they are working upon themselves and their households. For the sake of saving a physician's fee they pour into their mouths and into their systems a quantity of unknown drugs which have in them percentages of alcohol, cocaine and opium that are absolutely alarming. A mother who would hold up her hands in holy horror at the thought of her child drinking a glass of beer, which contains from two to five per cent. of alcohol, gives to that child with her own hands a patent medicine that contains from seven to forty-four per cent. of alcohol—to say nothing of opium and cocaine! I have seen a temperance woman, who raged at the thought of whisky, take bottle after bottle of some "bitters," which contained five times as much alcohol—and compared to which sherry, port, claret and champagne were as harmless as the pink lemonade at Sunday-school parties. I have had women rage in letters to this office because this magazine advertised a certain medicine, with really no alcohol in it at all, while at the time these same women were swallowing bottle after bottle of "Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound," containing, by volume, 20.6 percentage of alcohol, and allowing "Baker's Stomach Bitters," with 25.6 percentage of alcohol, by volume, to be advertised on their horns!

FANCY, for a moment, the state of ignorance of one young wife who was expecting her first baby. She was suffering some of the discomforts incident to this condition when a friend recommended to her as a sure relief from these discomforts a widely-advertised patent medicine known as "Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription." Fortunately, a doubt arose in the mind of the young mother as to whether it was really a good thing for her to take. She asked Miss Maud Banfield, of THE JOURNAL's editorial staff, for advice; whereupon we communicated with Doctor Samuel W. Abbott, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, who quotes the following extract from an analysis made by the well-known German chemist, Hager, and published in Hager's *Gesamtheit*:

"In about nine ounces of this 'Favorite Prescription' there were, among other ingredients:

Tincture of Digitalis	5 fluid drachms
Tincture of Opium	5 fluid drachms
Oil of Anise	8 drops
Alcohol	15 ounces

"This would make a preparation containing about seventeen per cent. of alcohol."

Now, as Miss Banfield rightly says, "think for a moment of the effect on the life yet unborn of the mother taking habitually three times a day any poison, however small, of opium, of digitalis, which is a powerful drug and has a marked effect on the heart and alcohol! All those who have reared children know the effect which is immediately felt by the child through the mother's milk if she takes comparatively simple remedies. Even if the breasts are rubbed with medicaments, or plastered with belladonna plaster, this is absorbed through the skin, and poisons the baby. How much more, then, must it be influenced during the even closer contact of gestation. Can you wonder that the newly-born baby is always fretful? It may need its opium, which it has been absorbing through its mother's circulation. Can you wonder that its digestion is out of order, or that, if it survives a weakly childhood, it develops a taste for alcohol? And yet the mother herself has taught this to her own child by taking these useless and harmful medicines. Mothers, too, bowed down with grief at the later years of their lives, when their sons become drunkards, wonder where their sons could have acquired the taste for alcohol when no one in these families ever showed such tendencies before. Hard as it may sound, the fact remains that thousands of drunkards are being created by the first love for alcohol being roused into being through the use of patent medicines liberally filled with alcohol.

"WOMEN may seek to excuse themselves by saying they did not know these facts. But they should know them. No woman has a moral right to give a medicine to her child, or to any member of her family, or to take any medicine herself, the ingredients of which either she does not know or has not the assistance of a responsible physician to be harmless. There is nothing so dangerous as drugs used without intelligence or taken without advice. The physician's fee of a dollar or two, which the mother seeks to save, may prove to be the costliest form of economy which she has ever practiced. The fact that these patent medicines will sometimes give a supposed sense of relief, or tone up a sluggish system, makes them all the more dangerous. Why should they not stimulate and tone up, or soothe pain? The alcohol in these preparations often gives a sense of temporary well-being. Opium, as we all know, will soothe pain, while cocaine will stimulate and excite, making the beggar feel a millionaire. The mothers containing these drugs are freely taken by people who would be outraged at the very thought of going into a saloon and ordering a glass of whisky, who would be still more shocked if any one suggested that a drink of whisky three times a

day is not by any means getting the matter too strongly to say that the patent-medicine habit is one of the gravest curses, with the most dangerous results, that is inflicting our American national life. Sooner or later the people of America must awake to the fearful danger that he in these proprietary preparations. The mothers of our children, in particular, must have their eyes opened to the dangers that lurk in these patent medicines. Here and there a hopeful sign of an awakening is seen. Slowly but surely the best magazines are falling into line in their refusal to accept patent-medicine advertisements of any kind. Not long ago one of the insurance companies made an excellent move by requiring its medical examiner to ask of each subject for insurance, "What patent medicines have you used during the last five years?" and gradually other insurance companies are realizing the fact that the use of patent medicines is even more injurious than the use of alcoholic liquors. But much still remains to be done. Public interest must be more widely aroused.

I HAVE said before on this page, and I repeat it here, applicable as were my previous words to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, that here, indeed, a campaign lies before that organization. It is not meeting the case by any means, as the officers of that organization have written me, that they have a department of their work devoted to this evil. Not enough has been done, nor has sufficient emphasis been laid on this branch of their work, nor enough prominence been given to it, nor enough well-directed energy been put into the effort. Hundreds of the most zealous members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, living on farms and in small communities, are allowing the advertisements of these alcohol-filled "remedies" to be pasted on their houses, barns, sides of houses and outbuildings. If the officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are in earnest in this matter why do they not notify each local branch to compel every member of their association to sign an agreement, as a condition of membership, that they will efface these advertisements from their houses and barns and buildings, and keep them off? They would soon find out how many of their members are finding direct aid to the spread of alcoholism among the people—unconsciously, perhaps, but none the less surely. If these members are unaware of what they are doing let the organization make them aware of it! Injustice as this matter is absolutely no excuse when the means of enlightenment are easily at hand.

LET the officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union look into the advertising columns of the religious papers of the country, and see how their columns fairly teem with the advertisements of these dangerous concoctions. Yet in these very same so-called religious papers there are official Woman's Christian Temperance Union columns setting forth the "official" news of the organization and its branches. A pretty consistent picture do these two portions of the average religious paper present—advocating, with one hand, alcoholic prohibition, or temperance, and receiving, with the other hand, money for advertising—and thereby recommending to those readers—preparations filled ten times over with more alcohol than the beer which fills them with so much horror as the editorial columns! There are no papers published that are so flagrantly guilty of admitting to these columns the advertisements not only of alcohol-filled medicines but preparations and cure-alls of the most flagrantly obscene nature, as the so-called religious papers of this country. Unable, owing to their small circulation, to obtain the advertising of discriminating advertisers, they are all too ready to accept the most obscene class of advertising—business which the average second-rate secular paper would hesitate or refuse to admit into its columns. I am speaking whereof I know as this matter. Beside me, as I write, lie issues of some twenty different "religious" weeklies, the advertising columns of which are a positive stench in the nostrils of decent, self-respecting people. Let the Woman's Christian Temperance Union officers counsel its members who subscribe for these papers to compel their publishers to omit these advertisements, and if they refuse, let these people discontinue their patronage of the paper. Such measures would very quickly shut out from public publicity the majority of these harmful patent medicines. There is still, important work here for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—work in a cause which is among with far greater danger at the very heart of American homes than the cracking of a bottle of champagne over the ball of a newly-married couple.

FAR better, ladies, than the contents of a bottle of champagne should poison the water, where it will do no one any harm, than that the contents of a bottle of "patent medicine," with forty per cent. of alcohol in it, by volume, should be allowed to go into the system of a child and strike at his very soul, planting the seed of a future drunkard!

The Alcohol in "Patent Medicines"

THE following percentages of alcohol in the "patent medicines" named are given by the Massachusetts State Board of Health, in the published document No. 30:

	Per cent. of alcohol
Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound	20.6
Paine's Cherry Compound	21.6
Dr. Williams' Vegetable Compound Bitters	18.5
Whiskey, "a non-intoxicating stimulant"	28.2
Colman's Liquid Beef Tonic, "recommended for treatment of alcohol habit"	25.3
Apert's Sarsaparilla	25.2
Waller's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla	25.2
Hess's Sarsaparilla	18.2
Allen's Sarsaparilla	13.5
Dani's Sarsaparilla	13.5
Brown's Sarsaparilla	13.5
Peruna	25.8
Wine of Cod Liver Oil	18.5
Dr. Fetter's Kaffee	14
Carter's Peppermint Extract	20.2
Hooker's Wigan Tonic	20.2
Hoffland's German Tonic	25.3
Hoffland's Anise Tonic, "not a pure drink"	14.2
Jackson's Golden Seal Tonic	25.6
Mennen's Peppermint Beef Tonic	18.5
Parker's Tonic, "purely vegetable"	14.5
Schmidt's Sarsaparilla Tonic, "entirely harmless"	18.5
Baker's Stomach Bitters	25.3
Baker's Stomach Bitters	25.3
Banfield's Bitters	25.3
Greene's Nervine	17.2
Hartshorn's Bitters	20.2
Hoffland's German Bitters, "entirely vegetable"	25.6
Hop Bitters	12
Hosmer's Stomach Bitters	41.3
Kendall's Sulphur Bitters, "contains no alcohol" (as a matter of fact it contains 25.3 per cent. of alcohol and no sulphur)	20.3
Peruna	25.8
Richardson's Concentrated Cherry Wine	47.5
Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters	35.2
Warner's Bitters	25.3
Fish Whisker's Nervine Bitters	20.3

In connection with this list, think of beer, which contains only from two to five per cent. of alcohol, while some of these "bitters" contain ten times as much, making them stronger than whisky, far stronger than sherry or port, with claret and champagne far behind.

day would make them feel better, and would cure any disease. They might feel better temporarily. I do not deny that. But if it were a question of the poison and the order across the counter would it be taken?"

EVERYTHING here said about these patent medicines can be readily proved. This magazine could not venture to catalogue these "preparations" by name, and print the percentage of alcohol which they contain, if it were not that the facts are precisely as they are here given. And no one knows better the truth of these analyses than the proprietors or manufacturers of these patent medicines. Let any woman who reads these words ask her physician as to the truth of the statements made here. Every intelligent physician knows that this article is decidedly within the truth, rather than beyond it. But the physician cannot speak of the patent-medicine curse unless he is asked, because, if he does, he lays himself open to the accusation that he is afraid of these "patent medicine cures," since their use interferes with his practice. As a matter of fact, the more patent medicines that are used the better it is for the medical profession, since few things in the end bring a man or a woman or their child more surely to the physician than patent-medicine bugging. It is a curse to the patient but a money-maker to the physician.

663. Alcoholic Frauds and Bogus Alcohol Cures are much pushed by quasi-religious, family, and school journals to be read by women. They stand in strong contrast to the *Ladies' Home Journal*, which denounces all such frauds (*vide* page opposite).

HALF OUR ILLS ARE CATARRH.

IT WILL HELP YOU!
DE-RU-NA
FOR CATARRH
OF THE
HEAD, THROAT, LUNGS,
STOMACH, KIDNEYS,
BLADDER
AND PELVIC ORGANS.

"Every family should know the important fact that catarrhal diseases claim many thousands of victims in Australia and Africa each year. In spring and summer, catarrh of the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys and pelvic organs is most common."

—S. B. HARTMAN, M.D.

For special directions without charge, send post "De-Ru-Na" to S. B. Hartman, M.D., 120 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia. Send 10/- for 10/- bottle and 25/- for 25/- bottle. All bottles are sent by post in the best possible condition.

DrunkennesS

Easily, Quickly, Safely and Absolutely
CURED AT HOME.

Dr. LANCSTON'S Vegetable Cure cannot fail
MAY BE GIVEN SECRETLY.

A few doses produce a wonderful change. The craving for all intoxicants will be destroyed, the nerves become steady, the appetite for food will return, refreshing sleep ensues. My cure will surprise and delight you.

ONE OF MANY:

Encounter, W.L., 25-3-04
Have finished the full course, which has effected a cure. I have no desire for drink, in fact have a repugnance to the very idea of it.

Yours gratefully, R.G.

Write for Treatment, No. 2, Posted FREE.
Address

WM. LANCSTON, M.R.C.S., ENG.
120 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

SULPHUR BITTERS

**Cleanse
The Vitiated
Blood
When you see
Its impurities
Bursting through
The Skin
In Pimples,
Blotches
And Sores.**

Rely on Sulphur Bitters and Health will follow.

Kaufmann's Sulphur Bitters contain no sulphur, but are advertised to contain no alcohol. The liquor is made up of white spirit to half the strength of whiskey.

GRAVEL AND STONE.

When a stone remains in the bladder, the passage becomes closed, dropsy sets in, and the patient may die in a few hours.

When stones remain long in the bladder they grow to a great size, sometimes as large as an orange, and they frequently have to be cut out.

The following symptoms indicate stones or gravel in the kidneys or bladder: Painful urination; swelling of the seat of pain; cramps in the legs and acetabula; burning or stinging sensation in voiding urine; occasionally exceeding successful urination; painless urination of pain from kidneys to bladder—"kidney colic," pain, with sudden suppuration.

Treatment.—The only rational method of treatment for this disease is to correct the action of the kidneys, thereby removing the cause. Is a healthy condition of the kidneys and urinary system the water holds the solids in solution until it escapes from the body. In disease the solids are deposited in the kidneys and bladder.

Warner's Safe Cure

restores to the kidneys their natural action, cures catarrh, heals the wounded and bleeding mucous membranes of the urinary system, dissolves the stones already formed, and prevents further formation. Warner's Safe Cure is the only remedy in the world which has this power, and if the cure is amenable to any medicinal form of treatment it will ultimately effect a cure.

BLADDER DISEASE.

Inflammation or Catarrh of the Bladder (Cystitis) is usually due to long effect of irritating drugs, venereal infection, enlargement of the prostate gland or gravel, exposure to cold, &c.

The acute and chronic—the latter being more common—is cold in its origin, and is cured by the use of Warner's Safe Cure.

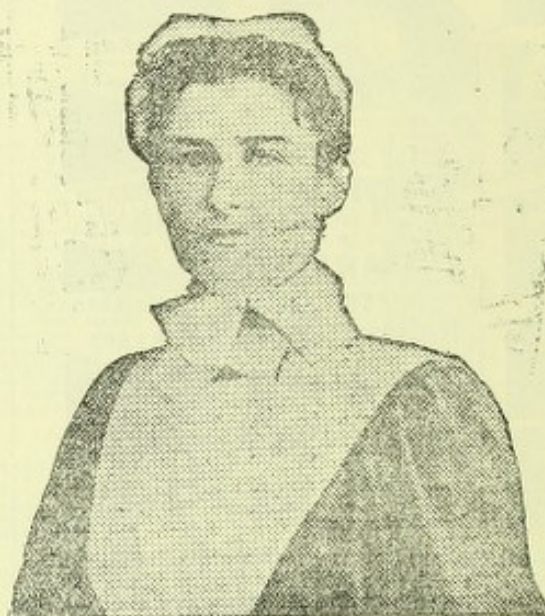
Concocted by the Kentucky Whiskey Distilleries Company. Has nine-tenths the strength of whiskey, and has no medicinal property for the ills advertised. 664.

A SUPERIOR TONIC FOR CONVALESCENTS.

Pe-ru-na, By Increasing the Appetite and Aiding
Digestion, Brings Speedy Restoration.

"I Have
Never Known
Anything Which
So Quickly
Restored
Convalescents
As Pe-ru-na."

—Agnes Dale Smith.



Agnes Dale Smith, 435 Cardigan-street, Carlton, Victoria (Australia), a graduated nurse from the Alfred Hospital, Melbourne, Victoria, writes:—

"For nine years I have nursed both in hospitals and private cases.

"I have had considerable experience in attending patients who were slow in recovering after cases of severe fevers.

"I have never known anything which would so quickly restore the convalescents as Peruna.

"I have observed its effects in several instances where the patient was unable to take food or retain it on the stomach, and found that, with the aid of Peruna, they were able to take and retain food within a day, and, as the stomach became strengthened, they would soon have a good appetite, which meant speedy restoration to health.

"I have used it in my home and for children under my care, and found that for cramps, colic, catarrh, and children's ailments, Peruna is superior to anything I have ever used.

"I have heard a number of doctors agree that Peruna was a very superior tonic."—Agnes Dale Smith.

PROBABLY no medicine ever devised by the medical profession has been used with such great success as a tonic for convalescents as Peruna.

Typhoid fever, pneumonia, and a number of other acute diseases, leave the mucous membranes in a flabby, weak condition—an easy prey to any disease germs or bacilli with which they may be brought in contact.

These membranes are intended as a protection to the inner organs of the body, very much as the skin is a protection to the surface of the body.

If they are diseased, and fail to perform their office, the entire system is in danger.

Catarrh is one of the most frequent ailments to attack the membranes while in their resistanceless condition.

Catarrh is a disease wholly confined to the mucous membranes.

What is needed, therefore, to eradicate this disease is a medicine that will act directly upon these membranes.

Peruna is such a remedy.

It has a direct effect upon the mucous membranes, soothing, healing, and strengthening them, no matter in what part of the body they may be located.

Special instructions for the use of Peruna will be found on the label of each bottle, also in Dr. Hartman's Booklet, "The Ills of Life," which can be obtained from your druggist.

For special directions, everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle, or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

CONSULT The Celebrated
DANISH HERBALIST
HERR RASSMUSSEN
ON ALL COMPLAINTS.
Medicine & Advice from 216
NERVE & BLOOD DISEASES a Speciality.
547 GEORGE ST SYDNEY

WEAK MEN MADE STRONG
HERR RASSMUSSEN
Alkaline Vitality Pills Restores Lost Vitality
LOSS OF VIGOR.
BOTTLES 6/- & 12/- CURET 25/-
WEAK WOMEN Cured of all kinds of Internal
Complaints, Anemia, &c.
BLOOD Cured in
Diseases ALL KIND Men and Women

665. Peruna, and The Australasian Chemist and Druggist, October, 1906.

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co. addressed to us a letter, undated, which reached us on September 11, complaining of the editorial in our July issue on "Pe-ru-na and other Alcoholic Proprieties." The letter would fill at the very least a page of our journal, and while we are always glad to give space for both sides of any discussion, the correspondence must be kept within reasonable limits. The letter says there must be some animus at the back of our editorial; that we know that no fluid medicine containing vegetable ingredients could be put upon the market to withstand the vicissitudes of climate and age with a less percentage of alcohol; that practically all tinctures, jixirs, and fluid extracts contain alcohol, because there is no other effective way to make the drugs valuable; that we have selected Pe-ru-na among other alcoholic proprieties for attack; that Pe-ru-na has been sold for five-and-twenty years; that Dr. Hartmann, the proprietor, is an ardent believer in temperance and a teetotaler, and has made this the family medicine for himself and numerous personal friends; that it is strange that Pe-ru-na should be attacked long before any possible harm could have been done in Australia. Most significant of all is the next point—the firm have for several years been recognised as the most extensive and liberal advertisers in the United States; they were about to open a campaign of advertising in Australia with the expenditure of a large sum of money; this would consist largely of bona fide testimonials; then follows the sentence:—"Is it your purpose to assist in the circulation of such damaging and false reports concerning Pe-ru-na as may possibly compel us to withdraw our advertising entirely from your country? If this is your purpose we doubt very much whether any considerable number of your fellow-citizens would endorse your attitude."

This letter has been published as an advertisement in one at least of the Australian papers. On receipt we communicated with the local representative of the company, and are surprised to find that publicity has been given to the letter in this way. It puts upon us the necessity of replying. The whole objection to Pe-ru-na turns on the large proportion of alcohol that it contains, the small extent to which it is medicated, and the recommendation that it should be administered liberally to children and others. The alcohol is not necessary; the medicine could be made a glycerine preparation without any disadvantage to its medicinal qualities, as such, though, of course, with a considerable reduction in its stimulating effects. The remarks relating to advertising we look upon as a clever attempt at dishonest bullying. The statement that Dr. Hartmann is an ardent believer in temperance and a teetotaler reveals only another instance of the inconsistency of human nature.

So clearly is the true nature of this "cure" recognised in the United States that it is sold largely in the prohibition towns, where when a man is seen drunk, and especially if he is more than usually obstreperous, he is said to be "Pe-ru-na drunk." The U.S. Government has forbidden Pe-ru-na to be sold to the Indians, on account of its well-known intoxicating properties. And there are numerous instances on record of innocent people—in some cases, sad to relate, young girls—becoming unwittingly slaves of the drink habit through taking Pe-ru-na for some real or supposed ailment.

And yet the Pe-ru-na Company publish advertisements advising parents to keep this remedy in the house and give it to children!

The publication of these facts should go a long way towards counteracting the effect of the Pe-ru-na advertisements. And I hope the Australian press will not prove so sordid as to be influenced by the characteristic threat of the Pe-ru-na Company to withdraw their advertisements "if false reports" are circulated here about their precious nostrum.—Yours, &c.,

Launceston, T.D. Oct-06 Mzotcus (33/84).

Nearly as strong as Whiskey.

Warner's Safe Tonic (nine-tenths).
Hoodland's German Tonic (three-fourths).
Peruna (about three-fourths).
Whiskol, "a non-intoxicating stimulant" (about three-fourths).
Burdock's Blood Bitters (five-eighths).
Ayer's Sarsaparilla (five-eighths).
Hoodland's German Bitters, "entirely vegetable" (five-eighths).
Purely Vegetable Tonic, "recommended for inebriates" (83 per cent.).

The Alcoholic Compounds compared with Whiskey.

666. In making the comparison it will be understood that there is no implication that the advertised nostrums contain any whiskey at all. It is usually, if not always, potato spirit or white spirit from fermented molasses, the worst of ethyl-alcohol because of impurities, whilst some have been shown to contain wood spirits. In any case sound whiskey would be thrown away upon compounds whose flavourings would altogether disguise it. Besides, "the exigencies of business" do not demand any exercise of care, and all the philanthropy will be found in the advertisements. Moreover, the Customs are not like the swindled public. When a liquor is labelled "Non-alcoholic," or "non-intoxicating," or "Sulphur Bitters, contains no alcohol," or "recommended for the treatment of the alcohol habit," those lies pass muster with the journals for women and for girls' schools, as also with temperance unions and with hosts of temperate and intemperate people, but not at all with Customs officers. It is a question of money and the State most properly looks after it. As to the public,—well, the lies have their vogue and the grave hides a multitude of sins.

667. Proof spirit contains 49.24 per cent. of ethyl alcohol;—say, half spirit and half water. Whiskey is about 20 per cent. under proof when bottled, say, 40 per cent. of alcohol. Therefore, the proportions of these so-called "Patent Medicines" are as follows. Sixty of these analyses are supplied in one list:—

Considerably stronger than Whiskey.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters (10 per cent. stronger).
Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters (16 per cent. stronger).
Baker's Stomach Bitters.
Parker's Purely Vegetable Tonic.

Lower

Lower Strengths.

Bitters, "entirely free from alcoholic stimulants" (over one-half).
 Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable compound (one-half).
 Paine's Celery Compound (one-half).
 Carter's Physical Extract (over one-half).
 Thayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla (over one-half).
 Hartshorn's Bitters (one-half).
 Hooker's Wigwam Tonic (over one-half).
 Puritana (over one-half).
 Warren's Bilious Bitters (over one-half).
 Faith Whitcomb's Nerve Bitters (over one-half).
 Kaufmann's Sulphur Bitters, contain no sulphur, but advertised to "contain no alcohol" (over one-half).
 Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic (one-half).
 Jackson's Golden Seal Tonic (one-half).
 Vinol, Wine of Cod-liver Oil (about one-half).
 Hood's Sarsaparilla (about one-half).
 Dr. Williams' Jaundice Bitters (about one-half).
 A non-intoxicating stimulant (over one-half).
 Liquid Beef Tonic, "recommended for treatment of alcoholic habit" (over one-half).

One-third Whiskey and Over

Allen's Sarsaparilla.
 Dana's Sarsaparilla.
 Brown's Sarsaparilla.
 Dr. Pater's Kuriko.
 Howe's Arabian Tonic.
 Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic.
 Baxter's Mandrake Bitters.
 Greene's Nervura.

Injury and Death from Aloes and other Vegetable Purgatives.

Taylor,
 pp. 695, 696.

668. These different substances, which are used in small doses as medicines, are liable, when taken frequently or in large quantities, to excite vomiting, purging, and other symptoms of irritation. **Colocynth has occasioned death in several instances.** In one case a **teaspoonful and a half of colocynth powder destroyed life**; and 1 drachm of gamboge, a medicine much used by quacks, has proved fatal to a man (Traill's "Outlines," p. 150). **Aloes and colocynth mixed are said to be the basis of the quack medicine sold under the name of Morrison's Pills. These have proved fatal in many instances from exhaustion produced by excessive purging from the large quantity taken in frequently repeated doses. Our knowledge of the symptoms and appearances produced by these irritants is, indeed, chiefly derived from cases which have proved fatal under this treatment.** In the seventeenth volume of the *Medical Gazette* will be found four cases of this description. The most prominent symptom is excessive purging, with a discharge of large quantities of mucus; the individual becomes exhausted and slowly sinks. In some instances the symptoms are those of inflammation and ulceration of the bowels. In 1836 a man was convicted of having caused the death of a person by the administration of these (Morrison's) pills. In this instance the death of the deceased was clearly due to the medicine, and on inspection the stomach was found inflamed and ulcerated; the mucous membrane of the small intestines was inflamed and softened, and there was the appearance of effused lymph upon it. **Holloway's Pills are of a more innocent description. The principal ingredient in them is aloes. In all cases it must be remembered that these drastic purgatives may cause serious symptoms, or even death, when administered to infants, or to persons debilitated by age or disease; and it is not necessary that the dose should be large in order that the fatal effects should follow.** The question here will be, whether the medicine caused death or whether it simply accelerated it, although in a legal view that which accelerates causes.

669. **Hierapiera (Holy Bitter)** is a popular aloetic compound, and one death is reported to have been produced by it in 1837-8. There is reason to believe that it is occasionally used for the purposes of producing criminal abortion. A man was tried and convicted of this offence (Aylesbury Lent Ass., 1857, R. v. White), and the noxious properties of this compound then became a subject of inquiry. The dose, and the condition of the woman to whom it was administered, will, of course, affect the answer to this question. At the trial above mentioned it was probably considered to be a noxious substance within the meaning of the statute. The fact that, under the name of *Pulvis Aloes cum Canella*, it was formerly admitted into the British Pharmacopœias, cannot justify the mischievous uses to which it may be put. **Hierapiera is a snuff-coloured powder, of an intensely bitter taste. It consists of four parts by weight of aloes and one part by weight of canella bark. The proper medicinal dose was formerly fixed at from 5 to 15 grains. Its injurious effects on pregnant females are chiefly due to the aloes. This specially affects the rectum, and by continuity, under violent irritation or purging, may affect the uterus. From the taste and colour which it imparts to liquids it is not probable that it could be taken by a female unknowingly.**

670. A singular case occurred in Germany, where a medico-legal question was raised respecting the poisonous properties of aloes. A woman, æt. 43, not labouring under any apparent disease, swallowed two powdered drachms of aloes in coffee. Violent purging supervened and she died on the following morning, twelve hours after having taken the medicine. On inspection the stomach was found partially and the small intestines extensively inflamed. There were no other particular appearances to account for death, and this was referred to the effect of the aloes.

Potassium

Potassium Bromide.

671. In the *Lancet* for 4th April, 1896, page 939, is the report of an inquest held in Essex on a man who probably died from overdoses of bromide of potassium. Suffering from neuralgia, he had been in the habit of taking this salt in doses of from 2 to 3 drachms. The drug does not appear to have produced any of the usual symptoms of bromism, but may have caused the palpitation of the heart of which the deceased had frequently complained. During the night of 23rd March he felt very cold and gave two deep gasps, and almost immediately expired. The medical practitioner who was sent for stated at the inquest that he found the deceased quite dead, his mouth wide open, the eyes half closed, and the pupils somewhat dilated. A bottle containing the drug was on the table, and examination showed that it was pure bromide of potassium. The witness attributed death to failure of the heart's action caused by taking the bromide.

On the above case the *Lancet* remarks :—

672. It proves in a marked manner the danger of taking any drug, however harmless it may be reputed to be, in large and repeated doses without the advice of a medical man. No doubt in this instance a medical attendant would have recognised the depressant action the salt was exerting on the heart, and would have discontinued its use. Even in the most modern works on therapeutics this danger is not mentioned, yet it is well known that all potassium salts cause "depression," shown by the diminished energy of contraction of the cardiac muscle, with final stoppage in diastole."—(*T. Lauder Brunton*.) As this bromide is constantly administered in large and repeated doses, the action of its basic constituent should always be borne in mind, and if signs of a depressant effect are observed, it should be abandoned, the bromide of some other base being selected if in other respects the action is beneficial. Many secret remedies for "fits" contain this drug in large quantities, and it is evidently desirable that the public should be warned that their use is not unattended with danger.

673. A few years ago large doses of the bromide (3 dms. every hour for twelve and even twenty-four hours) were recommended as a treatment for chorea, the object being to throw the patient into a bromide sleep. Since this letter was published the editor has been made acquainted with two cases in which the treatment ended fatally, notwithstanding the cessation of the drug as soon as sleep had been procured, but the patients had each taken twelve doses in twelve hours. The official dose is 5 to 30 grains.—(*Taylor*.)

Danger and Death from "Gout Pills."

674. The Gout Pills, made chiefly for and largely sold in Australia (*Blair's* and *Paternoster's*), also *Reynold's Gout Specific*, contain the deadly colchicum, or colchicine, that "leaves no *post-mortem* evidences," and from which we have records of deaths. One of these nostrums—that most used in Australia—is issued from a dirty little shop in the East-end of London, where there is no State supervision—nor is there anywhere else in Great Britain—of quality, quantity, mixing, or formula, or anything. The proprietors do exactly what they like, and when deaths occur that are made known to professional men through official journals—not one in one hundred, the toxicologists say, of those that do occur from actual poisoning—the drug-packer proceeds as before.

Lancet, 1881, page 368 :—

675. A patient died with symptoms that pointed to poisoning. He had taken Gout Pills of colchicum. A fellow box to that whose contents he had taken was obtained, and the pills were found to be as hard as a stone, so that it is probable that the pills remained for a length of time undissolved, and accumulated in the stomach and bowels until the dose may have become a poisonous one.

676. *Carter's Little Liver Pills* contain $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of the potent drug podophyllin in each pill.

Doan's Backache Pills also contain podophyllin.

Clarke's Blood Mixture.—The active constituent is potassium iodide, 6 grains to the ounce. Cases of death from the drug (iodide) have occurred. Children are especially prone to its dangerous effects (*Taylor*). Six grains might be dangerous to an adult, according to his condition.

Formulae

RHEUMATISM. BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

Are recommended by doctors with confidence as one of the valuable results of medical science, and the only remedy ever discovered for these disorders, in that they not only rapidly cure but prevent the recurrence of the malady.

Of Chemists and Stores, 1/1½ and 2/9 per box.
Proprietors—**PROUT & CO., 229, Strand,**
London, England.

Formulæ and Analyses of Secret Drugs (Potter's "Materia Medica.")

677. Ayer's Ague Cure (on sale in Australia).—This, according to Churchill's analysis, is alleged to consist of a syrupy tincture of Peruvian bark with aromatics, each bottle holding 6 fluid ounces, and each fluid ounce containing 3.2 grains of amorphous cinchona alkaloids, 3 grains of cinchonine, 0.7 grains cinchonidine, 0.8 grains of quinine, and 1 grain of quimidine.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral (on sale in Australia).—Morphine acetat., 3 grains; vini antim. et potass tartrat., 3 drachms; vini ipecacuanhæ, 3 drachms; tinct. sanguinariae, 2 drachms; syr. pruni Virginian, 3 oz.

Ayer's Pills (on sale in Australia).—Consist of colocynth, gamboge, and aloes, coated with starch and sugar.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla (on sale in Australia).—Alcohol, 3 oz.; fluid extr. of sarsaparilla, 3 oz.; fluid extr. of stillingia, 3 oz.; fluid extr. of yellow dock, 2 oz.; fluid extr. of podophyllum, 2 oz.; sugar, 1 oz.; potassium iodide, 1½ drachm; iron iodide, 10 grains.

What the advertisements say of this nostrum.

If you are sick, you certainly should give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a thorough trial. It cannot fail to help you, for it purifies the blood first of all. Then your nerves become steady and strong, and the hot weather of summer does not affect you. Remember, it is a wonderful medicine for the children, too, when they are thin and feeble, pale and languid. Put your confidence in it for there is no family medicine in the world its equal.

678. Brandreth's Pills (on sale in Australia).—Podophylli radices, 10 grains; extracti podophylli, 10 grains; extr. phytolacæ baccæ, 30 grains; pulv. caryophylli, 10 grains; cambogiæ, 2½ grains; ol. menthæ piperitæ, 3 minims; croci, 2 grains; misce, fiat massa, et div. in pil. xxiv. (Hager.)

Castoria (on sale in Australia).—Senna, 2 oz. av.; pumpkin seed 6 drachms; Rochelle salt, 4 drachms; wormseed, Levant, 3 drachms; sodium bicarbonate, 2 drachms; anise seed, 1 drachm; oil of gaultheria, ½ drachm; oil of peppermint, ½ drachm; sugar, 8 oz. av.; water, enough to make 16 fluid ounces. Exhaust the vegetable drugs by boiling with water, evaporate to the proper volume, and dissolve the sugar and other ingredients. (Western Druggist.)

Chlorodyne, Collis Browne's (on sale in Australia).—Morphine hydrochloride, 6 grains; chloroform, 1 drachm; cannabis indica (extract), 6 grains; prussic acid (Scheele's), 6 minims; treacle, to make 1 oz. Dose: 10 to 30 minims. (Hygiene.)

Clarke's Blood Mixture (on sale in Australia).—Potassium iodide, 48 grains; chloric etheri 4 drachms; liquor potassæ, 30 minims; water, coloured with burnt sugar, 7½ oz. Dose: One tablespoonful four times a day. (Hygiene.)

Ely's Cream Balm consists of—Vaseline, 1 oz.; thymol, 3 grains; bismuth carb., 15 grains; oil wintergreen, 2 minims. The directions are to dip the little finger into the balm and insert up the nostrils, giving two or three full inhalations. (Medical Record.)

Garfield Tea (on sale in Australia).—Consists chiefly of senna leaves and couch grass (*triticum*, with aromatics. (Prof. Lengfield.)

679. Hamburg Tea (on sale in Australia).—Sennæ foliorum, eight parts; mannæ, four parts; coriandri, one part.

Hamlin's Wizard Oil.—Spt. camphoræ, 1 oz.; spt. ammoniæ, ½ oz.; olei sassafras, ½ oz.; olei terebinthinæ, ½ oz.; chloroformi, ½ oz.; alcoholis, q.s. ad 5 oz.

Helmhold's Buchu (said to resemble the genuine).—Short buchu, 9 oz.; uva ursi, 4½ oz.; licorice root, 10 drachms. Macerate in 9 pints of boiling water, strain, and add caramel, 2 oz.; molasses, 8 oz. Mix well, and add cubeb (fluid extract); alcohol, 5 oz.; peppermint oil, 1 oz.; water, sufficient to make 12 pints. ("Lillard's Prac. Hints and Formulæ.")

Holloway's Ointment (on sale in Australia).—Has, in 159 parts: Olive oil, 62½ parts; lard, 50 parts; resin, 25 parts; white wax, 12½ parts; yellow wax, 3 parts; turpentine, 3 parts; spermaceti, 3 parts.

Holloway's Pills (on sale in Australia).—Aloes, 62 grains; rhubarb, 27 grains; saffron, 3 grains; Glauber's salt, 3 grains; pepper, 7 grains. (Dorval.)

Hostetter's Bitters (on sale in Australia).—Sacchari albi, 1 lb.; aurantii corticis, 1 lb.; calami, 1 lb.; cinchonæ, 1 lb.; gentianæ, 1 lb.; rhei pulv., 4 oz.; cinnamomi, 2 oz.; caryophylli, 1 oz.; alcoholis diluti, 2 gallons. (Med. Bulletin, 1884.)

680. Laville's Gout Mixture (on sale in Australia).—Calcium chloride, chinoidin, of each, 5 grammes; extract of colocynth, 2.5 grammes; water, 85 grammes; alcohol, 100 grammes; Spanish wine, 800 grammes. Made into a solution. A pill of very complicated composition is used in connection with the gout remedy. (Hager.) Professedly "colocynth." There is reason to believe it is colchicine.

Liquozone (on sale in Australia).—One sample was found to contain a total acidity of 1.34 per cent., of which 1.18 per cent. was in the form of sulphuric and sulphurous acid. Other samples have shown an acid content as high as 1.73 per cent., indicating that the product is not by any means uniform in its composition. (North Dakota Agric. College.)

681. Morrison's Pills (on sale in Australia).—Powdered colocynth, 3 grains; powdered gamboge, 6 grains; powdered aloes, 9 grains; cream of tartar, 12 grains; also, syrup enough for 12 pills. Serious results are often produced by large doses of these pills. (Several deaths are recorded.—O.C.B.)

Perry Davis's Pain Killer (on sale in Australia).—Tinct. capsici, 1 oz.; spt. camphoræ, 2 oz. guaiaci resinæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; alcoholis, 3 oz.; tinct. myrrhæ, q.s. ut coloretur.

Pierce's Favourite Prescription.—Sabinæ, 2 drachms; cinchonæ, 2 drachms; agarici albi, 2 drachms; cinnamomi, 15 grains; coq. in aq. suff. et ft. decoct., 8 oz. Deinde cola, et adde: sacchari albi, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; acaciæ, 1 drachm. Solve, et addantur: tinct. opii deodorat, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm; tinct. digitalis, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm; ol. anisi, gtt. viii, in alcoholis, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Misce. (Hager.)

Pierce's Golden Discovery.—Extr. lactuci, 1 drachm; mellis, 1 oz.; tinct. opii deodorat, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm; alcoholis diluti, 3 oz.; aquæ, 3 oz. (Hager.)

682. Radam's Microbe Killer (on sale in Australia).—Oil of vitriol (impure), 4 drachms; muriatic acid (impure), 1 drachm; red wine, 1 oz.; water, 1 gallon. (Eckels.)

Radway's Ready Relief (on sale in Australia).—Tinct. capsici, 1 oz.; aquæ ammoniæ, 1 oz.; alcoholis, 1 oz.; inimenti saponis, 3 oz. (Hager.)

Radway's Resolvent (on sale in Australia).—Vini zingiberis, 3 oz.; vini cardamomi, 3 oz.; sacchari albi, a sufficient quantity. (Hager.)

Recamier Balm (on sale in Australia).—Zinc oxide, 5 lb.; glycerine, 2 dr.; alcohol, 2 oz.; mercuric chloride, 4 oz. (corrosive sublimate); distilled water, 64 qts. (*Boston Herald*.)

Recamier Cream (on sale in Australia).—Rice flour, 48 oz.; zinc oxide, 60 oz.; glycerine, 640 oz.; cocoa butter, 48 oz.; lard, 48 oz.; mercuric chloride, 4 oz. (corrosive sublimate); make 32 pints. (*Boston Herald*.)

Revalenta Arabica Food (on sale in Australia).—Consists solely of lentils ground up into fine powder. (Stokes, in *Hygiene*.)

683. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.—Salis culinaris (sodii chlor.) 20 parts (common salt); pulv. camphoræ, 1 part (powdered camphor); acidi carbolici, 1 part; to be dissolved in water and either injected or sniffed up the nose. Pulv. hydrastis canadensis, 5 parts; pulv. indigo, $\frac{1}{2}$ part; pulv. camphoræ, 2 parts; acidi carbolici, 2 parts; sodii chloridi, 1 part. (*New Remedies*.)

Sanford's Catarrh Cure.—According to an analysis made by Prof. A. B. Lyons, of the *New Idea*, this preparation is composed of distilled extract of witch-hazel, containing a little alcohol and glycerine and some morphine. The proportions of the constituents were not determined. (*Nat. Druggist*.)

684. Mother Seigel's Syrup (on sale in Australia).—Contains aloes, gr. 30 to the oz. Also borax, capsicum, licorice.—(Stokes in "Hygiene.")

Sequah's Oil.—A mixture of $\frac{2}{3}$ turpentine and $\frac{1}{3}$ fish oil, scented with a few drops of oil of camphor. —(Stokes in "Hygiene.")

Sequah's Prairie Flower.—Has to the ounce—aloes, gr. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$; carbonate of soda, gr. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$; water, gr. 362 $\frac{1}{2}$.

St. Jacob's Oil (on sale in Australia).—Gum camphor, hydrated chloral, chloroform, sulphuric ether, of each 1 oz.; tinct. of opium, oil of origanum, oil of sassafras, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; alcohol, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. Dissolve the gum camphor in the oils and alcohol, then add the other ingredients.

Thompson's Eye Water.—Copper sulphate, 5 grains; zinc sulphate, 20 grains; tincture of saffron 2 drachms; tincture of camphor, 2 drachms; rose-water, 1 pint. Mix and filter.

685. Van Buskirk's Sozodent (on sale in Australia).—Saponis albi (white soap), $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm; alcoholis, 1 oz.; aquæ (water), 6 drachms; glycerini, 2 drachms; olei gaultheriæ, olei caryophylli, olei menthæ piperitæ, of each enough to make an agreeable soap; cocci cacti, cochineal, enough to colour; calcis præcipitat (precipitated chalk), magnesii carbonatis (carbonate of magnesia), iridis florent. radices (orris root), of each an equal part powdered. M. et triturat.—(Hoffman.)

Vita Nuova.—Cocaine, 8 grains; pepsin (golden scale), 48 grains; port wine, 1 gallon.—(*Boston Herald*.)

Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters.—Aloes socotrin, 2 drachms; guaiaci resinæ, 4 drachms; sassafras mucil, 1 oz.; aceti, 2 drachms; aquæ, q.s.; coque et ft. decoctum, ad et addantur, oz. 19, deinde cola; sodii sulphatis, 1 oz.; acaciæ, 2 drachms; spt. anisi, 10 p.c., 2 drachms; alcoholis, 1 oz.; M. dose, 2 drachms.—(Eberbach.)

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure (on sale in Australia).—In Germany each maker of patent medicines must furnish the Government with the formula for the patent he makes. This is the one furnished by Warner for "Safe Kidney and Liver Cure." Each bottle contains: Extr. lycopos virginiana, gr. 308; extr. hepatica (herb), gr. 322; extr. gaultheria, gr. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; potassium nitrate, gr. 39; alcohol, 90%, oz. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; glycerin, dr. 10. Water sufficient to make one pint.—(*Formulary and Druggists' Magazine*.)

From the New South Wales Royal Commission.

[Exhibit No. 138 (Vide paragraph 6,758).]

Telephone 1120.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales,
7, Richmond-terrace, Domain, Sydney, 16 January, 1904.

To the President of the Royal Commission upon the Decline of the Birth-rate,—

686. Dear Sir,—Agreeably to instructions received from Mr. H. S. Brothwood, the President of this Board, I have the honor to give you particulars of analysis which the Health Department has made on account of this Board, in the matter of various proprietary medicines which are largely sold in New South Wales:—

Analysis No.	Medicine.	Result.
9,782	Perry Davis' Painkiller	Opium.
9,005	Kay's Essence of Linseed	Chloroform and morphine.
9,001	Jaynes' Expectorant	Opium and morphine.
9,003	Fellows' Compound Syrup	Strychnine.
9,006	Woods' Peppermint Cure*	Chloroform and morphine.
9,002	Bonnington's Irish Moss	Chloroform and morphine.
9,010 } 1,659 }	Steedman's Soothing Powder	Opium.
9,009	Powell's Balsam of Aniseed	Opium.
9,008	Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup	Opium alkaloids.
9,007	Godfrey's Cordial	Opium.
9,004	Ayer's Cherry Pectoral	Morphine.
9,056	Chamberlain's Cough Remedy†	Opium.
9,057	Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Mixture	Chloroform and opium.
9,060	Ayer's Sarsaparilla Mixture	Opium.

* Since two years, Mr. Woods has ceased to put these two articles into his preparation, and the medicine is, therefore, now harmless.

† A second analysis made since then, about a year later, gives the result that there is no opium contained in the sample submitted.

Besides the above, there are a few proprietary articles which are so well known to contain poisons that there has not been any necessity for analysis, such as Chlorodyne, containing chloroform and opium; Atkinson's Royal Infant Preservative, containing opium; Rough-on-rats, being arsenic; various phosphorus pastes; Easton's Syrup, containing strychnine; Boschee's German Syrup.

In the publication called *The Chemist and Druggist* long lists are given of deaths through Infants' Preservatives and Soothing Syrup, both of which enjoy an enormous sale in Australia. Hundreds of grosses are sold annually, and the sole active principle in these drugs is poison, and poison only. Certainly thousands of infantile lives are annually destroyed by these two preparations.

Chlorodyne is largely used by mothers to give their babies and little children when pain causes them to cry. Two, and frequently three, drops are given to young infants, the dose for a man being five. Even five drops are given to children. There is no curative property whatever in the poison called chlorodyne, consequently the sentinel pain is drugged, digestion is retarded or stopped, and the undigested food causes usually inflammation, ending in severe suffering and death.

Of soothing powders, which contain morphine, enormous quantities are sold, and the effect of these is only to poison, often fatally. The deaths from this drug are incalculable, for it is sold by the hundred gross. In examination of these powders the quantity of the opiate varied largely. Some packets out of a box actually were found to contain none, others inordinate quantities, showing that the mixing is careless or ineffectual. Consequently, mothers could not know that a dose was dangerous, or even fatal.

It is usual for proprietary drugs to be advertised and sold under deceptive names. Generally, the name of a harmless and even beneficial natural product such as Irish moss, linseed, cherries, sarsaparilla, aniseed, black currants, horehound, is used to disguise poisons more or less virulent—opium, nux vomica, colchicum, ergot of rye, and their deadly concentrations, alone, or together with chloroform, aconite, various salts of arsenic, mercury, bromides of sodium and potassium. The law provides no check restraining any person, company, or syndicate from preparing and packing these articles, or any or all of them, with others equally destructive, and advertising them as proved cures for all the ills of mankind, and more particularly of mothers and children, at any price they may choose, whilst giving a totally false, lying, and deceptive label. Moreover, the state of the law is such that the Supreme Court affords protection to labels which are a deliberate deception and fraud upon the public. A label containing false statements calculated to deceive is a better protection in law to the person issuing it than if the statements were true, and any imitator would be more easily defeated.

Yours faithfully,
A. FORSTER,
Registrar.

[STEEDMAN'S POWDERS (spelt with a double E) contain mercurial salts, not morphine or opium. The analyst must have been given powders from some other source. There was another drug-packer of somewhat similar name.—O.C.B.]

Exhibits Nos. 161, 162, and 163 are published in Vol. I.

[Exhibit

[Exhibit No. 164.]

687. Results of Examination of various Pills and Medicines commonly used by Women and Children. Sent by the Secretary of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Decline of the Birth-rate:—

Name.	Form.	Active Ingredient.	Remarks
Atkinson's Royal Infants Preservative.	Liquid	Chloroform and morphine.	
Boschee's German Syrup	"	Creosote and morphine.	
Hearne's Bronchitis Cure	"	Chloroform and morphine.	
Hayman's Balsam of Horehound ..	Syrup	Chiefly sugar	A harmless vegetable compound.
Sea-Joi	Liquid	Cocaine, <i>Cannabis indica</i> (?).	
Pattinson's Glycerine and Linseed	"	Chloroform	Aniseed.
Elair's Pills	Pills	Colchicum, opium, guaiacum.	
Godfrey's Cordial	Liquid	Opium	Aniseed.
Steedman's Soothing Powders	Powders	Calomel.	
Paternoster Pills	Pills	Colchicum and opium.	
Stewart's Soothing Mixture	Liquid	Magnesia and morphine.	
Vitadatio	"	Alcohol, 15% proof spirit	A tincture of herbs.
Warner's Bromo Soda	Coarse powder.	Caffeine and bromides.	
Senior's Asthma Cure	Liquid	Iodides.	
Senior's Black Currant Balsam ..	Syrup	Morphine.	
Westcott's Pills, No. 1	Pills	Potassium permanganate.	
Westcott's Pills, No. 2	"	Colocynth and aloes.	
Seigel's Cough Balsam	Syrup	Bromides.	
Moulton's Pain Paint	Liquid	Chloroform, morphine	Capsicums and menthol.
Orange Lily	Gelatine capsules.	Boric acid.	
Harle's Tansy Packet	Rough powder	Rue, borax, hellebore, colocynth	Tansy and penny-royal.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills	Pills	Sulphate of iron	So-called steel, cop-peras.

WILLIAM H. HAMLET,
Government Analyst.

The Chief Medical Officer, 11th February, 1904.

Some familiar Proprietary Drugs, and how they are regarded in Germany.

II. Secret Remedies—Karlsruhe Method of Analysis and Advertisement. (Illustrations from "Against Quackery and the Secret Remedy Swindle"—an Official Collection of the Public Warnings of the Local Health Office, 1905.)

WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

688. The collection of consecutive warnings issued from 25th May, 1878, to 6th October, 1904, numbers 254; and the following paragraphs, dealing with remedies known also in Britain, clearly illustrate the procedure.

"102. By the distribution of a blatant prospectus, which is thrown into railway carriages for the travelling public, a certain firm—H. H. Warner and Cie., in Frankfort-am-Main—advertises an alleged wonder-working remedy with the name of 'Warner's Safe Cure.' This is vaunted as a sure remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, and urinary organs, jaundice, biliary fever, weakness, inability, heart disease, melancholia, malaria, backache, gout, rheumatism, convulsions, gravel, dropsy, Bright's disease, uterine disease, and the change of life. It consists of an infusion of liverwort leaves, aromatised with wintergreen oil, and contains nitre, glycerine, and alcohol in slight concentration and relatively small quantities. Simultaneously with this remedy some sugar-coated aloes pills are to be used.

"These remedies have not the beneficial effects ascribed to them in the pamphlet, which is provided with several illustrations; and we must point out that there is not a single remedy for the ailments collected in the list, where they, moreover, bear absurd titles.

"Warner's Safe Cure is prepared by two representatives of the business of Warner & Co. in Rochester, namely, William R. Kennart and Anton C. Wehmer, in Frankfort-am-Main, and is pushed, in the drug stores and privately, in an elegant packing, which, in a characteristic way, shows repeatedly a safe as trades-mark. The price is far above the actual value. We warn you against buying this useless medicine.—Karlsruhe, 28th February, 1887."

"227. Repetition of the warning, the list of diseases in the advertisement being even more universal. (22nd April, 1902.)"

HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE.

689. "112. Under the name of 'Himrod's Cure' there is being sold in the town a remedy for asthma, bronchitis, croup, diphtheria, and generally for all ailments of the respiratory organs. The powder, which has to be ignited and the fumes inhaled, consists of a mixture of fennel seeds and the poisonous leaves of the thorn-apple (*Datura stramonium*), impregnated with nitre.

"In true nervous asthma the remedy may give temporary relief, but used in the prescribed way in the other ailments may make them worse, and diphtheria indeed made dangerous to life, apart from the fact that by its use poisonous symptoms may easily occur.

"At the ordinary price of drugs the box should cost about 9d., while 4s. has to be paid for the proprietary remedy.

"We caution you against the use of this powder,—13 October, 1887."

"DR.

"DR. WILLIAMS'" PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

690. "224. Recently two pamphlets, with the titles 'Hope for the Weak' and 'Wealth or Health,' have been distributed in the town. They are in advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"The chemical examination has shown that the pills consist of carbonate of iron. Their red colour is due to colouring with carmine.

"The Pink Pills are, therefore, nothing more than ordinary iron (steel) pills, such as have long been in use for anemia and poverty of the blood.

"The Pink Pills are, however, vaunted for a series of other diseases and ailments, in which they are quite useless, such as rheumatism, heart disease, sciatica, St. Vitus' dance, bronchitis, ataxia, &c.

"Apart from this, the Pink Pills are much too dear; a similar preparation costs about half in the druggists. We therefore caution against their use.—14th October, 1901."

Supposed Active Ingredients of Popular "Patent Medicines."

Murrell,
pp. 18-20.

691. Neuraline, aconite with chloroform and rosewater.

Morrison's Pills, aloes and colocynth.

James' Fever Powder, antimony.

Anti-fat, *Fucus vesiculosus*, or bladder-wrack.

Hunter's Chloral, chloral with syrup of tolu and elder-flower water.

Fluid Lightning, an American application for neuralgia, aconitine with essential oil of mustard, glycerine, alcohol.

Perry Davis' Painkiller, spirits of camphor, tincture of capsicum, tincture of guaiacum, tincture of myrrh, and alcohol.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, cubebs, conium, acacia, liquorice, and sugar.

Lady Webster's Pills, powdered aloes, powdered mastich, petals of red roses and syrup of wormwood. The pills known as Lady Heskett's and Lady Crespingy's have a similar composition.

Vallette's Pills, contain sulphate of iron, carbonate of soda, honey, and syrup.

Parr's Life Pills, aloes, rhubarb, jalap, extract of gentian, oil of cloves, soft soap, &c.

692. Holloway's Pills, aloes, jalap, ginger, and myrrh, made into a mass with mucilage; might give rise to dangerous symptoms if given to young children, or to persons debilitated by age or disease.

Holloway's Ointment, fresh butter, beeswax, yellow resin, vinegar of cantharides, Canada balsam, expressed oil of mace, and balsam of Peru or liquid storax. It is said that "no two samples are precisely the same colour or consistence."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, morphia with essence of aniseed, syrup of balsam of tolu.

Mother's Friend, opium with carminatives.

Indian Tincture, capsicum, cannabis indica, ether, and methylated spirit.

Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, concentrated compound decoction of aloes with borax, capsicum, gentian, oil of sassafras, oil of wintergreen, taraxacum, treacle, and rectified spirit.

Reynold's Gout Specific, colchicum.

Blair's Gout Pills, finely-ground colchicum corms.

Injectio Brou, sulphate of zinc, sugar of lead, laudanum, tincture of catechu, and water.

Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, lactucarium, ipecacuanha, and squills.

693. Eau de Fleurs-de-lys, "an infallible banisher of freckles," a milky fluid consisting of 2½ per cent. of calomel, a trace of corrosive sublimate, and common salt, with water scented with orange flowers.

Eau de Blanc de Perles, an alkaline fluid with a thick deposit of about 15 per cent. of carbonate of lead scented with otto of roses and geranium. Lait de concombres consists of soap, glycerine, and cotton-seed oil, made into a semi-emulsion with water.

Norton's Chamomile Pills, aqueous extract of aloes, extract of gentian, and essential oil of chamomile.

Kitchener's Peristaltic Persuaders, probably compound rhubarb pills with a little caraway.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, lactucarium, ipecacuanha, squills, extract of liquorice, sugar, and mucilage of tragacanth.

Ruspini's Styptic, a strong solution of gallic acid in spirit of roses, and perhaps a little sulphate of zinc.

694. Roche's Embrocation, olive oil mixed with oil of amber, oil of cloves, oil of lemons.

Holt's Specific (for whooping-cough), also known as "Hooper's," said to contain half a grain of tartar emetic in a dose.

Cohosh is *actea racemosa* or *cimicifuga*.

Hamlin's Wizard Oil contains camphor, ammonia, sassafras, cloves, chloroform, turpentine, and spirit.

Haarlem Oil is a mixture of balsam of sulphur, Barbadoes tar, oil of amber, oil of turpentine and linseed oil.

Spirone used as an inhalation in consumption, in bronchitis, was found on analysis to be a 2 per cent. solution of iodide of potassium, mixed with glycerine and acetone.

St. Jacob's Oil, largely used for the relief of pain, contains turpentine and aconitine.

695. Warner's Safe Cure was found on analysis to contain in each bottle, extract of *Lycopus virginicus* 20 grammes, extract *Hepatica* 15 grammes, extract of *Gaultheria* (wintergreen) ½ gramme, nitre 2½ grammes, alcohol 80 grammes, and glycerine 40 grammes, the rest being water. *Lycopus virginicus* is the bugle-weed of the United States. As more than half a century has elapsed since medical virtues were ascribed to it, and as they have up to now failed to receive recognition, it may be assumed that they are not of a very high order. *Hepatica* is the common liver-wort, respecting which it is stated in the National Dispensatory that: "Its medical value is very small, and hardly entitles it to a place in the *Materia Medica*."

Analyses

Analyses of Secret Nostrums by Dr. Robert Hutchison.

696. Hereunder is a list of analyses prepared by Robert Hutchison, M.D., F.R.C.P., Assistant Physician to the London Hospital, and to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond street (formerly also the editor of *Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence*).

I have placed in your hands a sheet which represents the approximate composition of a considerable number—but not by any means all—of the better known patent and proprietary preparations or nostrums. I wish it to be clearly understood that my analyses make no pretence to perfect accuracy. The analyses of many of these preparations, particularly such as are of vegetable origin, is often a very difficult matter, and it has been found impossible to give quantitative results. I believe, however, that I have succeeded in representing the active constituents in most, if not in all, cases.

APPROXIMATE INGREDIENTS OF VARIOUS PATENT AND PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS.

Aperient Liver Pills.

697. **Beecham's Pills.**—Aloes, ginger, and soap.
Baillie's Pills.—Aloes, colocynth, oil of cloves, and soap.
Bile Beans.—Cascara, rhubarb, liquorice, oil of peppermint, coated with gelatine.
Cockle's Pills and Barclay's Pills.—Aloes, colocynth, and rhubarb.
Carter's Little Liver Pills.—Podophyllin (one-eighth of a grain) and aloes soc. (one-third grain) in each pill.
Dixon's Pills.—Taraxacum, podophyllin, jalap, and soap.
Holloway's Pills.—Aloes, rhubarb, saffron, glauher salt, and pepper.
Page Woodcock's Wind Pills.—Aloes, oleum carui, and soap.
Scott's Pills.—Aloin and cascara, with soap basis.
Whelpton's Pills.—Rhubarb, aloes, ginger, pulv. ipecac., and soap.

Saline Aperients.

698. **Eno's Fruit Salt.**—Bicarb. soda, tartaric acid, and citric acid.
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline.—Citric acid, with bicarbonate of potassium and sodium.
Abbey's Salt.—Tartaric acid, with bicarbonate of sodium, sulphate of magnesium, and sugar.

Cough Mixtures and Lozenges.

699. **Congreve's Elixir.**—Balsams of Peru and tolu, styrax, Virginian prune, squills, aromatic sulphuric acid, rectified spirit, sugar, cochineal.
Keating's Cough Lozenges.—Ipecac., lactucaria, squill, liquorice, tragacanth, and sugar.
Owbridge's Lung Tonic.—Balsam of tolu, oil of aniseed, and oil of cloves.

Preparations for Gout and Rheumatism.

700. **Eade's Pills.**—Salicylate of sodium, guaiacum, and aloes.
Gloria Tonic.—Colchicum, guaiacum, resin, and iodide of sodium.
Blair's Gout Pills.—The active ingredient is colchicum.

Preparations for Headache and Neuralgia.

701. **Antikamnia.**—Bicarbonate of sodium, antifebrine, and (?) caffeine.
Bromidia.—Bromide of potassium, chloral, hyoscyamus, *Cannabis indica*, oil of aniseed, syrup, and water.
Bunter's Nervine.—Creosote, chloroform, camphor, balsam of tolu, and alcohol.
Kaputine.—Antifebrin and sugar; coloured.
Kay's Tie Pills.—Sulphate of iron, quinine, and soap.
Zox Powders.—Pure antifebrine (acetanilid).

Preparations for Asthma.

702. **Crevoisier's.**—Belladonna, foxglove, stramonium, sage, and nitrate of potassium, in equal parts.
Hair's Cure.—Iodide of potassium and tar water.
Plant's Cigarettes.—Leaves of stramonium, lobelia, and green tea.
Tucker's Cure.—Atrophine, cocaine, hyponitrous acid, and various balsamic extracts, administered by means of an aeriser.

Cosmetic Applications.

703. **Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer.**—Acetate of lead, milk of sulphur, scented with oil of cinnamon.
Tatcho.—Purified oil of paraffine (kerosene) and essential oil of lemon.
Koko.—Borax, glycerine, and rosewater.
Harlene.—Glycerine, alcohol, ammonia, and oil of cassia.
Mexican Hair Restorer.—Acetate of lead, precipitated sulphur, glycerine, and water.

Remedies for Obesity.

704. **Trilene Tablets.**—Sugar and a vegetable constituent of unknown nature.
Grey's Specific.—Contains 47.2 per cent. of free sulphur and a bitter (?) gentian.
Mrs. Frost's Anti-Obesity Remedy.—The active ingredient is extract of *fucus vesiculosus*.
Russell's Anti-Corpulent Cure.—Citric acid (20 gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.), glycerine, and water. The pink tablet=saccharine.

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous Preparations.

705. Buer's Piles Cure.—Ointment : Gall and hamamelis with lanoline basis. Powder. Precipitated sulphur and carbonate of magnesium.

Californian Syrup of Figs.—Senna (active constituent), syrup of figs, and cinnamon.

Doan's (Backache) Pills.—1. White-coated aperient (dinner pills) : Podophyllin, aloin, rhubarb, and peppermint. 2. Brown-coated (backache) pills : Oil of juniper and a resinous constituent (?) copaiba.

Glykoline.—Glycerine, rectified spirit, and a trace of iodide of potash.

Essence de Riggles.—Ol. menth. pip. dissolved in rectified spirit

Guy's Tonic.—Phosphoric acid, tinct. of cochineal, inf. of gentian, and chloroform water.

Dalby's Carminative.—Pulv. rhei., magnes. carb., glycerine, sugar, ol. menth. pip., and ol. anethi, and a small quantity of laudanum.

706. Chlorodyne.—Chloroform, ether, hydrocyanic acid, morphine, cannabis, indica, capsicum, peppermint, and treacle.

Clarke's Blood Mixture.—The active constituent is iodide of potassium (about 6 gr. to the ounce).

Oxlen.—Powdered sugar and starch and ol. gaultherie.

Ozerine.—Bromide of potassium and iodide of ammonia with chloroform water.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.—Sulphate of iron, an alkaline carbonate and liquorice, thickly-coated with sugar and coloured with carmine.

Phospherine.—Quinine, phosphates, and hyphosphites.

Seigel's Syrup.—Aloes, capsicum, liquorice, and treacle.

Steedman's Teething Powders.—Calomel and starch.

Warner's Safe Cure.—Nitrate of potassium (about 10 gr. to the ounce), and various diuretic herbs.

Woodward's Gripe Water.—Liquor magnes. carb., ol. anethi, sugar, and a trace of alcohol.

Yanatas.—Pot. bromide (4 per cent.), butyl chloral, acid citric, glycerine, sugar (23 per cent.), tinct. cocci (q.s. to colour), 20 gr. of bromide to a dose, nearly.

Drink Cures.

707. Mrs. Terry's.—Sugar (98 per cent.) and salt (2 per cent.).

Antidipso.—Chlorate of potash and sugar.

708. The above list is very short, imperfect, and further unsatisfactory as not giving quantitative results ; but that the constituents are correctly stated need not be doubted. The colchicum preparation is included, which has caused deaths in England, as hereinbefore shown, and being sold largely in Australia and New Zealand has probably caused many fatal accidents in those countries also. And the Infallible Drink Cure of sugar with a trifle of table-salt, which was to be smuggled into the tea or coffee of the alcoholic person (price 5s. for one packet of powders) ; the Hair Restorer, which has lead-poisoned women ; the headache compound of "potassium bromide, chloral, hyoseyamus, and *Cannabis indica*,"—a truly awful array of poisons ! But when we see that **pure acetanilide** is packed and sold without restriction, who will undertake to guess the extent of the damage and death that must inevitably ensue ? One of the first nostrums mentioned is Bile Beans, a drug much advertised in Australia, and whose proprietors deemed they had cause to complain of infringement of their "rights." Their rights ! The case is quoted as throwing some light on the legal aspects of the present inquiry ; but there may be an appeal to the House of Lords which might result differently. The learned Judge of first instance is reported to have said that "the business was one founded entirely upon fraud, impudence, and advertisement, the foundation fiction being the discovery of an ancient Australian medicine." And that these frauds constituted a relevant ground for refusing to the complainers the remedy they sought. The refusal is possibly "good law" in Scotland, and assuredly is in Germany, but it is not in accordance with decisions given in Australia. In Germany, if the complainers' position were really that stated (according to the report) by Lord Ardwall, they could not escape severe punishment for different offences arising out of the first offence ("Betrug," deception). The fact that the medicine vendors had issued 83,000,000 pamphlets and spent £300,000 in forcing the business decided to be fraudulent would not be worth mentioning in their favour. Quite the contrary in non-British countries.

709. There is a recent County Court case showing a like tendency. Beyond affording a glimpse now and then of the real state of affairs, quarrels between quacks are of faint interest to the public and newspapers are not likely to report them. When persons are despoiled or injured physically it matters little to the victims about the division of the plunder. Only one procedure can secure the public and that is prevention, protection, prohibition by the State.

710. Article III, by Mr. Adams, in *Collier's Magazine* of 18th November, 1905, deals with Liquozone and other drugs. The sale of Liquozone was enormous, and I have myself seen great stacks of cases in America and Canada where the sale is pushed with vigour. Death has followed its use, and in regard to two cases, sisters, I inquired personally of Dr. Fred J. Smith. He said he was sure that the children died because of the action of a corrosive acid (Liquozone being a dilution of sulphuric and sulphurous acids). "Certainly the mucous membrane showed all the symptoms which were enough to cause their death, and the drug was proved to have been administered to the children." And, like Astbury's Pills and Bile Beans, Liquozone was also afflicted by imitators. That must follow from the free play of natural forces.

Bile Beans and Dr. Astbury's Pure Herbal Pills.

711. It is assumed that our British laws, or as the idiom has it, "law," rest upon the idea of right. ("Law" in other Teutonic countries means "Recht.") Further, that Right is ascertainable by reason: *Eadem est ratio, eadem est lex*. Our inquiry is into laws to check and control the sale of secret and pernicious drugs, and to investigate in the public interest fraud and deception *ejusdem generis*. The cases under consideration are the most recent out of many. The complainants fully expected their label to be protected, yet no one could know better the nature and contents of the nostrums and the origin, circumstances, and conduct of the business. There is nothing specially marked or uncommon in either case. We cannot doubt that there are thousands like them nor that thousands more will arise. The field is wide open, for the laws of Great Britain and Canada expressly exempt secret proprietary compounds from the operation of food and drug Acts (*vide App. to Div. 6*). But the most conspicuous features of these cases (as reported by the *Pharmaceutical Journal*) are those to which there is no allusion from first to last. There is no suggestion of stopping the sale, no suggestion that the State should cease to participate in the total receipts by its average share of one-eighth, no suggestion as a matter of course that any punishment should follow. There is every expression of disgust and contempt, hardly of horror, by the judges at what they call, in the above "Bile Beans" and "Astbury's Pills" cases, "fraud, impudence, lying, gigantic and too successful fraud, deliberate invention, undiluted falsehood, palming-off upon the public, lying tale, exploiting a fraud, perpetrating a deliberate fraud upon the public, selling an article as being what it is not, the whole business tainted with fraudulent misrepresentation, a business based on unblushing falsehood for the purpose of defrauding the public into a totally false belief, selling an article for the purpose of getting money by false pretences."

712. It is to be noted that the drug-packers thus spoken of were complainants, not defendants, and it is to be fairly assumed that their counsel advised them to proceed upon their undoubted "rights." And they have undoubted "rights" to continue exactly as before, the only difference being (unless very possibly the House of Lords should uphold their claims to legal protection) that they must fight for their share of the spoil with the other drug-packers who may choose to use a somewhat similar name or label. There is nothing whatever to prevent them, or anyone else, from continuing to pack pills made of sub-chloride of mercury with soap, and calling them "pure herbal pills, worth their weight in gold, price 2s. 9d. per box, dose three or four at bedtime" (of this the revenue takes 3d., cash in advance). We have already seen that this salt of mercury "is not generally considered as a poison and yet it may produce death when given in doses which would not be considered excessive, by excessive salivation and ulceration with exhaustion and toxæmia." Dwight,
p. 118.

713. As a matter of fact the sale of the drug mentioned (Bile Beans) does continue and quite probably will attain greater dimensions than ever, beyond even the present "enormous proportions" spoken of by the Lord Justice Clerk, for only one newspaper, *John Bull*, seems to have regarded the case as of any public interest. The pharmaceutical, medical, and legal journals are not known to the public.

714. Had the medicine been sold in Great Britain for the use of domestic animals the advertisements would constitute by statute law a guarantee and the vendor would come within the reach of criminal as well as civil courts. But, as already shown, he is expressly exempt even from laws made for the protection of human beings. When a child or adult suffers or dies from taking a little freely, for instance, "pure herbal pills" containing metallic salts it is merely "misadventure."

715. Can it be said that there law and right are synonymous, or that whatever is reason that is law? There must be a reason, not a chance, why chattel animals are protected and human creatures left exposed. It has been offered to me by many persons—"historically the law protects chattels before human life and health." But to the Commonwealth for a long time to come the latter must be the higher consideration. Anyway, what is the Commonwealth but the people? Their weal is surely its wealth.

716. "Dr. Astbury's" Pure Herbal Pills—of Mercury.

HANLEY COUNTY COURT.

Labels for Herbal Pills.

On Friday, September 22, 1905, Messrs. C. James and Co., druggists and drysalers, sought to restrain Messrs. Price and Son, drysalers, from infringing an alleged copyright label for pill-boxes. The defendants denied infringement, and said plaintiffs' label was a fraud on the public.

The plaintiffs' case was that they were the owners of a copyright label bearing the advertisement: "**Dr. Astbury's pure herbal pills; worth their weight in gold. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Dose, three or four at bedtime.**" The defendants, they said, had imitated this label, and were supplying pills to plaintiff's customers.

The defence was based on the following grounds: That defendants had not infringed any copyright as alleged; that defendants' labels were quite different in style, colour, composition, and printing; that the plaintiffs' alleged copyright label was not new or original, and was not legally entitled to protection; that the publication of plaintiffs' label was a fraud on the public, and that plaintiffs, although requested to do so, had failed to supply any particulars of the damages they alleged they had sustained.

Mr. G. Rowley, of the plaintiff firm, said that so far as he was aware "**Dr. Astbury**" was a mythical person.

His Honour read the recipe handed to him, and observed that the ingredients included calomel and soft soap. Calomel, he added, was not herbal, and it seemed as if plaintiffs' own description were a fraud.

Mr. Rowley: They have infringed my copyright.

His Honor: The copyright seems to have been in the originality of the lie.

In giving judgment, his Honour said the plaintiff firm knew that every word on the label was untrue. The pills contained a large proportion of calomel—a mineral which people who fancied herbal medicines wished particularly to avoid. Then it was stated they were made from a recipe of Dr. Astbury, which might be taken as representing that he was a qualified practitioner. All this was untrue, and was said merely to enable plaintiffs to sell an entirely different article for the purpose of getting money by false pretences.

Judgment was given for the defendant firm, with costs.

Bile Beans in British Courts.

717. This fraud is entirely typical. The principle of it was discovered, as declared by the distinguished savant, "**Charles Forde**"—Charles Fulford—in the interior of Australia, as was that of "**Peps**" (pine-extract pastilles, chief ingredient peppermint) amongst the robust shepherds of the Swiss Alps; and "**Zam-Buk**" in Balmain, a suburb of Sydney. The present exploiters of the fraud are—as we see—welcome participants in the proceedings of the London Chamber of Commerce, and receive the full support of that institution in their efforts to force the fraud still further upon Australia, the whole judicial exposure of the infamy notwithstanding. The success commands respect, the villany is no discredit. And the fraud is so typical, the chances of all but fabulous fortune so great under our present laws, that I am constrained to quote the words of the Lord Justice Ordinary (Lord Ardwall) at some length, for the simple facts transcend the fiction of Mr. Upton Sinclair. In contrast to the Chicago horrors, where ugly facts were magnified by fiction, in this Report the blackest and most terrible wrongs are reluctantly left out, because they would shock public decency. Where it is a question of mere fraud abundant types will be supplied.

"Reports of Patent, Design, and Trade Mark Cases," vol. XXII, No. 24, pages 560 to 563.

In the Court of Session in Scotland. Outer House.—Before **Lord Ardwall**, 21st February, 15th March, 12th May, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th July, and 5th September, 1905.

BILE BEANS MANUFACTURING COMPANY v. DAVIDSON.

718. His Lordship's opinion was as follows: This is a note of suspension and interdict brought by the Bile Bean Manufacturing Company, Leeds, and **Charles Edward Fulford** and **Ernest Albert Gilbert**, the partners of the Company, asking to have the respondent, **Mr. Davidson**, who is a wholesale and retail chemist in Edinburgh, prohibited from selling under the name of "**Bile Beans**" any pills or other articles not made or supplied by the complainers. It is not a proceeding for the protection of a registered trade-mark, but for the protection of the complainers' trade, and of a trade name, at common law.

At the date following on the proof, the counsel for the respondent, in addition to the contentions put forward by him on the record, submitted that, on the facts brought out on the evidence, it appeared that the complainers' business was not a *bona-fide* trade; that no trade name had been acquired by them by legitimate and *bona-fide* trading; that their whole business was founded on, and is still being carried on by means of a gross fraud, and that, accordingly, they did not come into the Court with clean hands, and, therefore,

therefore, are not entitled to the equitable remedy which the Court will give to a *bona fide* trader, in order to protect a trade-mark used in a legitimate and honest trade. It is true that no notice of this contention is stated on record; but the respondent maintained, and, I think, with reason, that the fraud perpetrated by the complainers was divulged to him for the first time in the evidence of Mr. Gilbert, one of the complainers himself, and, therefore, he had not been in a position to place any pleas regarding it on record. In the next place, he maintained that it was not *pars judicis* to take notice of any fraud appearing at a proof on the part of an applicant for the protection of the Court to a trade name, and to refuse the protection asked where such fraud was proved. I therefore take up this question first, because (first) if the respondent's contention is sound, there is an end to the case, apart from the other questions raised; and (second) because the consideration of it conveniently introduces the history of the trade and trade name which form the subject of the present proceedings.

719. In 1896, the complainer, Mr. Gilbert (who must then have been only 21 years of age), who had been born in England, was in business in New South Wales in connection with a stationery or printing business. He had no knowledge of chemistry or medicine; but he happened to get introduced to the other complainer, Charles Edward Fulford, who was a Canadian by birth, who is not a qualified chemist, but who had served five years as a shopman in a chemist's shop in Canada, and who had further been connected with the business of the Doctor Williams Medicine Company, a firm who deal in what are known generally as proprietary medicines. One of their medicines is called "Pink Pills for Pale People," and Fulford, as will afterwards be seen, sought, like them, "apt alliteration's artful aid," by calling his medicines "Bile Beans for Biliousness." It occurred to Fulford that it might be a good thing to carry on business as medicine and pill manufacturers or agents, and he and Gilbert agreed to go into partnership for that purpose. They first started the preparation of "Gould's Tiny Tonic Pills," but they did not have such a success in that business as they expected. In the early part of November, 1889, Fulford one morning told his partner that at 4 o'clock in the morning he had hit upon a title for a new pill that was to be put upon the market, namely, "Bile Beans for Biliousness." It was agreed that this would be a very good name to apply to a pill, and, accordingly, Mr. Fulford prescribed a formula for the pill they were going to put upon the market. It does not appear whether this formula was drawn up by Fulford from the smattering of knowledge of *materia medica* which he had picked up in the chemist's shop in Canada, or whether it was a formula which he had copied out while in service in that shop, or which he had got a medical man in Australia to draw up for him. Mr. Fulford was absent at the time of the trial in Carlsbad in Germany—it was said, in ill-health (although no medical certificate was produced). At all events, he did not appear as a witness for himself and his firm. I must, therefore, be content with the evidence of his partner. The pill took in Australia, and in 1899 Fulford proceeded to this country to open a market in England. Neither the company nor the partners manufactured pills—even their name is misleading—they merely sent the formula to Messrs. Parke, Davis, & Company, or other manufacturing chemists, to manufacture pills in millions according to the formula sent them. The firm appointed a firm of wholesale chemists in England as their agents, and they themselves opened premises in Leeds, and commenced to advertise on a most extensive scale. Since 1899 their business has spread over the whole of the country; Mr. Gilbert has gone on a tour of the world with the view of studying the conditions and finding out the possibilities of the trade in various places, and he has established agencies in Cape Colony and all the British colonies in South Africa, in the Philippine Islands, Hongkong, Shanghai, Japan, India, and other places, and also in Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, France, the Gold Coast, and the West Indies, and the only places in the English-speaking world where they have not set up business are Canada and the United States of America. They have spent £300,000, Mr. Gilbert states, in the building up of this business in the United Kingdom, and in the period during which they have done business there, they have issued 83,000,000 of small pamphlet books, mostly illustrated, which have been distributed from house to house by a large gang of men and inspectors. They have also published a number of musical advertisements, such as the "Bile Beans March," "The Coronation March," and the "Bile Beans Budget," and, in short, have flooded the English-speaking world with their advertisements. But if one may judge from the way in which it is perpetually put forth in the forefront of their advertisements, the foundation stone of their success has been in the false and fraudulent statement that Bile Beans are for the most part composed of a natural vegetable substance which Fulford discovered in Australia, which for ages had brought health and vigour to the natives of the island-continent, and which was being now introduced for the benefit of civilised nations. This story is repeated in almost every one of the pamphlets which have been published, and is referred to in nearly the same language in the shorter advertisements. One of their latest publications is No. 123 of Process, entitled "Strange Japanese Customs," to which is prefixed the following passage:—

720. The Secret of the Natives.—More important than the whereabouts of hidden gold was the secret of the ancient natives of Australia. For untold ages they have handed down to them the great secret of how certain native herbs cured the diseases to which they were subject, and thus preserved them in excellent health. When Captain Cook made his great Australian discoveries, the amazing health of the natives was one of the chief things which impressed him. Writing on this very subject, he afterwards said: "I did not observe (amongst the natives) any appearance of disease or bodily complaint, or eruption of the skin, or marks of any, and the most severe wounds healed most rapidly. Very old men, without hair or teeth, showed no signs of decrepitude, and were full of cheerfulness and vivacity." Not only from the writings and observations of Captain Cook, but from their own experiments also, scientists have long been impressed with the superiority of vegetable medicines. Some years back Charles Forde, an eminent scientist, thoroughly investigated the healing extracts and essences of Australian roots and herbs, and after long research he found himself the discoverer of a natural vegetable substance which had the power of acting in the human system in the same way as nature's own animal substance bile, and which was beyond all doubt the finest remedy yet discovered for all liver and digestive disorders. This substance was specially compounded with other ingredients, and so concentrated and refined that a suitable dose could be contained in the space offered by a small bean. Put up into this convenient form these beans for the liver or bile became widely known and used as Charles Forde's Bile Beans—a name now known throughout the civilised world.

721. This statement is both false and fraudulent. There was no such person as Charles Forde, his true name being Fulford; he was not an eminent scientist, having had no scientific training and no standing whatever as a chemist or anything else; he never investigated the healing extracts and essences of

Australian roots and herbs; he never made any research; he never was the discoverer of a natural vegetable substance which had the power of acting in the same way as animal bile; in fact, no such substance exists, and no such substance forms the basis along with the other ingredients of Bile Beans, these beans being compounded by wholesale chemists in America out of drugs which they have in stock, and no one of which has anything specially to do with Australia. In another pamphlet, *Australia in London*, the complainers say:—

722. "Many eminent scientists set about the discovery of the secret, and one of them, Charles Forde, devoted himself to an exhaustive investigation of the native Australian herbs and fruits. Armed with the implements of modern scientific research he was able to make progress where others, not similarly equipped and fitted for the investigation, had failed. After years of research he found himself the discover of a vegetable substance which acted on the liver and digestive organs differently and in superior manner to any medicine known. The best laboratories—the most modern plant—all that science dictated as being best for the purpose was requisitioned in the compounding of this substance into congenial medical form; and the result of it all was the production a few years back of "Chas. Forde's Bile Beans"—the most perfect medicine of modern times."

723. And so changes are rung upon this wonderful discovery in every pamphlet and advertisement of the complainers. There is therefore no doubt in my mind that their business is one founded entirely upon fraud, impudence, and advertisement, although it may be that the pill is as effective as a y ordinary pill so compounded as to act as a cholagogue or as an ordinary laxative medicine; but it seems certain that these beans would never have taken the hold of the public they have done except for the foundation fiction of their being the product of a great discovery of an ancient Australian medicine by an eminent scientist using the most advanced scientific methods and apparatus. Next question, however, is,—Do these frauds constitute a relevant ground for refusing the complainers the remedy they seek in the present action? I am of opinion that they do, and I may refer to some decided cases as authorities for that opinion.

SOOTHES

THE SKIN

Zam-Buk Soap Brings Joy to Mothers.

The valuable qualities of ZAM-BUK MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, as applied to its use in the daily bath for the soothing, comforting and prevention of skin ailments of Children is destined to play an important part in their future good Skin Health.

The chief troubles of the young babe from its birth are the various forms of skin troubles that attack it, owing to the delicate and sensitive nature of the skin, which is so prone to become sore and chafe. Milk Crust, Thrush, Rash, and other distressing skin affections, common among young children, especially those of feeble constitution cause the child pain, fretfulness, and restlessness, and the mother worry and anxiety.

It is dangerous to use Common Toilet Soaps (which are mostly impregnated with poisonous substances) on the delicate skin of a baby. The health of the child depends largely on its daily bath, therefore, the best Medicinal Soap should be used.

ZAM-BUK MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP is a perfect combination of medicinal properties for the prevention of skin disease in young or old. It is a Skin Tonic and Food, maintains the delicacy of the skin through its action in conjunction with the natural oil, removes all impurities, and soothes and comforts. By its daily use in the bath or toilet good skin health retains. Don't use inferior Soaps that ruin the skin. Zam-Buk Soap is a Pure Medicinal Skin Soap. It gives a delicacy and refinement to the skin, and prevents disease. The great virtues of Zam-Buk Soap entitle it to a place in every home.

The Best Soap for All Affections of the Skin.

For Eczema, pimples, blackheads, chafing, itch, prickly heat, rashes, (the itching), checked perspiration, yellow complexion, sunburn, freckles, heat spots and swellings, and for the stings from insects, Zam-Buk Soap can be employed with admirable results.

It acts as an antiseptic and germicide and is a tonic for the hair roots. Being non-irritating and non-poisonous, Zam-Buk Soap is recommended by doctors and nurses to second their treatment of delicate skin diseases.

Zam-Buk Soap may be obtained from all chemists at one shilling per tablet, or a dainty box of three tablets for 2/6, or for same price direct from the Zam-Buk Mfg. Co., 92 Pitt Street, Sydney.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Send it with name and address and 1d. stamp to the Zam-Buk Mfg. Co., 92 Pitt Street, Sydney, and receive a dainty Free Sample Soap Tablet by return post.

Sydney - "Truth," Nov. 12, 1906.

Zam-Buk

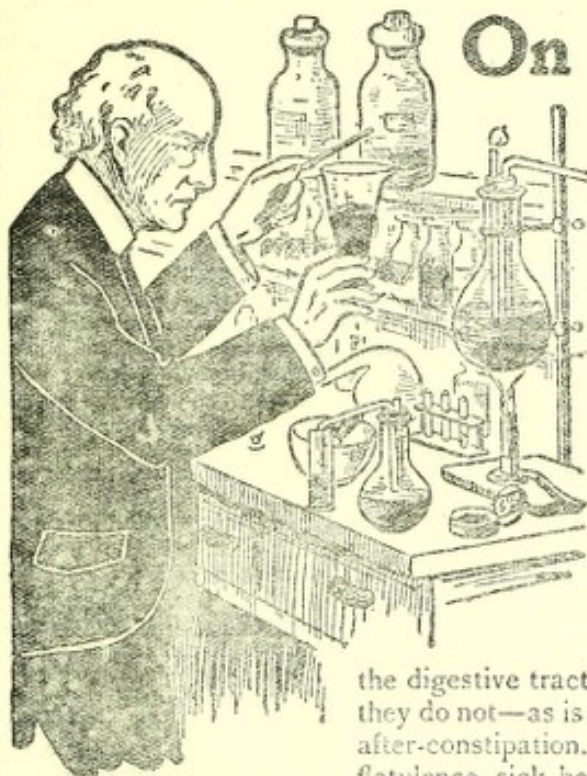
SOAP

724. Thus the pack of scoundrels were kicked out of Court with scorn and ignominy. But they can proceed and do proceed to hoodwink press and public as before, diversifying their operations as herein shown by adding freshly-devised frauds, originating again in Australia, but again advertised and sold in Great Britain. And to our deep national shame the revenue of Great Britain demands and receives one-eighth share in the gross proceeds of this proven and prospering swindle.

How

How the Press "Educates the Masses."

The VERDICT of SCIENCE On BILE BEANS.



Proved Superior by Analysis
and Tests.

A Leading Scientific Journal's
Report . . .

"We have satisfied ourselves that Bile Beans are of purely vegetable origin," says that leading London scientific journal, "Science Siftings." Our laboratory experiments and practical tests have disclosed to us a valuable preparation . . . excellent for Constipation . . . and as a regulator of the liver and bile. Bile Beans increase secretion in the whole of

the digestive tract. When employed to relieve constipation they do not—as is the case with so many purgatives—cause after-constipation. There is no griping. They relieve flatulence, sick headache, and biliousness. May always be

relied upon to rectify the overflow or insufficient flow of bile, and to lessen congestion of the stomach and intestines. Bile Beans are an excellent family medicine, and we award the Certificate of Merit to the Bile Bean Company in respect of them."

COURT OF SESSION, EDINBURGH.

THE BILE BEANS APPEAL CASE.

725. On Friday, July 20, judgment was given in the first division of the Court of Session on the appeal by the complainers in a note of suspension and interdict by the Bile Beans Manufacturing Co., Limited, Greek-street, Leeds, and Charles Edward Peilford and Ernest Albert Gilbert, the partners of that company, against George Graham Davidson, chemist, 1, Polworth-place, and Tolleross, Edinburgh. The Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Low, Lord Kyllachy, and Lord Stormonth Darling were on the Bench. The object of the action was to have the respondent interdicted from selling under the name of "Bile Beans" any pills or other articles not made or supplied by the complainers. It was not a proceeding for the protection of a registered trade-mark, but for the protection of the complainers' trade name at common law. Lord Ardwall, in the Outer House, had refused the note, and found the respondent entitled to expenses, on the ground that the business of the petitioners was one founded entirely upon fraud, impudence, and advertisement. He was further of opinion that the name Bile Beans was not a fancy name which the complainers were entitled to the exclusive use of, and that it had not been proved that the respondent had ever to any member of the public attempted to represent that his beans were the complainers' beans.

726. The Lord Justice Clerk, who delivered the chief judgment, said: The evidence in this case discloses the history of a gigantic and too successful fraud. The two complainers, who ask an interdict against others, do so to protect a business which they have brought to enormous proportions by a course of lying which has been persisted in for years. The scheme they formed was to delude the public into the belief that a valuable discovery had been made of a medical remedy hitherto known only to certain savage tribes in a distant part of the world, but known to them for ages, and that the medicine had been prepared by the aid of "the implements of modern scientific research," and that the best laboratories and most modern plant had been requisitioned for compounding this wonderful Australian vegetable substance. The place of

of the discovery, the mode of the discovery, the discovery itself, the instruments of research, the laboratories, were all deliberate inventions, without any foundation in fact. The story was that a certain Charles Forde, who was declared to be a skilled scientist, had, while in Australia, noted the fact that the aborigines were markedly free from certain bodily ailments, and that, by patient research and exhaustive investigation, he had ascertained that this immunity was obtained by the use of a natural vegetable substance whose properties for cure of such ailments were extraordinary, and that, as the result of his research, this wonderful remedy was now given to the world. All this was in every particular undiluted falsehood. There was no such person as Charles Forde; no eminent scientist had been engaged in researches; no one had gone to Australia and learned of a time-proved nature cure. The truth was, that the complainers had formed a scheme to palm off upon the public a medicine obtained from drug manufacturers in America as being the embodiment of the imaginary Australian discovery by the eminent scientist Charles Forde. Accordingly, having got their supplies from the American drug dealer, they proceeded to create a public demand by flooding this country and other countries with advertisements in the Press, and by placards and leaflets and pamphlets, in which the lying tale was repeated, often embellished with pictorial representations of the healthy savage and with pictures of the imaginary scientist, duly bearded and begoggled, having the precious root pointed out to him by the Australian native. It was of importance in exploiting a fraud of this kind to get a catching name, and the only trace of discovery in the whole proceedings was that the complainer Fulford thought out the alliterative name of Bile Beans for Biliousness. . . . I agree with the Lord Ordinary in holding that the complainers being engaged in perpetrating a deliberate fraud upon the public in describing and selling an article as being what it is not, cannot be listened to when they apply to a court of justice for protection. It is their own case, as brought out in evidence, which stamps their whole business with falsity. In bringing forward their case, they were compelled to disclose what otherwise might never have been known, and was not known to the respondent, that the business they sought to protect was tainted with fraudulent misrepresentation. I should have no hesitation in so holding on general principles. No man is entitled to obtain the aid of the law to protect him in carrying on a fraudulent trade. But the cases quoted at the debate and by the Lord Ordinary establish, as I think, very clearly that the Courts have in the past given effect to the principle which allows nothing to the man who comes before the seat of justice with a *turpis causa*. I therefore agree with the Lord Ordinary that the demand of the complainers must fail. This view is sufficient for the disposal of the case. The complainers cannot succeed in obtaining assistance from the law for a business based on unblushing falsehood for the purpose of defrauding the public into a totally false belief as to the origin and material of the goods they sell. I entirely concur in the Lord Ordinary's view, that the name used by the complainers, "Bile Beans," was not a fancy name invented by them, but was a descriptive name, the word "B-an," as applied to drugs made up in oval form, having been in frequent use for many years, and the words "Bile Beans" having formed part of a trade-mark obtained so far back as 1887, and the complainers went to the expense of buying out the company holding it. There is, I think, no ground for holding that it was a fancy name invented by the complainers, and they had not the original, and never had the sole use of it. I am also of opinion upon the evidence that the respondent has not sold his Bile Beans under any such form of package or advertisement, so that any person exercising ordinary observation could suppose that he was getting the complainer's Bile Beans. I was much struck by the appearance of the labels. They are as unlike as can be. The only resemblance consists in the words Bile Beans. The colours are different. The arrangement of the colours is different. The one bears "Trade Mark," which was untrue; the other does not. The one bears in small letters "Charles Forde's," which forms a marked part of the falsehood; the other is headed in strong letters "Davidson." The one has an alliterative "Bile Beans for Biliousness," there being only one large B for the whole three words; the other states "Bile Beans" only, with the name "Davidson" again below it in brackets in type as large as the "Charles Forde" in the complainers, and, further, the boxes in which the beans are sold are of different sizes, and of different material, and of different price. In short, there is no practical resemblance except in so far as the words "Bile Beans" are concerned. To these words the complainers have plainly no exclusive title.

The other judges of the Division concurred.

THE BILE BEANS JUDGMENT.

727. In last Saturday's *John Bull*, under the heading of "Shams," there was about a page article dealing with above. This is the only instance I can find of the Press of England touching the matter. Great is the power of the big advertisement.—H. JENNINGS, Nottingham, August 7, 1906. *Pharmaceutical Journal*, August 11, 1906.

728. And the Press of Australia, with full knowledge of the above-stated facts, urge "this business based on unblushing falsehood for the purpose of defrauding the public into a totally false belief as to the origin and material of the goods they sell" for the swindlers. The representative of a leading newspaper informed me that his company have a contract now running with the Fulfords for £1,500. The respectability of this traffic consists in its magnitude.

729. The Bile Beans swindle is of no greater turpitude than the average; it is merely typical. Beyond its conspicuous features, however, is the fact of chief public interest that the decision of the Scottish Court of Session is of such importance as to form a landmark in common law. There is some point in roguery and lying

lying where the judicial mind, unaided by specific statutes, can draw a line. Lord Stormonth Darling (the President of the Court), concurring in the opinion, said:—

730. Exaggeration, however gross, of the merits and virtues of a remedy will not do. In the case of Holloway's Pills (13 Beavan, 209), it was held that the description of the inventor as "Professor," and the statement in the advertisements that the pills were adapted to cure all diseases, did not amount to misrepresentation, disentitling him to have an injunction against a piratical brother. (Reports of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Cases, vol. XXIII, No. 31; October, 1905, to July, 1906.)

Eadem est ratio, eadem est lex! Further on, he said, in the same connection:

I am not sure that the law is bound to concern itself with the interests of the unwary customer.

731. *Caveat emptor!* "The law," as it stands, does not protect the child entering the store or pharmacy. The vendor may lie, verbally or in print, within undefined limits. Bile Beans are the latest limit; but the boundary is so very elastic that within the same week as this writing there has been delivered into my own house, and into many, if not all, houses in the same suburb, a newly-printed Bile Beans pamphlet, containing the identical lies denounced by the bench of Judges; which shows that "the law"—the same British law here in Australia, upon which our lives and liberty depend—is inoperative. Not merely is the child unprotected, then, but all the public! Why should the innocent need, by law, to beware? Why should not the liar beware? At the very least, and as a start, waiting for nothing else, there should be introduced by enactment, within the domain of health and life, the principle *caveat venditor!*

Extract from the "Bile Beans" Pamphlet, just issued in Australia.

PROFESSIONAL EVIDENCE.

732. It is a well-known fact that medical men, scientists, analysts, nurses, and representatives of the Press throughout the world have testified that Bile Beans possess all the qualities claimed for them. Mr. Wentworth Lascelles-Scott, F.R.S.E. (Lond.), the well-known analyst, has just analysed and tested Bile Beans, and the following is his report:—

I have chemically and microscopically analysed, and have otherwise tested, the Bile Beans introduced and prepared by the Bile Beans Manufacturing Company, of London, Leeds, and elsewhere. . . . Their distinct and slightly cumulative laxative action appears to be rather skilfully controlled by the extracts of certain Australian plants, which, possessing very valuable tonic and cholagogue qualities, render this medicament peculiarly effective in all ailments traceable to liver affections. Bile Beans thus act directly upon the liver and lymphatic system, while, as a mild emmenagogue, they are well adapted to feminine requirements. From the foregoing facts, amongst others, I certify that Bile Beans are compounded of pure vegetable ingredients, and that, in my opinion, this preparation is likely to prove an efficient remedial agent for the class of disorders referred to above.

(Signed) WENTWORTH LASCELLES-SCOTT,

Lecturer on Chemistry and Hygiene to the London Conservatoire; Consulting Analyst to the Royal Commissions for Victoria, Fiji, and the Mauritius; late Public Analyst for the counties of Derby, Glamorgan, North Staffordshire, &c.

733. The same music, the same songs, "one of them a sacred song," are still circulated and still more largely, singing the virtues of the purgative drug which drives these English hence. As usual with drug-packers, women are chiefly aimed at. There are in the pamphlet twelve pictures—eleven of women, and one of a man—all portraying emaciation, suffering, and despair. Dismal stories, carefully elaborated, and given in the form of testimonials, together with quasi-medical disquisitions, are used to frighten. Then extravagant eulogies from sixteen women and three men, of the common cathartic whose active constituents are cascara and rhubarb—drugs that are available in fresh condition in every pharmacist's shop everywhere.

734. From the pamphlet we learn that when Fulford first began the advertisement of Parke, Davis, & Co.'s American-made stock pills in 1897, the sale was 60,000 doses daily, but that the diurnal output reached last year 750,000 doses. No wonder that quackery ever diversifies in Anglo-Saxondom; no wonder such a gold-field is rushed when we see that a fortune, stated at over £100,000, can be piled up in nine years, as a mere offshoot to a fortune (the uncle's) of £1,300,000! And what a mercy that Germany in particular excludes herself from competing in Australia, up to the present!

735. Fulford's ("Doctor Williams") Pink Pills.

LEFT SIDE PARALYSED.

GEO. H. BATTERSBY.
STRUCK DOWN ON THE ROADSIDE
CRIPPLED AND BLOODIED
MALE AND ACTIVE AT 30 YEARS
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

"There are three of us under this one roof that swear by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," said Mr. George Battersby, 17 Park-road, Maryborough. "They did a world of good for Mrs. Battersby, and my son Charlie will tell you how they saved his wife when she was waiting away before our eyes. But I have more reason than any of them to thank Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I'd have been a cripple for life but for them. I had a stroke, and it left me paralyzed hand and foot. All my left side was dead. I never thought to walk another step. In spite of everything, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills set me on my feet again as active as any man of my years within fifty miles of Maryborough."

"It happened when we were building this very house," said Mr. Battersby. "We were living then on the farm at Koorah, about 11 miles this side of St. Arnaud. I was carting timber with my son Herbert from Burke's Flat in here to Maryborough. Herbert was driving the team, and I was walking along the road behind the wagon. As swift as lightning, I felt a sharp pain in my left foot. My head started to swim, and I gave one groan as the pain shot up my leg. I would have fallen headlong to the ground, but Herbert rushed up and caught me just as I was going down. I'll never forget the agony all down my left side from head to foot. It was like a thousand needles running into me. My arm was useless, and my leg was all twisted out of shape. Herbert tried to pull my foot round straight, but it turned in again as soon as he let go. Little by little, I felt myself going off in a swoon. I could not make out what had come over me. A few minutes before, I had been an active, hearty man—and now I was a cripple hand and foot. All the left side of me was dead. Herbert carried me to a bank of grass by the roadside, and there I lay while he galloped off for help. It was close on two miles to the nearest house—but he borrowed a buggy there, and then hurried back for me. He lifted me into the trap and drove me home to Koorah."

"I never got such a shock to my life as when Herbert drove up in the buggy with his father," said Mrs. Battersby. "You should have seen his face. It was almost purple, and he was breathing so heavy that I thought every gasp would be his last. One side of his mouth was screwed into a horrible shape. As soon as we went to lift him out of the buggy, I saw that all one side was paralyzed. His arm hung limp and his leg was twisted out of place. While Herbert was putting him to bed, I got a kettle on the fire, and soon had a big basin of cayenne pepper and boiling water. We put that on his leg and side to try and bring back the life—but it was no use."

"To tell the truth, I never felt the boiling hot cloths," added Mr. Battersby. "There was not a bit of feeling all down that side. It was absolutely dead; I was nothing but a helpless cripple. My mouth was drawn back to my ear, and I could hardly speak. When I tried to eat, I could not keep the food in my mouth. For a long time I could not even feed myself. My meat had to be cut up for me, and they fed me with a spoon. A film came over my left eye, and I could only see out of half of it. My poor wife was nearly distracted. She rubbed camellian oil into my dead side till she almost fainted from exhaustion. I never thought to walk or work again. I just lay there in bed, week after week, a helpless paralytic."

"Just to show you how helpless I was, I had to be held up while my bed was made—and then they laid me back again carefully. The muscles of my leg and my arm were as stiff as iron. The skin over my paralyzed side was drawn as tight as a kettle-drum. Every day it seemed to get tighter and tighter, till my flesh and bones were squeezed together. It was like having my whole side in a vice. At times the pain was more than I could bear. My left foot had the toe turned right in, and my left arm was bent like a V. My wrist was doubled up so that my fingers nearly touched my forehead. Often they tried to draw my foot back to its proper place—and I stood the pain of it till the tears rolled down my cheeks. It was like tearing every sinew out of the flesh. But it was no use—for, as soon as they let go, my foot went back to its old place. Weeks went by, and I never got any better. At my very best, I could just get about with a stick, in and out of the room, as far as the sofa. Even with the stick, I could not stand up straight. I was all twisted over towards my right side, and my left foot dragged on the ground every step I took. You never saw a more hopeless cripple. Then I noticed the power going out of my right arm as well. It got to be utterly useless—almost as bad as the other one."

"My case was the talk of people for miles around, for everyone there knew what an active man I had been all my life," added Mr. Battersby. "One day a young woman from St. Arnaud came out to see my wife, and told her about a case of paralysis that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had cured. She knew the man herself. He had been so crippled that he couldn't walk. So Mrs. Battersby sent into town for

OPEN, RUNNING SORES.

A HELPLESS LITTLE CRIPPLE.
LEONARD WILLS OF PAHATUA
HIS BONES ALL DISEASED.
HID-UP FOR TWO YEARS.
TOO BAD FOR THE HOSPITAL.
CURED AFTER DOCT. RS FAILED.
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

A little child of eight, with his bones all rotting away, and forcing their way out through two great gaping ulcers in his shoulders and his ankle—that was the sad picture of Leonard Wills, of Pahatua. For two years the little chap had lain there, crippled hand and foot, going through pain that would have driven many a grown man out of his mind. He had been ordered to the Hospital, and all the doctors gave him up. In despair, his mother gave him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—and they saved his life. There is no doubt about the facts of the case. The father of the child is Albert Stanley Wills, a farmer of Mangatapu, a few miles out of Pahatua. The history of the whole affair is given by his mother, Mrs. Minnie Wills, in words that carry on their face the stamp of earnestness and truth. The facts are known to the Doctor and the neighbours—and they all agree that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills worked a miracle when they raised this crippled child up off his death-bed.

"Three years ago, when Leonard was only three years old, he got feverish, and I thought he was fighting for the measles," Mrs. Wills began. "His soon got worse—and before the week was out we had to call in a doctor. By that time the child was delirious, and out of his mind with the fever. The doctor brought the fever down—but when Leonard came back to his senses, he kept telling me how sore his shoulder was. If I took hold of his arm, he screamed with the pain. Mr. Wills noticed that his shoulder was a little red and swollen. Soon it got a nasty angry look, and the child cried every time I touched it. I sent for the doctor again, and he then said that Leonard had inflammation of the shoulder blade—and he ordered me to poultice it to draw out the inflammation."

"I did this, and it brought the whole thing to a head. It was an awful sight, and the doctor made up his mind to operate upon it. He lanced the flesh under the child's armpit, and the poisonous matter poured out of the wound. The doctor said that he had never seen such a gathering of pus in all his life. That wound never healed, though I used to wash it out every day with antiseptic. It got worse and worse, till it was like a gun-groove cutting into his flesh. The poor little fellow was fairly worn out with pain. Every day he got thinner and weaker, and his face was as pale as death."

"Before long, an ulcer formed on the top part of his arm, and then the doctor said that Leonard's bones were diseased. That turned out to be only too true. The ulcer got bigger and deeper. Before many days, a piece of bone began to work out of the sore. It was as green as grass, and all eaten away by the poison in his blood. After that, little pieces of rotting bone kept working out of the sore every few days. Soon afterwards, a small pimple formed on the outside of his ankle. This spread, and then broke. It formed into a running sore, and pieces of bone started to come from it, too. When the doctor saw that, he said Leonard must go into the Hospital at once. Nothing could save him unless his bones were scraped. If they didn't get rid of the disease this way, the poison would work all through his system. The doctor said there was no time to lose. If it wasn't done at once, it would be too late to save his life. But it was a terrible operation—and Mr. Wills and I both felt that Leonard could never live through it."

"From that time on, the child got rapidly worse," added Mrs. Wills. "He became a complete cripple. He lay there in his bed, day after day, wrapped up in wadding. He couldn't hear the bedclothes or even his night shirt to touch him. I worried my heart over him, for I felt that I had taken his life in my own hands when I would not let the doctor take him to the Hospital."

"It was just at this time that I got over in Queensland suffering way from diseased bones. I hope into me, and Mr. W. wrote to the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and ask them whether Dr. Williams' Leonard or not? several pieces of of the open ulcer. In reply, the of the kind cured. I to give

"A"
Pink
all

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Bile Beans, and their Subsidiary Frauds.

736. George Taylor Fulford, the inventor and proprietor of the Pink Pills, was a druggist in Brockville, a small country town of Ontario, Canada. Observing the huge success of swindling nostrums which passed through his hands at retail, he conceived the idea of starting one of his own which should make him as rich as the most gilded rogues of his trade.

737. The essentials to this are cheap and accessible materials which should be easy and inexpensive to work up; that would fit into small compass, so as to involve least expense all round, that could be automatically produced, and that would sell retail at a margin of scores of times the cost price. The materials decided upon were commercial green copperas (produced by the action of sulphuric acid on any iron, or as a by-product), bicarbonate of potash, and commercial arsenic, also a by-product. All these are extremely cheap drugs, and only require to be worked up with an equally cheap excipient (soap, glycerine, honey, or any like substance) to form a paste. Automatic machines turn out pills by millions a day.

738. Fulford selected the name of "**Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.**" "There is no such person as Doctor Williams," was admitted upon oath in a Melbourne Court by Charles Fulford, nephew and Australian representative. The real name of the prescriber was one Dr. Jackson, who occasionally used the simple pills, which are much the same as the well-known "Blaud's Pills," not a proprietary article, and obtainable anywhere. Jackson would not allow his name to be used, but that of "Williams" answered just as well, and a lie more or less does not matter; indeed, it is a better protection in law, for anyone else might use the real Dr. Jackson's real prescription under the real name, whereas our Australian courts protected Fulford's lie because it was his very own. Our law, as it stands, is not right, nor justice, nor truth, and when alleged medicine is sold by lies and under false names, the vendor is not liable for the lies, as shown herein, whilst he will, as aforesaid, be protected by our courts in using a false name or a false description. So soon as statutes expressly reverse the position, the public can be protected by the police and the judiciary, but not till then.

739. With the details of the man's life we are not concerned. Enough that his nostrum was forced by buying spaces from newspapers, which he filled up with lying statements of absolutely limitless hardihood. The favourite lie, as subtle as audacious, is that Pink Pills "make blood." "When Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved Leonard Wills" (a boy said to have been suffering from mortification of the bones), "his bones all rotting away and forcing their way out of great gaping ulcers, it is no wonder they can cure so easily **little ailments** like anæmia, indigestion, biliousness, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervousness, and the blood troubles of women and growing girls." "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do only one thing, but they do it well—they actually make new blood." In this case "pieces of bone worked out of a sore on the arm, and other pieces kept working out of the sore every few days. Besides he had an awful sore on the shoulder-blade, and the poisonous matter poured out of a wound under the child's arm-pit, which wound never healed, but was like a gangrene eating into his flesh. A running sore formed on his leg, and pieces of bone started to come from it too." And so on. Then, declares the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Sydney, "the doctors and neighbours all agree that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills worked a miracle when they raised this crippled child up off his death-bed." And the mother adds: "To-day he is as sturdy and well as any boy of his age. He can run like a hare and crack a whip with any of his brothers." The same kind of thing was and is published in Canada, the United States, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. I have read the like in all of them and have specimens.

740. New blood can be made from foods only, and not from arsenic, potash, or sulphate or carbonate of iron. The business is plunder from first to last, mendacity, audacity, and altogether heartless exploitation of the poor and suffering, with the indispensable assistance of newspapers.

741. The public know nothing of the judicial exposure of this atrocious humbug in the city of Melbourne. Our people are outraged and despoiled in using the stuff upon their suffering children when surgical attendance would help. "You have no conscience," said one trader to another. "Most likely," was the reply, "but I have **no millions of dollars.**" Fulford became a Senator of Canada, died in the odour of avarice, received a public funeral, and left five millions of dollars. **The**

The Genesis of Bile Beans.

742. Senator Fulford sent his nephew, the late Charles E. Fulford, to Australia as agent to introduce the pills of iron and arsenic to the Australian public, who then, as now, were wholly unguarded, unprotected in any way, and fair game for any reckless swindler aiming at their lives and health. No legislative, administrative, or judicial forts and fortifications to protect the nation; absolute licence to the stranger to lie to his heart's content, to deceive, defraud, and decoy upon lines of his own choosing.

743. The pink-coated pills of iron and arsenic were a huge success with the people of Australia, who expected, naturally enough, that the representations made to them by Charles Fulford, in touching language and under the disguise of philanthropy, for the cure of their own and their children's ailments, would be truthful. The idea occurred to him to run a patent medicine, meaning a secret one, of his own. He brought out a line of pills called "Gould's Tiny Tonic Pills," made in Sydney by a firm of manufacturing chemists. These were a failure, for the omission, said to be accidental, of the powerful drug podophyllin, rendered them all but inert. He made a second trial, and brought out the brilliantly alliterative Bile Beans for Biliousness. The formula is that of a cathartic pill of the American pharmacopœia, and the pills were made by a large drug-packing company at Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A. In this enterprise Fulford was joined by Ernest Albert Gilbert, whose name appears in the British Court Case (*q.v.*) At first the venture was unsuccessful and, from causes that concern Fulford's principals in Canada but not the public here, there was a deficiency of money to force the thing "on the market." A really smart scheme was then devised to overcome what appeared to be an insuperable difficulty in thoroughly getting at the Australian people. Various impudent tactics were employed, but the chief reliance was upon a scheme that succeeded to a marvel. As a rule the profits of the wholesale distributors who buy from drug-packers are nominal. It is not ordinary mercantile business but mere commission dealing, not without risks. Fulford & Co. arranged for advertising with newspapers in advance, and then induced wholesale houses to accept concessions from their (Fulford's) selling prices. Promissory notes were given for the bean-pills in advance, which provided money to pay for the advertisements. Thus the notorious purgative was showered upon a credulous public, and wealth rolled in apace. Take their own statement, quoted by the Lords Justices, that an issue of 83 million pamphlets and a cost of £300,000 were not deemed too much to capture the British public and make them tributary to the introducers of the wonderful remedy derived from the stalwart aborigines of the interior of Australia. Neither cascara, rhubarb, liquorice, nor oil of peppermint is an aboriginal Australian product.

744. "An eminent scientist, Charles Forde" (who admittedly never existed), had discovered a priceless vegetable substance in use amongst the aborigines, which worked marvels of healing, and after patient research and exhaustive investigation, had "given it to the world" with the purchased aid of many willing literary disseminators of the shameless lie. The Lord Justice Clerk said that "the whole story was in every particular undiluted falsehood." The men Fulford and Gilbert were "engaged in perpetrating a deliberate fraud upon the public." They were engaged "in a business based on unblushing falsehood for the purpose of defrauding the public into a totally false belief as to the origin and material of the goods they sell."

745. The Australian Press omits publication of the exposure, but issues acres of recommendations every day of the "deliberate fraud upon the public," of its parent fraud, and of the vigorous baby frauds issued in the same way from the same inculcated source. If you cannot make people moral by Act of Parliament—which you can as before stated—then what is to do it? If Parliament refuses to be the conscience of the people, there is no other. Who else shall say to the despoiled mother, "I will save thy children"? There is an ancient poem, old as Nineveh, which it is fashionable to laugh at, but which outlives all fashions. It is only a page in length, and its beauties are woven around one central idea, "They that trust in lying vanities forsake their own mercy."

746. The harmless people are given over to believe a lie, to perfidy and continuous conspiracy. How are the public to know whilst they are kept in darkness, whilst the temptation to fraud and outrage promises limitless wealth with public respect?

When

When such frauds are discovered, instead of leaving the field entirely open for further exploitation of the innocent and ignorant in the one department of all that should be kept sacred—that of morals, health, and life,—there should be prompt confiscation and forced disgorgement of the fraudulent gains. We have the legal maxim, *nihil quod est contra rationem est licitum*.

747. Fulford the nephew died in Australia, Gilbert in England, leaving large fortunes, of which considerable sums were bequeathed to charities. Which last, however, leaves the wrongs exactly where they were. From the same office are issued

"The Times says: 'Mr. C. E. Fulford, of Brookville, Canada, patent medicine manufacturer, of the Williams' Pink Pills Company and the Bile Beans Manufacturing Company, who died at Pennant-hill, Sydney, N. S. W., on August 26, aged 36 years, nephew of Senator the Hon. George Taylor Fulford (who was connected with the same companies, and who died last year leaving estate sworn for probate at over £1,300,000), left estate in the United Kingdom of the gross value of £67,187 10s. of which the net pecuniary has been sworn at £66,953 1s 5d. He directed that his interest as a patent medicine vendor be converted into a joint stock company, registered according to English law, and of the shares in the company when so formed he left 20 per cent. to Dr. Barnardo's Homes conditional upon the said homes retaining these shares as one of their permanent investments, and they are not to part with the said shares. It is not possible yet to say what the capital value of the bequest to Dr. Barnardo's Homes may amount to, but it will certainly be in excess of £10,000, and will probably be very much more.'"

D
a
b
11
a
d
3
11

more recent humbugs with the same energetic advertising and the same audacity of misrepresentation. The first in order was **The Zam-Buk Manufacturing Co.** The next was "**Peps**," called "**The Peps Manufacturing Co.,**" and last of all, to date, "**Zam-Buk Soap**," made for them by a firm of household soap manufacturers in Sydney. Photographic copies of the advertisements are supplied, having been taken from the original proof sheets, handed to me for the purpose.

748. The cheeky claims that the lozenges prepared in Detroit, Michigan, and packed in Pitt-street, Sydney, are of "unequalled service in pneumonia, pleurisy, consumption, and croup," are on a par with the Bile Beans. So are the statements that Peps lozenges contain "the rich pure essence of the famous pine woods of the Swiss Alps, which contribute so much to the robustness of the Swiss shepherd. A box of Peps virtually brings a Pine Forest into the Home. Peps protect the throat and chest in all weathers. Peps cure the worst cases of influenza by destroying the dangerous germs." The same hardihood that declared the wonderful discovery of the mythical scientist "Charles Forde" amongst the Australian blacks declares that "Observations of this robustness of the dwellers amidst the pine forests of Europe led to the discovery of PEPS, an ideal breathing cure for bronchitis, influenza, &c. Peps are, in fact, a store-house for the richest pine essences gathered direct from Nature's own forests, and then compressed into a little tablet with other pure medicines of great value in lung and throat affections." They are gathered in reality from the factory of Parke, Davis, & Co., of Detroit, Michigan, United States of America, which is a much simpler procedure.

749. Zam-Buk Soap, it is claimed, "will conquer the most obstinate skin disease. In it lies the secret of preserving the skin against disease. Zam-Buk soap is more than a soap—it is a skin tonic and skin food; it gives new life to the sickly functions, invigorating the entire body. It achieves remarkable results in Ringworm, prevents the hair falling out, or turning prematurely grey."

750. Thus it will be seen that a tree bears fruit after its kind. "Men do not gather grapes of thorns nor figs from thistles." The drug-packers hold the limits of lying to be unknown, and the field for fraud boundless. They have proved that when one nostrum fails or the sale drops off, it is easy to fake others and begin all afresh.

Summer Coughs & Colds

Peps are the Throat's Surest Safeguard.



Rapid weather changes are at all times fraught with personal danger, and they bring with them the sudden cold, and chill, which later on, neglected, develops into Consumption and other deadly lung-destroying diseases.

Sudden changes are common in Australia during the Summer months, due to thunderstorms and cyclonic disturbances, which form quickly, followed by heavy downpours of rain.

These catch the man who goes out unprepared expecting the fine weather to last. Wet through he returns home, gets chill and cold, and oftentimes the basis of **Catarrh and Consumption** is laid.

A man should be always prepared against sudden Summer-changes and risk of lung and throat troubles. Whether their is likelihood of change or not, he should never go forth without a box of PEPS, (the great lung and throat safeguard) in his vest pocket. He should have them ready for use, and one or two dissolved in the mouth or gently crushed upon the tongue will prevent the con-

traction of any cold or cough.

Peps contain no harmful drugs, and are mainly a concentration of the rich pine extracts of the famous Pine Forests of Switzerland and America, the healing properties of which are proverbial.

Taken during a storm, or sudden cold westerly snap, they are a certain preventive against throat and lung troubles, and are thus of undoubted value to Country or City residents. Always keep Peps handy, they keep the throat and lungs healthy.



Peps, Valuable for Children.

Peps, because of their purity, potency, and pleasant taste, are excellent for children, who may take them at any time in any quantity. In case of croup, bronchial troubles, cold or cough, Peps are unequalled. They thoroughly disinfect the mouth and nasal organs, and clear the throat when breathing is heavy or impeded. It does the lungs good to bathe them in the fumes from a dissolving Pep.

Whooping cough is an infectious ailment that must run its course, but a liberal supply of Peps will ease it quickly. In families where whooping cough is a frequent visitor, it is a wise plan to let the children help themselves to Peps, which are an insurance for health and strength in the autumn and winter months.

Will Ease the Worst Cold.

The usual cold is a prevalent and sometimes dangerous complaint. The chief symptom is a sensation of "fullness," due to congestion and swelling of mucous membrane and air-passages between the nostrils and the throat. In many cases, a cold recurs throughout the whole of the cold season.

Nothing is more helpful than a thorough course of PEPS, which, as they are dissolved upon the tongue, emit pleasant fumes, which will impregnate the whole of the nasal cavity. Having an antiseptic and germicidal value, Peps also serve to prevent a recurrence of the evil. These tablets are free from all irritating and nauseating drugs, and may therefore be taken as frequently as desired and at any hour of the day.

A Fine Home Remedy.

AS A HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE, Peps are of incomparable service in cases of Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Sore or Inflamed Throat, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Asthma, Indigestion, Flatulency, Tiredness, the Black and Blue, or even Constipation, Hay, Shingles, Eczema, Children's Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Chills, or Tightness of the Chest. For Croup, Hoarseness, Eczema, and all other ailments they are an invaluable home remedy.

Price: 1s. 6d. per box, of all Chemists and Stores, or Post Free direct from the PEPS, FRASER & CO., 24 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Peps

FREE

TRIAL

We show our great confidence in Peps when we ask you to begin using them at once, to prove themselves superior to Peps. FRASER & CO., 24 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W., enclosing 1d. stamp, the return post, for Four Trial Packets.

Lozenges made in Detroit, Michigan, bring the vigorous atmosphere of Swiss altitudes to Australia.

PEPS Guard You against Pleurisy and Pneumonia

PEPS are a wonderful concentration of certain valuable pure extracts in union with other medicines of proved value in lung, throat, and chest disease, and at this unsettled season Peps are as indispensable to outwardly healthy folk as they are to the weak-chested and convalescent.



Wm. M. WILLIAMS, WILLIAMSBURG, SHADOCK, BRANSON, MO. T. 1895-1896. I have been a member of the American Society, and have held all sorts of positions in our movement. I attended no school in youth. Having of type for things are better, I possessed a double talent, and the result was a brilliant career, and secured a higher knowledge. I received a glowing testimonial from my friends, and was a very good student, and was able to carry a good load of work. The training, however, from the city, I finished on the finger pointed on, and I kept on keeping in every day, and I am only sorry that the years are passing. I am now in my prime in my career, and I am in my prime in my career, and I am in my prime in my career.

Peps

The Great Cold & Cough Cure.

As a Household Medicine Pepp is of extensive service, especially in cases of Colds, Coughs, Whooping, Sore or Hoarse Throat, Hayfever, Loss of Voice, Asthma, Neuritis, Fluoritis, Pleuritis, the Hacking Coughs of Consumption, Lung Inflammation, Children's Cough, Whooping Cough, Croup, Pertussis or Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Hoarse Throat, as well as the acute and chronic Bronchitis, Indigestion, the Chlorosis, Leucorrhoea, Neuritis, Gout, and Puffiness. Sufferers are so infrequently lost.

Price, 15 to 60 per cent. of 40 Chromols, and Thence, on Part Price, for the regular price, direct from the Sole Proprietors, THE 1875 PATENT CO., 39 PRINCESTON, INDIAN, N.E.B.

MEYER, CSO

TRAIN JOURNEY
or to a
THEATRE or DANCE
without a Few
PEPS HAPPY.

CUT THIS OUT

[illegible]

Peps strengthen the actual tissues of the lung and wind-pipe which have been injured by the incessant coughing of consumption, bronchitis, or whooping cough. They bring wonderful relief to the asthmatic victim, and cure the worst influenza cold by destroying the dangerous germs. No home can afford to be without this remarkable medicine. Peps are obtainable from all chemists and storekeepers at 1/6 per tin, or direct from the Peps Pasteille Co., 39 Pitt-street, Sydney. Send this par and a 1d. stamp (for return postage), and you will receive by return post a dainty free sample package.—(Adv't.)

Don't
waste time in
experimenting.
Thirty Years'
unbeaten and increas-
ing **Success** is the
best proof of the claim of

Orbridge's Lung Tonic

to be the **WORLD'S CURE**
for Coughs, Colds,
Asthma, Bronchitis,
and other Throat and
Lung Troubles.

It can be obtained from
any Chemist or Store,
and Saves Many
Lives

Balsam of Tolu and Oil of Aniseed.

WISE WOMEN

Always Take Peps on
Rainy Stormy Days.



The sensible woman always takes Peps with her when she goes shopping or paying her social calls. Armed with Peps she can defy all throat troubles, for they are the throat's chief safeguard against disease. Without Peps the visit to her friends may be the first runner of a deadly lung or throat trouble if she happens to get caught and drenched to the skin in one of the fierce thunderstorms common in Australia.

Peps are chiefly a concentration of the rich Pine extracts of the Pine forests of Switzerland with other remedies of proven value in throat and lung complaints. A few Peps dissolved on the tongue will prevent the introduction of disease germs into the mouth, and ward off sudden attacks of Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma and Common Coughs and Colds.

No true woman will think of going out on a journey without a few Peps in her purse, for with them her lungs and throat, and incidentally her life are insured.

An Unique Family Medicine.

PEPS are the latest and best family medicine for coughs, colds, croup, influenza, lung weakness, bronchitis, difficult breathing, whooping, measles, asthma, consumption's hacking cough, colds, croup, children's colds, whooping cough, sore throat, hoarseness, and loss of voice. They are valuable to clergymen, teachers, lawyers, singers, and public speakers.

Carry a box in the vest pocket. PRICE, 1s. 6d. of all Chemists, or post free for same price direct from the PEPS PASTILLE CO., 39 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. On receipt of this ad., a trial packet will be sent free.

Peps

THE SENSIBLE MAN

Takes Peps with him always
in Summer or Winter.

Rapid weather changes are at all times fraught with personal danger, and they bring with them the sudden cold, and chill, which later on, neglected, develop into CONSUMPTION and other deadly lung-destroying diseases.

Sudden summer changes are common in Australia, due to thunderstorms and on these occasions, followed by heavy downpours of rain.

These catch the unprepared man who expects the fine weather he has just seen through his coat and shirt, and sometimes the basis of CATARRH and CONSUMPTION is laid.

A man should be always prepared for such changes and risk of lung and throat troubles. He should never go forth without a box of PEPS (the great lung and throat safeguard) in his vest pocket, ready for use, and one or two dissolved in the mouth will prevent the contraction of any cold or cough.

Peps are mainly a concentration of the rich Pine extracts of the famous Pine Forests of Switzerland and America, the leading properties of which are proverbial.

Taken during a storm, or sudden cold, sweetly wrap, they are a certain preventive against throat and lung troubles, and are thus of inestimable value to Country or City residents. Always keep Peps handy, they keep the throat and lungs healthy.

VALUABLE FOR CHILDREN.

Peps, because of their purity, are most best for children, who may take them in any form, in any quantity. In case of croup, bronchitis, measles, colds, or asthma, Peps are most useful. They thoroughly soothe the throat and chest organs, and clear the throat when breathing is laborious or stopped.

Whooping cough is an infectious disease that most first appears, but a liberal supply of Peps will clear the system. Peps are an excellent for coughs in the Spring and Summer months.

As a Household Medicine Peps are of unqualified service in cases of Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthma, Influenza, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, the Hacking Cough of Consumption, Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Chills.

Price, 1s. 6d. per box, of all Chemists and druggists, or post free for same price direct from the PEPS PASTILLE CO., 39 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. On receipt of this ad., a trial packet will be sent free.



Peps

Doctors, lawyers, ministers, bankers, merchants, business men everywhere, all rely upon Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, whenever they have a cough or a cold. They keep it on hand, at their home, at their place of business. They carry it with them when they travel. They say there is nothing so bad for a cough as coughing, and there is nothing so good for a cough as



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It is the best remedy in the world for coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all throat and lung troubles.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them and of so-called "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure you get AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Contents of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral: Morphine, Tartar Emetic, Ipecacuanha, Sanguinaria, Virginian Plum.—Four poisons and one potent drug.

Pneumonia

This is one of the most dangerous and often fatal diseases. It always results from a cold or from an attack of the grip.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

quickly cures these diseases and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It is made especially for these and similar ailments and can always be depended upon.

See New South Wales analyses, page 186.

754. Zam-Buk is one of the Fulford Series. The soap is made in a Sydney soap-factory, which turns out ordinary household soap.

Examine your Skin

How to Keep it Strong & Healthy.

What a wonderful creation of Nature is revealed when we examine the human skin under a microscope!

Something more than a protective covering for the body. A delicate and complex organ having its bearing on the general health just as much as the heart and lungs.

The skin is but a kind of lung spread over the surface. It excretes or throws off from the system waste matter the same as the lungs and kidneys do, though in different proportions. It influences the bodily health. It secretes by means of tiny glands within its walls a natural oil which helps to preserve the complexion, and which, when destroyed, allows the skin to grow hard, and liable to crack.

This wonderful skin-covering calls for more thoughtful care than in this bustling age it usually receives, for with intelligent care, eczema, scurf in the hair, ringworm, running sores, pimples, blackheads, ulcers, and other dreadful disfigurements would be less frequently heard of.

In ZAM-BUK MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP lies the secret of preserving the skin against disease.

It exerts a power over diseased and disordered surfaces such as no ordinary soap could ever be expected to exert.

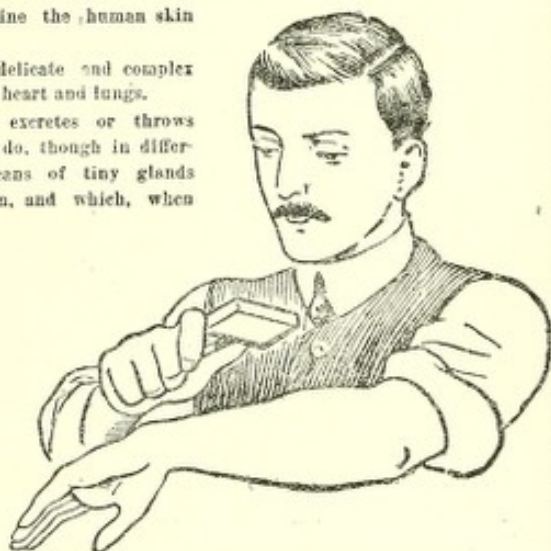
Zam-Buk Soap contains similar medicinal essences which have spread the fame of Zam-Buk Balm all over the world.

Many medicinal soaps fail in their mission because any medicinal extracts they may have in them do not remain long enough in contact with the skin to do good. Their virtue ceases when you rinse away the lather.

Zam-Buk Soap is more than a mere soap—it is a skin-food and skin- tonic; it gives new life to the sickly functions, stimulates the tiny oil glands, cleanses the pores, refreshes and reinvigorates the entire body, and finally imparts to the skin a clearness and velvety "feel" that is the sign of restored skin health.

Zam-Buk Soap is the soap fit for any skin—the soap to conquer the most obstinate skin disease—the soap to procure and preserve the healthiest skin and the best complexion.

Put a tablet on your washstand beside the soap you have used before. Its advantages recommend it for every-day toilet use.



Soap Adulteration.

While soap is one of the last things the world many people would suspect of being adulterated, the truth is that the pure article is the exception rather than the rule. Some cheap or cream soaps contain as much as 70 per cent water. Pure soap should not even have 20 per cent of water. Excess of alkali and excess of fat are two extreme types of other badly-made soaps.

In ZAM-BUK SOAP there is nothing but pure soap—soap that's right for the skin of the youngest babe and the cheeks of the prettiest maid. Each tablet is impregnated with medicinal essences similar to those that have made Zam-Buk Balm itself famous the world over; and these rich essences, when released in the soft creamy lather, enter the pores, or breathing-holes in the skin, and extend their beneficial influence to the under or true skin, which is so often the birthplace and seat of obstinate skin-disease.

In cases of Eczema, Pimples, Itchitis, Chaps, Cold-sores, Chafing, Chaffinings, Sore Legs, Ulcers, Disagreeable Perspiration, Baby's Sores, Ringworm, and various forms of Scaly Disease, Zam-Buk Soap assures remarkable results. Used for Shampooing gives a glossiness and richness to the hair, stimulates the hair-follicles, and arrests or prevents the hair falling out or turning prematurely grey.

Have ZAM-BUK SOAP on every washstand. A tablet costs 1/- or a dainty box of three tablets may be had for 2/6, of all Chemists, and Stores, or for the same price, direct from the Zam-Buk Mfg. Co., 15 Pitt-street, Sydney, N.S.W. Try it alongside the soap you have been using.

Zam-Buk

SOAP

A Free
Trial
Sample.

SEND TO US TO-DAY FOR A FREE SAMPLE
THREE TABLETS OF ZAM-BUK SOAP. One will
also be sent to you with your name and
address written clearly, and a QUARTY SAMPLE
Tablet will be sent by return post. All return
labels must have full postage.

—(Evening News, September 10, 1904.)

755. Zam-Buk Balm consists of eucalyptus oil with vaseline, which is a cheap by-product of kerosene. The claims underlined above made for the soap, are as untrue as those made for the "balm." Ringworm is a parasitic disorder, as are some other scalp diseases. Therefore the false statements made with intent to deceive are a public fraud, and involve injury, pain, and loss to sufferers.

756.

posit.
made
a soft
muscle

thrust
it, and
to the
in want
only to

a police
being on
the side
with diffi-
culty. In-
to ac-
quainting
eyes. I
of these
n, or al-
s to a
and every
thing had

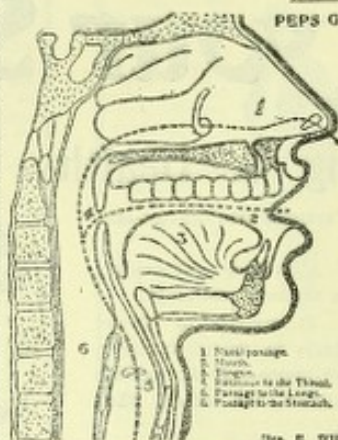
independ-
ence and
going on
without
his light,
possible for
operations
this time
the small
one before

in order to
to. But the
to produce
expired here
a of one of
a small this
the way to
of the police
station. There
was justice be-

NEED
4 because one
or a friend, or
parent has de-
cided to go out
I think diffi-
culty out still
of a boy of
10 years, and
I am not sure
of a con-
siderable number
of children are

Colds in the Head and Throat.

PEPS GUARD AGAINST SUDDEN WEATHER CHANGES.



With the changeable weather experienced in Australia during the Summer months, it is to be wondered at that Coughs, Colds, and lung and throat complaints should be so prevalent? Greatly to be envied is the robust Swiss shepherd mixing among the rich pine trees on the Alps. Bronchitis and Consumption do not menace his life; for the rich pine fumes constantly bathe his throat and lungs as he breathes, and keep the delicate tissues strong and healthy.

Observation of this robustness of the dwellers amidst the pine forests of Europe and America has shed new light on the treatment of lung and throat troubles, and led to the discovery of "PEPS," as ideal "breathing cure" for colds, croup, bronchitis, influenza, etc.

PEPS are, in fact, a storehouse for the richest pine essence, gathered direct from Nature's own forests, and then compressed into a little tablet with other pure medicines of great value in lung and throat affections. The fumes from the dissolving PEPS follow the direction indicated by the dotted line in this diagram, and impregnate every inch of membrane, from the mouth and nostrils to the furthest part of the respiratory organs.

PEPS strengthen the actual lining of the lungs and trachea which have been injured by the incessant coughing. They bring wonderful relief to the asthmatic victim, and cure the worst cases of influenza by destroying the dangerous germs. No house can afford to be without this remarkable medicine.

Section of the face and neck showing the direction taken by the little "PEPS" fumes whilst breathing.

To prove to you the great value of PEPS, we will give you one, free of charge, and all stamps to the PEPS TABLET CO., 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Epitaph "Truth" - Nov. 15, 1910.

Mr. E. WILLIAMS, William St.,
Brisbane, Queensland, N.S.W., writes:
"I have suffered from Asthma for the last
thirteen years, and have tried all the best
remedies advertised. I received no
benefit. After trying Pepsin Coughs
and Cures, I purchased a sample packet, and
the result was a complete cure. I am now
in perfect health, and I feel a new man.
I am sure that Pepsin Coughs and Cures
will cure every case of Asthma. I have
many friends who are suffering from this
terrible complaint, and I have
many more who are suffering from this
terrible complaint."

For all Chest Affections

Peps

are Nature's Own Remedy.

757. The Bile Beans fraud is now being forced in Canada under the slightly altered name of "Bileans." The reason of the alteration is that other drug-packers used the former name before its "discovery" by Charles E. Fulford. Thus, even that shred of originality vanishes. A whole page of the *Toronto Globe*, of 4th January, 1907, is occupied with a flamboyant advertisement, hashing up the well-worn and exploded lies, with fresh mendacity, in this style:—

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE OF DISCOVERY.

A great scientist's investigation substantiates the value of Bileans, and throws light on a rational system of treating diseases.

758. Prof. Stephanie Leduc, of the Nantes Medical School, who has been experimenting in search of the secret of life for ten years, now claims that he has found it, and that he is able to bring forth from certain vegetable solutions healthy living cells. This discovery coincides in a most remarkable degree with that of the originator of Bileans, the great Australian household remedy. He contended that in vegetable essences is to be found not only the secret of life, but of healthy life. The herbs of the field and the roots of the forest are intended for man's benefit. Their juices and essences can bring back health as nothing else can. Why have the races which have used only roots and herbs for medicine invariably been strong and vigorous? Why were the Australian aborigines so wonderfully healthy, and the tribes of mid-India so unhealthy? Simply because the former used herbs as medicines; the latter, earth and mineral ingredients. Bileans are a wonderful application of this belief in herbal medicines to the needs of mankind.

Bileans are a combination of rare and valuable herbal extracts so prepared and refined that, when taken into the system, they are "worked up" into highly beneficial compounds, which pass into the blood and are carried to all parts of the system.

And so on, in many columns of cheeky deception. How is the public to know? The newspaper proprietor publishes the lies, and pockets his share of the swindle; but prints nothing at all about exposures. Where does Mr. Herbert Gladstone's "education of the public" come in? Nowhere, by any possibility. A picture is supplied of an Australian landscape, enlivened with impossible palms, and a contemplative kangaroo gazing at a box of Bileans for Biliousness bigger than himself. There is the usual hogwash addressed to women:—

AILING FOR YEARS.

A woman's wonderful recovery.

759. How many women are to-day bravely toiling on in face of sickness and depression? Through confinement indoors, hard work, lack of fresh air, and the debilitating effect of the weather, the system becomes "run down." This results in impaired digestion, stomach troubles, headache, biliousness, and loss of appetite, with, perhaps, vomiting and sensations of listlessness. To arrest and cure this "jaded" condition the system should be "re-toned" by taking a thorough course of Bileans.

Thus, by British laws British women are fair game; whereas, in other countries the vendor of a fraud proven in courts is treated as a thief.

CURED OF FITS.

LITTLE LEO NANKIVELL
CONVULSIONS WHEN A BABY
TOOK FITS IN HIS SLEEP
SUFFERED FOR YEARS
WASTED TO SKIN AND BONE
STRONG HEALTHY LAD TO-DAY.
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

"Just before we left Moonta, Leo started to take fits—and nothing was able to cure him but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," said Mrs. M. J. Nankivell, Railway Town, Broken Hill.

"As soon as he started to cut his teeth, he began to take convulsions. For nearly twelve months after that I never knew when he might choke. His little face grew deathly white, and his eyes turned right up in his head. His arms and legs got as stiff as iron, and then started to jerk to and fro. Round his mouth was almost blue. I felt that I could never get the child undressed quick enough to put him in a hot bath. That was the only thing that I could do for him. Just before one of these bad turns, he was so peevish that I could not let him out of my arms. He would not take his food, and he started to waste away till he was just a bundle of skin and bone.

"I was in hopes that as he got older, he would get all right. As a matter of fact he grew worse," added Mrs. Nankivell. "When he was only six, he started to take fits. They always came on after he went to bed. A gurgling noise came in his throat, just as if

he was choking. The perspiration rolled on him, and he struggled something awful. Often it took us all our time to keep him from throwing himself out of bed. His eyes were always closed, and his head rolled from side to side. His whole body jumped and twitched from head to foot. A nasty thick phlegm gathered in his throat, and made him gasp for air. Sometimes it was nearly an hour before the fit passed off. Then he would go off into a deep sleep, and next morning he wouldn't know that anything had happened. He would go out and play the same as usual. But I knew the child was far from well, and so I always tried to make him lie down for a little while. But he was so restless that he could never stay two minutes in the one place.

"For years Mr. Nankivell and I never got our proper sleep. We were always in dread that Leo would strangle one night before we got any warning. Every few minutes one of us kept running into the room, to see that he was all right. At last we were afraid to go out anywhere at night time. It wasn't safe for the boy to be left alone. Our lives were just one constant worry and anxiety. We spared no money in trying to find a cure for the poor little chap; but everything failed. The fits came on more often, in spite of all we did. We always took care that he did not get upset, or have any worry in any way. We even sent word to the school that he was not to be punished. If he got at all excited it brought the fits on worse than ever. Leo's life was never safe. We were just heart-broken over him. I never put my head down on the pillow without the feeling that our boy would die, one night, in one of the fits.

"After trying almost everything under the sun, we gave up all hope of a cure," added Mrs. Nankivell. "But my sister-in-law, Mrs. Crowgey, down in Chloride-street, would have us give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. She made me send to Plant and Temple, the grocers, for a supply. Soon after starting the pills a number of red spots, about the size of a pea, came out all over his body. That gave me a bit of a fright; but my husband said that was the very best sign we could have, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were doing the child good. The spots only lasted a few days, and then went away again. After that Leo started to eat all before him, and grew stronger and fatter every day. At the end of a month he was a different lad. All that time he never had a fit, and he has never had one since. We told everyone that we owe Leo's life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured Leo Nankivell because they went right down to the root of the trouble in the blood.

E DAILY TELEGRAM

TOO WEAK TO SIT UP

MRS. A. HOWITT, BALLARAT.
GOING INTO A DECLINE.
WASTED TO A SKELETON.
STRONGER THAN EVER TO-DAY.
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

"Eighteen years ago the doctors made me leave Invercargill and come over to Victoria. They said that if I stayed in New Zealand I would go into Consumption, and die before twelve months went over my head," said Mrs. Eleanor Howitt, wife of Alexander Howitt, who has a general store at 164 Peel-street, just at the corner of Rowe-street, Ballarat. "When I left home I was so weak that everyone said I would never reach Melbourne alive. Yet for the past eight years my health has just been perfect—and I owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They saved my life.

"I was just fourteen when my blood began to turn to water, and from that time I started to fade away," said Mrs. Howitt. "My appetite faddy, and I always had a long things that I knew I must. Often I would sit down to never eat a bite, & the dinner turned & health went to & tired and dulling till me if I could thin."

from & they saved my life."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood. They do just that one thing, but they do it well. That is the simple, scientific reason why they cure all blood diseases, like anemia, bad complexion, biliousness, indigestion, headaches, backaches, lumbago, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, nervousness, St. Vitus' dance, loss of vitality, asthma, general weakness, irregularity of the blood supply, and the special secret ailments of growing girls and women. Remember, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills don't act on the bowels. Neither do they tinker with mere symptoms. They will cure no disease that is not caused by bad blood. And, of course, you will not expect the slightest benefit if you let some shopkeeper palm off a substitute on you. If you can't get the genuine locally, order them by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Sydney—2/9 a box, post free. Medical advice given free.

Nothing but the blood-building qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can save a girl when first she undertakes the tasks and trials of womanhood. That is the time when Nature makes new demands upon the blood-supply. But Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new, pure, rich, red blood which meets those new demands with ease. In this simple scientific way, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills fill a girl with overflowing health and strength.

Remember, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People actually make new blood—nothing more. They do not act on the bowels. They do not tinker with mere symptoms. No other medicine strikes at the root of disease as they do. They have cured the worst cases of Liver Trouble, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, General Weakness, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, and even Consumption. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are also good in a special way for the secret blood troubles that ruin the regular health of growing girls and women. If you are not sure whether Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are suited to your own case, write for free medical advice to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Sydney. From the same address you can order the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at 2/9 a box, or six boxes 15/6d. post free—Ad.

Dr.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Court and Parliament.

IN PARLIAMENT.

761 In the New South Wales Parliament, the Colonial Treasurer was asked, on May 13th, 1897—
(1) Has his attention been drawn to the extensive introduction of a medicament known as **Dr. Williams' Pink Pills**, and is he aware that the same has been scientifically exposed in Great Britain as an imposture, and the testimonials regarding it proven to be in most cases inventions? (2) Will he instruct the Government Health Board to have these pills, or any other medical or health preparation that may be submitted, analysed, and the results officially published in the *Government Gazette*? Is he aware that this course is being pursued now in different European countries, and that the same has already been practically adopted in Great Britain for the protection of the public against impostures?

Mr. Brunker answered:—Attention has not been drawn especially to the proprietary article mentioned; but there is no objection to it being analysed for information, and this shall be done. The imposture referred to usually lies in the false or unfounded statements published as advertisements to promote the sale of quack medicines;—the latter are usually, though not always, harmless, or sometimes simply inert. The question whether any practical good would result if all such articles were analysed, and the results published in the *Government Gazette*, requires consideration, and it has accordingly been referred to the Board of Health.

IN COURT IN SYDNEY.

762. In the Supreme Court, Sydney (before Mr. Justice A. H. Simpson), the case of *Fulford v. Davis* and others was heard on May 11th, 1897. Mr. Knox and Mr. Scarvel, instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Minter, Simpson & Co., appeared for the plaintiff, **George Taylor Fulford**, of New York, proprietor of **Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People**, and applied for an injunction restraining the defendants, L. R. Davis, P. Davis, and G. R. Carey, of Glen Innes, from selling any imitations of the **genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills**. It was explained to His Honor that the defendants, who were not represented by counsel, had been served with a statement of claim, and affidavits were put in, from which it appeared that the defendants were said to have sold pink pills at Glen Innes and elsewhere. His Honor made an order granting an injunction pending the hearing of a suit, which had been instituted to restrain the defendants from selling the pills in question.

IN COURT IN MELBOURNE.

Prosecution under the Poisons Act—Pharmacy Board v. Taffs.

763. At the Prahran City Court, on May 31, before Dr. Featherston and a Full Bench, was heard the case of *H. W. Shillinglaw v. Taffs* for an offence against the Poisons Act, in that, not being a registered pharmaceutical chemist or licensed vendor of poisons, he had, on April 23, 1897, sold a certain admixture of arsenic, to wit, **Dr. Williams' Pink Pills**.

The case had been twice adjourned.

Mr. Barrow appeared for the Pharmacy Board, and Mr. Gillott for the defendant.

In the opening speeches the prosecution stated that the Government Analyst would prove that the pills contained arsenic. The pills were got up in a very attractive style, and might be mistaken for sweetmeats. The defendant had been prosecuted for an offence against the Poisons Act, in the year 1894, and so could not plead ignorance. The pills were put up in a plain turned wooden box, without label of any kind.

764.

AUSTRALIAN DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED.

DO YOU KNOW?

Do you know how you can increase your profit on Dr. Williams' Pink Pills so that it will be one of the best paying lines you carry?

It's as easy as can be. Here's the way:—

Keep the name and address of every customer who buys these pills. Send these names to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Queen's Place, Sydney. For each testimonial the Company can obtain from your customers they will send you half a dozen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, absolutely free.

Those half dozen boxes mean increased profit. In fact they're all profit. That means 16/- for every useful name you send us.

It's well worth your while—send us some names to-day.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO. QUEEN'S PLACE, SYDNEY.

How to Milk the Great Milch Cow. "Dr. Williams" (that never existed) and the Australian Public.

765. A smart penny-a-liner waits upon a selected number of the names thus obtained and fakes the amazing testimonials which are daily published. An unscrupulous pharmacist, or a dividend-paying retail drug company, can get thousands of names from unsuspecting customers. The same game as "**Liquozone**" exactly.

As the customers are thus known to be consumers of nostrums, the addresses are very saleable to other vendors through the usual brokers.

Thus a pharmacist can give a box away, get "half-a-dozen absolutely free," repeat the dodge when necessary, and so spread the fraud without limit. The ingredients cost nearly nothing, so that whatever is scooped in by this form of cheap advertising is close to clear profit. The lies, the tricks, and the arsenical nostrum itself, are perfectly legal, and have been upheld by our Australian Courts.

Pink Pills and the Pharmacy Board.

The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia, Vol. XII, No. 7:—

766. Ten pills were analysed by Frederick Dunn, who stated, on the case being recalled, that he had found them to contain 0.031 of a grain of tersulphide of arsenic (equivalent to 0.025 of a grain of arsenious acid). One pill would contain 0.0025 of a grain of arsenious acid (a four-hundredth part), and a box of thirty pills 0.075 of a grain.

Charles E. Fulford, of Sydney, said he was the Australian representative of Dr. Williams' Pill Company. There was no such person as "Dr. Williams." The pills were manufactured in the State of New York, were sent to Sydney, and thence to Melbourne in bulk and there boxed.

The case was adjourned many times, and carried from Court to Court up to a full bench of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria. It was not disputed that the pills contained arsenic, that arsenious acid is a poison, or that the statute law requires that medicines containing poison shall be so marked on the label. Neither was it disputed that that provision acted in the interests of the people to inform them, and to forewarn them against injury by poisoning. But it was contended, and this was the whole ground of contention, that the label "**Poison**" would make against the interests of the Fulfords.

767. Mr. Irvine (counsel for Fulfords), said: "If the contention of the other side were correct, it would be necessary to put '**Pink Pills—Poison**' on every box." The Full Court finally gave its decision against the Pharmacy Board (which was concerned solely with the protection of the public health) on the ground that "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" were a proprietary "medicine," and as such were exempt from the operation of the Poisons Act.

Mr. Cussen (counsel for the Pharmacy Board) had argued: "I would point out to your Honours that it would be very difficult to protect the public if a person was allowed to say [of poisons]—'I am selling this as a proprietary medicine.'" (*Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, Vol. XII, No. 11, p. 321.)

That, and like decisions against the Boards charged with protecting life and health, made the position of vendors of proprietary poisons unassailable. Nine years have elapsed since then. Fulford uncle, Fulford nephew, and Gilbert made for themselves large fortunes out of a blindfolded Australian people, pursued like tactics with like success in other Anglo-Saxon countries, and all three have since retired to another world.

768. Charles Fulford admitted that "**Dr. Williams**" was a fiction, and that no such person existed. The fiction was intended to make buyers believe that the vaunted preparation of iron and arsenic was made upon the prescription of a medical man. They (Fulford's original) were admittedly not Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. But the fact of their being a lie and a fraud did not prevent a Melbourne Court, at the instance of the purveyors of the fraud, permitting the prosecution of two copyists, Frank Ashley and W. Smith, on 28th March, 1898 (*Chem. and Drug. of Aust.*, vol. xiii, 5, p. 141), who also chose to sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Both original and copy were frauds alike, and the court protected the big fraud as against the little one. Is it possible to realise more nauseating debasement of the idea of justice? Is there not here the completest severance between the ideas of "law" and "right"?

769. A learned judge of New South Wales recently stated, that a man had a "perfect right" to put what brand he chose upon his goods. He may, indeed, have law, but he has not right. Is it not possible to have such a rectification of judicial "right" that by statute there shall be no protection possible to wrong? At least in the domain of health and life it is demanded. Here is a thing based, like its offspring "Bile Beans," upon what another set of judges call "undiluted falsehood." But neither in Australia nor in Great Britain was it held to be "contempt of court," or any other punishable impropriety, to openly attempt to bamboozle a court into protecting a fraud upon the public in general, and shameless deception of the sick in particular. As in the case of "**Dr. Astbury's Pure Herbal Pills**" (*q.v.*, page 192), the sole originality, to use the Judge's words, "is in the lie."

770. C. E. Fulford & Co., late Bile Bean Manufacturing Co., the Australian depôt for Bile Beans for Biliousness, have removed from Macquarie-place to the top floor of Gibbs, Bright, & Co.'s buildings, at 39, Pitt-street, Sydney. The latest thing in mammoth orders was one received from a wholesale drug house in Melbourne during the month for 72,000 boxes of the beans. New South Wales and Queensland follow closely behind, while Newcastle's tiny best is a matter of about 15,000 boxes. The firm's household literature for the month included an illustrated booklet, entitled "Cause, Effect, Remedy," in which some more "tested truths" are exposed, with the assistance of "apt alliteration's artful aid."—(*Chem. and Drug of Aust.*, vol. xiii, No. 8, p. 205.)

771. To Catch Women.

FACIAL BLEMISHES

CAN BE CORRECTED.

UNSIGHTLY OR SUNKEN NOSES

whether imperfectly formed or the result of injuries

MADE PERFECTLY STRAIGHT.

DOUBLE CHINS, DROOPING
CHEEKS, WRINKLES,
PROTRUDING EARS, THICK
HEAVY LIPS, BAGGY EYES,
RECEDING CHINS,
CORRECTED BY
ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS
METHODS.



All Work Guaranteed Permanent.

Illustrated Booklet sent post free on application, specifying nature of case, to

DERMA-FEATURAL CO., Ltd., Specialists in Correcting
69, New Bond Street, London, W. Facial Blemishes.

N.B.—No nose or ear machines or facial bandages used.

AFFECTS PEOPLE

"Every picture tells a story."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are
sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers
at 2/6 per box, or posted free by
Doan-McCullough Co., 75 West Street,
Sydney, N.S.W.

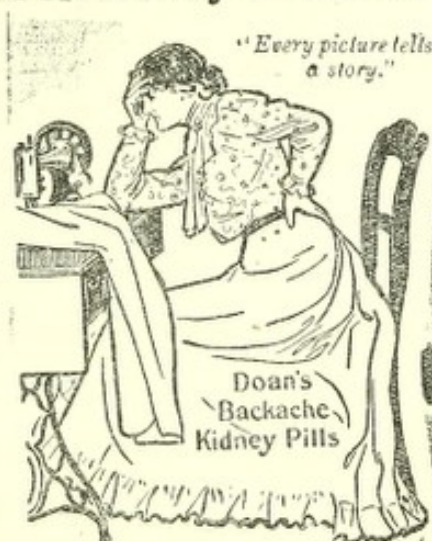
**Remarkable Work by an
Eminent Specialist**

on the

Permanent Cure of Obesity

The name of the great specialist, Mr. F. Cecil Russell, is inseparably connected with the treatment of obesity as that of any other eminent man with some other particular affliction which he has made his special study. If any stout people desire to know what he has accomplished in this field of medical research, let him (or her) procure a copy of Mr. Russell's remarkable book, "Corpulency and the Cure." This great work may always be obtained by any bona-fide inquirer who will send three penny stamps for postage to F. C. Russell, Woburn House.

**be Caused by
ed Kidney Disease.**

"Every picture tells
a story."

Doan's
Backache
Kidney Pills

**Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gravel,
Neuralgia, Urinary Disorders,
are KIDNEY DISEASES.**

Contain the Potent Drug Podophyllum.

ASTROLOGY.

Reliable horoscope of character, marriage, and business.
Send Birth-date, Is. P.O. and stamped envelope to Miss.
ZETELLA (Box 9), Glen Villa, Cleason, Sunderland. Your
future, changes, &c., given free with above horoscope.

*When ordering Articles Advertised,
Please mention "Myra's Journal."*

STOUT

Persons can **SAFELY**
reduce the figure by taking
DR. RITTER'S CAPSULES.
2/3, post free, from O. E.
HORN, D.Sc., BOURNEMOUTH. Guaranteed harmless.
Highly recommended by Myra's Journal.

THE BUST.

I will send, absolutely **Free**, to all who enclose
two penny stamps to cover postage, &c., with
testimonials and medical certificate, a sample of
the most wonderful preparation ever discovered
for the natural development of the bust, and by
the use of which may be regained a perfect
figure, full and lovely. Absolutely harmless,
never fails, permanent in its effect.

—Wear KIDNEY, May 20th, 1905.
"Dear Madam.—Will you kindly send me
another box of wonderful **Centre and Tablets**, as
I and they do me the world of good. I was pain-
fully thin before I used your wonderful remedy.
Since using your **Centre and Tablets** I find a great
improvement, which I kindly thank you for.
Would you kindly let me have them as soon as
possible and oblige."
Address, in confidence, Mrs. H. NEVILL
(Duke, W.), 45, Robert Street, Boston, London.

These **Bust-Enlargers** are very numerous, but the *Lancet* informs us that no
ointment and no tablets will enlarge the mammary glands.

You Are Too Short



If you are short you will appreciate the unpleasant and humiliating position of the little man in the above illustration. But you are probably unaware that it is no longer necessary to be short and uncomfortable.

The Cartilage Company, of Rochester, N.Y., is the owner of a method whereby it is possible to add from two to three inches to the stature. It is called the "Cartilage System" because it is based upon a scientific and physiological method of expanding the cartilage, all of which is clearly and fully explained in a booklet entitled "How to grow Tall," which is yours for the asking.

The Cartilage System builds up the entire body harmoniously. It not only increases the height, but its use means better health, more nerve force, increased bodily development, and longer life. Its use necessitates no drugs, no internal treating, no operation, no hard work, no big expense. Your height can be increased no matter what your age or sex may be, and this can be done at home without the knowledge of others. This new and original method of increasing one's height has received the enthusiastic endorsement of physicians and instructors in physical culture. If you would like to add to your height, so as to be able to see in a crowd, walk without embarrassment with those who are tall, and enjoy the other advantages of proper height, you should write at once for a copy of our free booklet, "How to grow Tall." It tells you how to accomplish these results quickly, surely and permanently. Nothing is left unexplained. After you have read it, your only wonder will be, "Why did not someone think of it before?" Write to-day, using a penny postcard or 7d. stamp:

THE CARTILAGE COMPANY
(Dept. 9A),
7, Avenue de l'Opéra, PARIS.



"The desire to possess beauty is latent where refinement is strongest."

YOUR BUST DEVELOPED

SIX INCHES

FREE. The Secret FREE for a BEAUTIFUL BUST and a PERFECT FIGURE.

Do you feel yourself deficient as to a plump, well-rounded figure? Is your bust measurement all that you desire? Are there hollow places above and below your collar-bone? Whatever you may lack in the way of perfect form or figure Nature will supply for you if you use the **DIANO** method. A request from you to the **ESPAÑOLA** Co. will bring to you, free of cost, a sealed package in plain wrapper giving you full information how you can, in the privacy of your own room, increase your bust measurement six inches in a short time and develop and perfect every part of your form. They also send free new beauty book, showing photos from life, with testimonials from many prominent society ladies, who have used this safe, sure and rapid method. Write to-day, and enclose stamp to pay postage.

Lady Manager, K. G. ESPAÑOLA MEDICINE CO.
(Dept. 125), 203a, Regent Street, London, W.

These two advertisements of the clever Mr. Pointing are not alike. They are doubly keyed, as will be observed by examination, so that he is pretty sure to know which newspaper gives him the best results. It must be a useful whip. This **Diano** swindle (see page 172) is pushed in Australian religious and family journals. A good mother would refuse to put the stuff on the breast that nourishes her baby. Compare with similar advertisements on page 172.



"The desire to possess beauty is latent where refinement is strongest."

YOUR BUST DEVELOPED

SIX INCHES

FREE. The Secret FREE for a BEAUTIFUL BUST and a PERFECT FIGURE.

Do you feel yourself deficient as to a plump, well-rounded figure? Is your bust measurement all that you desire? Are there hollow places above and below your collar-bone? Whatever you may lack in the way of perfect form or figure Nature will supply for you if you use the **DIANO** method. A request from you to the **ESPAÑOLA** Co. will bring to you, free of cost, a sealed package in plain wrapper giving you full information how you can, in the privacy of your own room, increase your bust measurement six inches in a short time and develop and perfect every part of your form. They also send free new beauty book, showing photos from life, with testimonials from many prominent society ladies who have used this safe, sure, and rapid method. Write to-day, and enclose stamp to pay postage.

LADY MANAGER, G. F. ESPAÑOLA MEDICINE COMPANY,
(Dept. 37), 203a REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

YOUR FORTUNE FREE

By the World's Greatest Astrologer. Send me your name, date of birth, sex, if married or single, and 1/- for postage, etc., and I will mail you, sealed and confidential, a document of great value to you in the pursuit of your future happiness in love, business and other fields of life's activities. Thousands are this day blessing the hour they first wrote me. Address
Prof. Henri de Astre, 366 Bourke-st. Melbourne

TO MEN VITALLY WEAK a reverend gentleman will send remarkable cure free; enclose two N.S.W. stamps. Mr. R. Hurley, P.O. Collingwood, Vic.

FITS CURED

From the first day of **ORDERING** the cure. It has cured permanently the very worst cases of Epilepsy when every other remedy had failed. English Patent 20 and 125. Thousands of Testimonials.

OF ALL CHEMISTS, STORES, ETC.

Sole Agents:
Hayes Allport Proprietary, Ltd., Sydney.
 15 and 17, W. MICHOLL, FRANKFURT, GERMANY.
 10, HIGH STREET, DUBLIN, IRELAND.

NOTICE—AGENTS for the "TOWN AND COUNTRY JOURNAL" and "EVENING NEWS" are hereby requested to **RENDER THEIR QUARTERLY STATEMENTS WITHOUT DELAY.**

For the Ozerine exposure, see page 251.



TO BE WORN THREE TIMES IN THE WEEK

Madame H. M. ROWLEY'S
TOILET MASK

OR FACE GLOVE (Patented)

Is a natural beautifier for bleaching and preserving the skin and removing complexional imperfections.

It is soft and flexible in form, and can be WORN without discomfort or inconvenience.

It is recommended by eminent physicians and scientists as a substitute for injurious cosmetics.

COMPLEXION CLEMISHES may be hidden imperfectly by cosmetics and powders, but can only be removed permanently by the Toilet Mask. By its use every kind of spots, imperfections, roughness, etc., vanish from the skin, leaving soft, clear, brilliant and beautiful. It is harmless, costs little, and saves needlessly expended for cosmetics, powders, lotions, etc. It prevents and wrinkles, and is both a complexion preserver and beautifier.

ILLUSTRATED TREATISE, POST FREE, TWO STAMPS

Address, and kindly mention this Paper.

MRS. H. M. ROWLEY

THE TOILET MASK CO., 13P



THE FIGURE BEAUTIFUL
A HANDSOME BOOK FREE.

Under the above title we have just issued a handsome little booklet, daintily got up, well written by an eminent specialist, on beautifully illustrated lines. In order to bring home to you with full force the importance of being thoroughly healthy and the natural effect of health upon the figure, we will send you this charming little work FREE, also a trial treatment, on application.

The book will show you conclusively how easy it is to obtain perfect health, a lustrous complexion, and a quickly done in a very short time, through the simple agency of **The Temple Nerve and Flesh Food** (a vitalising agent and flesh builder), and how, without otherwise prejudicing your health in any way, you may, by a natural hygienic method, **enlarge your Bust** from three to six inches in a few weeks. At the same time the shoulders are developed and made pretty and plump, and those "salt-collars" which used to bar you from being beautiful are removed. **The Temple Nerve and Flesh Food**, as supplied for bust development, is a certain remover of wrinkles, crow's feet, lines, chaps, pimples, blackheads, and all other blemishes upon the skin. It thoroughly clears the complexion, and gives it the full rich tone which can only be possessed by a woman who is in the pink of perfect health. If there be any special ailment the **Flesh Food** can be specially altered to remove it at the same time the bust is developed.

There is no time to lose. Every day you delay means the longer you will have to wait for beauty. Send at once, enclosing stamp to pay postage, and address your letter to **Madame G. H. Temple, The Temple Association (Dept. 45), 10, Fenchurch Place, Golden Square, London, W.**

MYRA'S JOURNAL

For Myra's Journal, see page 252, par. 878.



I USE
DR. MACKENZIE'S
ARSENICAL
SOAP

REGD

PINO HAIR COLOR

ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

SLOW
 BUT
 SURE.



SLOW
 BUT
 SURE.

WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP.

PINO

Restores Grey or Faded Hair to its original color in such a manner as to be unnoticeable even by those in constant touch with the user.

IT IS INVALUABLE

to those who, through ill-health or otherwise, require the aid of a restorative coloring agent. It is prepared in two forms:

1. **PINO PASTE**, which is intended for those who require the coloring ingredients only. No elaborate preparation is necessary. It is **SIMPLY ITSELF**. Dissolve the contents of the bottle in 16oz (say, half-pint) of water, and it is ready for use.

2. **PINO HAIR TONIC**, combining the coloring properties of Pino Paste with a valuable Tonic and Curative. **READY FOR USE.**

TRY IT AT OUR EXPENSE.

Send a penny stamp, or call and procure a Free Sample.

KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD., Dean's Place, HAMILTON STREET.

1/0 and 5/- from all Chemists.

774. To Catch Women—continued.

A page complete.

XII

LIFE.

June 15, 1905.

A Mother's Anxiety

DESPITE the mother's unremitting care, how few of our children pass through the tender years of childhood free from all ailments! Happily there is something which can relieve the constant anxiety of the intelligent mother who well knows that little ailments, if neglected, easily become serious. This is SCOTT'S EMULSION of cod liver oil with glycerine and the hypophosphates of lime and soda, a perfect remedy for all children's troubles, for colds and coughs, rickets, skin troubles, teething troubles, wasting, fractiousness, whooping cough, measles, croup. Read this letter which came to us from Mrs. K. Clarke, of Perth, Western Australia, dated January 15th, 1904:—

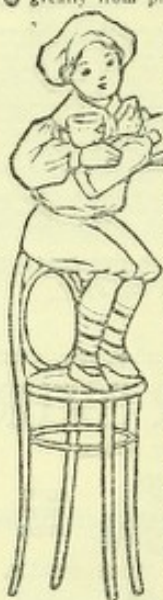
"During the time we resided on the goldfields, my little son Sydney suffered greatly from prostration, accompanied

with vomiting and loss of appetite, during the summer months. By giving him Scott's Emulsion he was quite freed from these attacks during the past two summers. I also gave it to him after a severe attack of dysentery, and was surprised at the rapidity with which he regained his health and strength. I recommend Scott's Emulsion especially to any mother who has delicate or ailing children."

Scott's Emulsion will do in a week what common oil and inferior emulsions will not do in a month. The reason is simple. Scott's Emulsion is perfectly pleasant to take and perfectly digestible, which no other form of cod liver oil is.

Every experienced mother knows that such a remedy to most certain to prove itself a TRUE REMEDY.

Write to-day for a free sample bottle (enclosing ad. for postage and mentioning this paper) to SCOTT & BOWNE Ltd., 43, Kent Street, Sydney, N.S.W.



Beautiful hair! Long, rich, heavy hair! Soft and silky hair! No roughness, no splitting at the ends! Have you such hair? If not, would you like it?

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Is a Hair Food.

It feeds the hair, makes the hair grow, keeps it soft and beautiful.

For sixty years Ayer's Hair Vigor has given perfect satisfaction to thousands of people in all parts of the world. Give it a fair trial and we are sure it will satisfy you.

If your hair is turning gray and you wish all the deep, rich color of earlier life restored to it, use Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Hypnotism

Reader, why not be able to use the most mysterious and powerful force of nature? By my method you can learn to Hypnotize in a few hours time, with out leaving your home. You can perform all the most marvellous feats that are possible to the Hypnotist. Through Hypnotism you can cure and conquer pain; win reluctant affection, gratify your ambitions, and produce amazement by the hour. It costs you nothing to find out all about it. I have just issued in book form a most instructive and interesting LESSON OF Key to Hypnotism, which fully explains the mysterious and secrets of the art. It contains hundreds of beautiful and artistic suggestions, and is the most elaborate and expensive thing of the kind ever published. For a short time I will send this magnificent work FREE, sealed in envelope of 6d. postage to cover postage. Order to-day and learn the secrets of Hypnotism. It is a chance of a lifetime. Address—



Prof. R. H. BARRADEN,
89 PITT STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention "Life."

From an Australian family journal.

KING OF CORPULENCE CURES

The extraordinary demand for Antipon in every civilised country in the world points significantly to the fact that prior to the discovery of this wonderful specific for the permanent cure of obesity there can have been no remedy which was ever really successful in coping with the dreaded condition of excessive stoutness. Remedies, so-called, have existed from time immemorial, but in most cases they were worse than the disease they were intended to cure. It is appalling to think how many thousands of sound constitutions have been ruined by the old-time methods of reducing weight by half starving the body and poisoning it at the same time with mineral drugs and other injurious substances. The world may

thank—and does thank—the discoverers of the pleasant, harmless and always reliable Antipon treatment for putting an end to that sacrifice of health and strength. That the world is grateful may be seen by the countless letters from men and women in every quarter of the globe who have written to thank the Antipon Company for the marvellous benefits resulting from a course of Antipon. It is not merely as a sure reducer of weight that Antipon has been so remarkably successful; it is the grand tonic effect it has upon the whole system, increasing strength and vitality, which has made it the king of corpulence cures. Antipon promotes appetite and tones up the digestive system; and as there is no reason to stint the supply of wholesome nourishment during or after the course of treatment, it stands to reason that the subject gets daily stronger and more energetic. An active life becomes once more a stimulus and a pleasure; and increased muscular development, greater nerve-power and brain-force make both work and outdoor recreation delightful. Antipon reduces

weight from the beginning. Within a day and a night of first dose something between 2 oz. and 3 lb. (according to the individual case) will be lost, and this will be followed by a sure and steady daily decrease until normal weight and graceful proportions are restored. The limbs will become firm and shapely, the double chin will subside—briefly, every part of the body will be benefited. Another thing to be considered is the removal of the dangerous growths of fat which weaken the action of the vital organs, causing weak heart, palpitation, feeble circulation, fainting, difficult breathing, and other alarming symptoms. During a short course of Antipon these troubles will completely disappear, and the subject will grow younger in appearance and vigour and brightness every day. When satisfactory proportions are restored the doses need not be kept up, the cure being lasting. Truly, no stout person should fail to give Antipon a chance, however persistent and excessive the stoutness may be. Antipon is sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by Chemists, Stores, &c., or, should any difficulty arise, may be obtained (on sending amount) post free, privately packed, direct from the Sole Manufacturers—The Antipon Company, 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.

FAT PEOPLE

ORDER
"TRILENE"
AND
NO OTHER.



"I was 11 st 4 lb., but after taking 'Trilene' am now 8 st 9 lb."

Mr. Wm. Lewis, 2, Margate Street, Finsbury, writes: "My weight is reduced 14 lb. by your Tablets."
Miss M. H. Thomson, 16, Shalton Street, Dalry, says: "One box reduced me 1 st 4 lb."
Miss Wilson, 64, Cane Chapel, Nevin, North Wales, writes: "When first I took Tablets measured 11 in round the hips; now I measure 41 in, which I think very good."
Mrs. Fenton, 11, Wood Street, Tyldesley, writes: "Been fat all my life, but now your Tablets tell a tale. I have lost 27 lb. already, and am delighted."
Miss Jane Carter, of Farnhampton House, Tewkesbury, says: "The Tablets are of the greatest value. I am reduced many stone, and shall be pleased to recommend them."
Miss Johnson, of 11, Moor, Ventnor, says: "Pleased with Tablets. Not only very much reduced in weight, but better in bodily health."
Mr. Dawson, 5, Orchard Terrace, West Harlepool, writes: "My wife has lost 7 lb. in one week."
Mr. W. Ray, 12, Marshall Crescent, Edinburgh, writes: "I must state your Tablets have had such a wonderfully good effect on me, that really I am a walking advertisement of 'Trilene'."
Miss Elliot, 41, Polwarth Gardens, Edinburgh, writes, 28th September, 1924: "Very pleased with Tablets. I am quite cured."

THE TRILENE ASSOCIATION, 63, Finsbury Pavement, LONDON. E.C.

can be CURED by taking

"TRILENE" REDUCING TABLETS.

Send 2/6 to Mr. H. WELLS (Manager), THE TRILENE ASSOCIATION, 63, Finsbury Pavement, London.

Samples of Testimonials.

T. Blakeley, Esq., 17, The Grove, Bedford, says: "I have lost 45 lb. since taking your Tablets."
Countess Sackville-Cotterell, of Berlin, writes: "The Tablets greatly benefited me personally, and I am recommending them to friends."
Mrs. Croxley, of Rose Hill, York, writes: "My weight is greatly diminished. I cannot praise Tablets too highly. My heart is better, and I breathe so much easier."
Miss Hindmarsh, of Mr. Chaffin's, Longbridge, Wyke-on-Tyne, writes, September 19th, 1924: "Found a box of Tablets, and am reduced 1 stone."
Mrs. Chorley, of Donaghadee, says: "Just finished 2nd box, and find my weight reduced from 14 st 8 lb. to 13 st 4 lb. in a week."
Mr. T. Hampton, of Farnhampton House, Tewkesbury, writes: "They are fetching a lot of weight off."
Miss W. Godfree, 23, Albion Road, London, N., writes: "Permanently cured. It is quite twelve months ago, and I am still the same."
Miss W. Lewis, 2, Margate Street, Finsbury, writes: "My weight is reduced 14 lb. by your Tablets."

For Safely Reducing Corpulence and Abdominal

OBSITY

Use Dr. Ritter's Specific

(TASTELESS CAPSULES)

Post Free, 2/6, or Five Bottles 10/6, from the Sole Agent—

DR. HORN, Serravallo, Bournemouth.

"Can be taken quite safely."—MYRENE, in the "Lady."
"Contains no injurious ingredients."—"Health," 1924, certain, permanent. "Woman."

PEARSON'S MAGAZINE.

ALL FAT PEOPLE can be CURED by taking

"TRILENE" REDUCING TABLETS

Send 2s. 6d. to Mr. H. Wells, The Trilene Company, 63 Finsbury Pavement, London.

"Chiefly sugar, with an herb."

FAT FOLKS REDUCE your weight 5 lbs. a week

No inconvenience. No strict diet. Pursue your ordinary avocation. Endorsed by Physicians. Book and particulars free. Address—

JAS. CRAIG & CO.,
261 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE. C

776. Dangerous Skin Nostrums.

To Catch Women.

Weldon's Lac

xxii

Able Aids to Beauty.

POMEROY
SKIN FOOD

A delightful, soothing balm which cleanses and purifies the skin as no soap can. The pores are toned by it, and enabled to absorb the valuable ingredients it contains. There is no complexion it will not improve and it imparts a lasting beauty. Invaluable in warding off the ravages of hard weather.

Prices, 1/6, 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 6/6 (abroad, 4/6, 7/6), post free.

Other Pomerooy Preparations
now sold in India and Colonies.

Pomerooy Astringent Tonic Lotion. Gives the freshness of youth. 4/6 and 8/6 (abroad 3/6 and 4/6) post free.

Pomerooy Liquid Powder. Adheres readily to the skin. 2/-, 3/6, 6/6 (abroad 4/6 and 8/-) post free.

Pomerooy Face Powder. White, rose, brunette. 2/6 (abroad 3/6) post free.

Pomerooy Eau de Fleurs. A cooling, soothing Lotion. 2/6 (abroad 3/6) post free.

Pomerooy Complexion Purifier. Removes freckles, tan, etc. 4/6, 8/6 (abroad 6/6 and 9/6) post free.

Pomerooy Lotion. For the face and hands. 1/-, 1/6 (abroad 2/6, 4/6) post free.

Pomerooy Shampoo Powders. Render the hair soft and glossy. 1/- (abroad 2/-) post free.

Pomerooy Salada. Softens and whitens the hands. 1/6 (abroad 2/6, 4/6) post free.

Pomerooy Water Softener. For toilet and nursery. 1/6 (abroad 2/6) post free.

Pomerooy Soap. Purest made, non-alkaline, box of three tablets, 2/- (abroad 1/- per tablet) post free.

Send for Booklet, "Beauty Rules," free and post paid.

Mrs. POMEROY (Mail Order)
(Dept., W.J.)

29, OLD BOND ST., LONDON, W.

Messrs. KEMP & CO., Ltd., Bombay, India.

Messrs. FITCH & CO., Ltd., Mussoorie, India.



CREMODERMA

For the Skin & Beauty

If you want a Spotless, Lovely Complexion, use CREMODERMA.

If you have any Skin Disease CREMODERMA will cure it.

For Improving, and Beautifying the Complexion. Removes all Disfigurements and Sunburn. Price 1/ and 2/6.

To be obtained of all Leading Chemists, or by post from Chief Depot, A. KING, Chemist, Gurnea Street, Paddington, 1/3 and 2/3. Special Agents, H. S. Brothwood, Chemist, 21 King Street, Sydney, Simpson and Davenport, Chemists, 228 Collins Street, Melbourne, and Walker and Mackay, Chemists, 245 Queen Street, Brisbane.

CREMODERMA SKIN SOAP

FOR THE TOILET AND NURSERY.

Charming for the Complexion. Yields a most soothing lather, of delicate fragrance. Delightful to use. Sold in tablets, 9d each. All Chemists, or if your Chemist doesn't stock it, post free from CREMODERMA DEPOT.

Cremoderma Beauty Powder

FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Cooling, Protective, Preserving, and Beautifying. A very superior Face Powder. Most Charmingly perfumed. Sold in Boxes, 1/3 each. All Chemists, or if your Chemist doesn't stock it, post free from CREMODERMA DEPOT.

YOUR FORTUNE FREE.

By the World's Greatest Astrologer. Send me your name, date of birth, sex, if married or single, and 1/ for postage, etc., and I will mail you, sealed and confidential, a document of great value to you in the pursuit of your future happiness in love, business and other fields of life's activities. Thousands are this day blessing the hour they first wrote me. Address

Prof. Harold Astro,
36 BOURKE STREET, MELBOURNE.

To Fat People

AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOUND AT LAST.

FREE I will send free particulars to any person sending an addressed envelope and three stamps.

W. JAMES, Box 123 G.P.O., Sydney.

BE BEAUTIFUL!

Mlle. HELENA RUBINSTEIN, the Russian Skin and Complexion Specialist, has just opened a Massage Institute at 158A Pitt-street, above Washington Soul's, where

ALL BLEMISHES TO BEAUTY ARE REMOVED

Birthmarks, Moles, Disfiguring Growths, Red Nose, Double Chins, Superfluous Hairs, and other facial imperfections, are treated by the latest and most scientific methods, as gleaned by Mlle. Rubinstein in her recent visit to the Old World Beauty Centres.

Here, too, Ladies may undergo the exquisitely soothing processes of Face Massage—so refreshing and strengthening to the tired nerves and muscles.

VALAZE,

Dr. Lykuski's Famous Skin Food, will beautify the worst skin by drawing out the impurities that clog the action of the delicate skin pores. Wrinkles, Freckles, Crow's Feet, Sallowness, and Tan disappear like magic before Valaze; 3s 6d and 6s a jar; postage, 6d extra.

DR. LYKUSKI'S VALAZE BLACKHEAD AND OPEN PORE CURE.

Guaranteed to cure the most obstinate cases, 2s 6d; posted 3s.

COMTESSE POTOCKA'S CREME POMADE.

An Exquisite Preparation for shielding the skin from blemish when exercising out of doors, and for Balls, Evening Concerts, etc. Small, 2s; large jar, 3s 6d; postage 3d extra.

VALAZE HERBAL SOAP.

Compounded from almonds and rare herbs only. This Soap is unsurpassed for imparting soft brilliancy to the skin. One cake lasts three as long as ordinary soap. 2s cake, postage 2d extra.

RUSMO HAIR KILLER

Instantly removes superfluous hairs from face, neck, and arms, without the slightest injury to the most delicate skin. 3s, postage 3d extra.

VALAZE SKIN LOTION.

An excellent preparation for greasy skins, 2s 6d bottle, 3s posted.

VALAZE FACE POWDER

Contains no lead, bismuth, or chalk. Sold in three tins, 2s and 4s a box, postage 2d extra.

Mlle. Rubinstein may be consulted daily free of charge.

Valaze preparations are obtainable from all Chemists or direct from Mlle. H. RUBINSTEIN, 158A Pitt street, above Washington Soul and Co.

THE "Ideal" Hair Dyeing COMB, Colours Hair Any Shade. Awarded Gold Medal Vienna Exposition, 1900. Post Free, 1/6 6d. Sterling Parlours (late Edison Parlours), Sole Agents, 280 Pitt-st. (opp. C.I.). Tel. 447.

RHEUMATISM.—Wonderful Cure; Footpads and Rheumatic Pills, 1 set 2/-, 2 sets 1/6. Winslow, 62 Pitt-st, First Floor (Only).

"I have always been pleased to commend the Cuticura Remedies, and testify as to their efficiency. I am a veteran of the late Civil War, '61-'65. H. M. F. Weiss, Rosemond, Christian Co., Ill., Aug. 31, 1905."

The original of the above testimonial is on file in the office of the Foster Drug & Chemical Corporation, N.Y. Reference: H. Towns & Co., Merchants, Sydney, N.S.W. Complete External and Internal Treatments for every Humour, from Pimples to Scrofula, from Itchiness to Aps, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent Pills (Choparin Compound). In trial of 60/-, may be had of all druggists. A single bottle cures the most distressing cases when all else fails. Foster Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A. Guaranteed Free. "How to Cure Eczema." Address, H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

Obtained by using

Saunders's
Face Powder
or Bloom of Ninon.

FREE from all injurious ingredients, and made in 3 colours: Pink, White & Cream. Prices 6d., 1/-, 2/6, 5/- of all Chemists and Perfumers or post free from

J. Tinsman
Saunders,
31 Oxford St.,
LONDON.

Proprietary Cosmetics.

777. In the *Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie*, vol. vi, 22, 1905, pp. 124-125, are described some of the complex drugs which are to find their billets for the most part in the much tried human organism. The names are partially descriptive of the developmental changes whereby they are produced from the all too prolific coal-tar. Some are derivatives of other organic bases. Take two names:

Paradimethylaminobenzaldehyde.

Phenylendoanilodihydrotriazol,

the latter being one of Messrs. Merck's preparations. There is an endless string of these things which, according to the vogue and fashion they attain, find their way to our stomachs and thence to the blood and the brain. How do they come into vogue? That is a necessary but awkward question which forces itself upon the unwilling consciousness of the layman like myself. In wading through the *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift* I strike casually upon the information that one of the more recent productions with unpronounceable names—which surely only mental gymnasts can remember—was found to have certain apparent therapeutic qualities. The effects of it upon patients in Berlin hospitals, named, are stated. The uncomfortable thought arises: Is it customary to try these awful preparations, whose toxic effects, as in acetanilid and sulphonal are long after recorded as they are discovered, upon hospital patients? We must hope it is all right. Through the busy town of Elberfeld flows a stream, once clear, now murky and poisonous with the strange chemicals that as refuse pour away from the Farbwerke Gesellschaft. This dye-works company, with its 160 expert chemists, also pours forth upon humanity an endless and ominous stream of synthetic drugs. What we know of them is by empiricism—experience, bought at what cost? Nothing can stop the production, nor does anyone say it ought to be stopped. The German Government, however, carefully controls by schedules, and otherwise, the administration of these novelties to its people in general, whilst our population is exposed to the introduction of any of them which drug-packers may choose and under any representations they may elect to make. The subject is too wide to enter upon and just an example or two must suffice.

778. In the *Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie*, at the place just quoted, I find a very salutary warning about one of these synthetics, methyl-p-amidophenol. The first and last syllables form the faked name "metol," by which the thing is known to the initiated. It is quoted and stocked by wholesale druggists in Australia. The notice translates thus: "Hair dye with a base of metol causes numbness, a sort of paralysis of the extremities, and eczema. For some years these hair-dyes have been on sale, and it is not surprising to see these products cause certain accidents and, notably, cases of rebellious eczema have been proved by a Viennese physician with persons using these dyes."

Resorcin, synonym resorcinol (pharm.), latter is also name of a proprietary preparation which is composed of resorcin and iodoform in equal parts. Hence confusion is likely to arise. *Caspari* (Pharmaceutical Chemistry). London, Kimpton, 1902.

779. To Catch Women.

THE BEAUTY BOOM.

Why be ugly? Why suffer the ravages of the winds, the sun, Care, and old Father Time, when Beauty is yours for the asking? Ugliness is so unromantic. What son of Adam can worship at the shrine of Freckles, of a withered skin, of a putty-coloured complexion? What Romeo could carol to a double chin, or blossom nose? Ladies, listen to an oracle greater than Delphi! More than expensive clothes, does Beauty count. More than fashionable boots is the bloom of Beauty, and it's yours for the asking. Mlle. Rubinstein uses no magic, exercises no seventeenth century spell, she merely talks practical common sense, and introduces you to the Massage Institute. The Valaze Beauty Parlours, where the freckles and all the horrors of the Australian skin are spirited away, and the complexion blooms as a Summer Rose. Who'd be ugly? Who'd be old? Father Time has his revenge on the face, never the figure. Then take care of the bloom of youth, and score over the revenger. Massage Treatment is not like a dental operation. It is luxurious, restful, soothing. Under the spell of it, tiredness leaves mind and body. In Melbourne the fair ones take it as a treat. They're fagged or nervy. So they drag themselves to the Massage Institute, and they issue forth, later, fresh, blithe and blooming. Because in Melbourne they know. Why shouldn't they know in Sydney likewise? Not only that it's a treat, but a blessing, revolutionising the world. Scientific Massage is practised in the great beauty centres of the world. That's what you get at this Collins-street Institute Mlle. Rubinstein has opened. Experts, trained in the foremost Cities of Culture, manipulate the apparatus, and all treatment, no matter how serious the facial blemish, is painless. In aesthetic surroundings the patient undergoes the process of being made irresistible to man, and enviable to the foolish women who know not the power of beauty, or, knowing it, drift along in their ugliness. The most elaborate pains are taken with obstinate cases. It is the fight of Science over Nature. And science, in the hands of a Viennese adept, wins every time.

Ye 'Sceptics! Go and get your wrinkles smoothed out! Get your blushing noses restored to normal colour! Get your double chins massaged out of sight! and your scepticism will fly with your disfigurements. You will smile into the mirrors, converted beauties. And when a sitting is not convenient, there are the Massage Rollers, and implements to be used, according to Mlle. Rubinstein's directions, in your own home. Think of that! Don't hesitate! Go and consult the oracle who has created a Beauty Boom in Australia. Have a treatment at once, or stock your bedroom shelves with the Blackhead Cure, the Herbal Soap, the infallible jar of Valaze. Go and take your skin troubles to the Massage Institute, and get rid of them. Shed your ugliness, and bewitch the world with your beauty.

You lose all chance to be beautiful when you neglect to give Valaze a trial. A good, transparent, clear complexion is more conducive to beauty than good features. What is best remembered about historic beauties? Not their features or their shape, but colouring their exquisite skin and complexion. Tradition even to-day credits some of the most famous beauties with using all kinds of emollients, and baths of asses' milk.

Therefore be Beautiful. Get rid of all those blemishes, that dryness, that withered look. Valaze will do it. For Valaze goes straight to the surface of the matter, and first clears away all the impurities, and then nourishes and feeds the skin, and the tissues under the skin.

Valaze is no unknown, unproven preparation, but it is a guaranteed skin food which has stood the test of years, and is the preparation of one of the cleverest skin specialists in Europe.

It must be good, for, when the skin is out of order, it brings all the impurities to the surface, which makes the skin look worse for the moment; but this is only for three days, and only with some skins, where the pores are clogged with impurities. It must clean and purify the skin first before it starts to act, that is one of the best and most remarkable qualities of Valaze. It does not send the impurities inward, to cause perhaps blood poisoning, but brings them all to the surface.

Give Valaze a trial for three months, and we guarantee that in the worst case the result will be more than satisfactory. Undoubtedly, Valaze has been proved again and again the best skin food, not only in Australasia, but in the world, and its reputation is world-wide.

Valaze Russian Herbal Skin-Food, 3/6 a large jar, containing three times the amount 6/. Posted to any part of Australasia. 6d extra.

Valaze Herbal Soap surpasses any other for beautifying the complexion, 2/ a cake 2d. postage.

Valaze Herbal Face Powder contains no lead, is hygienic and pure, 2/ box 2d. postage. Dr. Lykugsk's Special Blackhead and Open Pore Cure, guaranteed to cure the most obstinate cases, 2/6 a box; 3d. postage.

Rosina Hair Killer is guaranteed to instantly remove Superfluous Hairs from face, neck, and arms, without injury to the most delicate skin. Price, 5/6.

All the famous Valaze preparations may be obtained at the Massage Institute, 158 Pitt-street, Sydney, or 274 Collins-street, Melbourne. There is an admirably-written and fully-illustrated "Guide to Beauty," issued by Mlle. Rubinstein, on the subject of the care of the skin and complexion, containing most practical and valuable knowledge. It will be posted free to anyone writing to Mlle. Rubinstein, 158 Pitt-street, Sydney, or 274 Collins-street, Melbourne.

780. A set of practitioners from Vienna are now largely advertised in Australia in women's journals and in the daily papers. It is said they are enjoying a lucrative business with their Viennese greases, dyes, and pastes, all for the use of women of what are called the better class, i.e., persons with money to pay the exorbitant prices. I have been informed from various quarters of pronounced and obstinate eczema from the application of these blatant quackeries. In looking through the advertisements,

advertisements, it will be seen that women may enlarge their busts by applying these greases. Of course it is a brazen lie, and the unfortunate women suffer in purse and person; but it is a conscienceless state of law which allows the publishers of announcements of these injurious cheats to go unpunished. If they were liable to a minimum fine of £50 for the printing of unmixed fraud, of advertisements intended to deceive and to obtain money by false pretences, publishers of serials intended for our school girls and their mothers and sisters would refuse the dirty money they now eagerly solicit from the fashionable dealers in humbugs.

Finally, before we dismiss the rather extended discussion this month of the patent medicine question in its recent aspects, we may report that the Indiana State Board of Health has decreed that all cosmetics, because of their alleged content of mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate), and other dangerous substances, must hereafter in that State bear a poison label, with skull and cross-bones.—(Parke, Davis & Company's Bulletin of Pharmacy, November, 1905.)

781. Resorcinol is used in hair-dyes and caused in one case sixteen attacks of erysipelas during three years.—(Potter's Mat. Medica, 10th Ed., by the Editor.)

Resorcinol again. Amongst hair-renewers, Mr. Peter MacEwan, Editor of the *Chemist and Druggist*, recommends to his constituents—pharmacists—a prescription whose active principles are resorcinol and zinc-oxide.—(Pharm. Form, 1905, p. 114.)

782. Nostrums for Women.

February 17th 1906

THE LADIE

The "CYCLAX" Skin Remedies

THE "CYCLAX" COMPANY

PERFECT COMPLEXIONS

can positively be obtained, and all Ladies can become Permanently and Naturally Beautiful by using "Cyclax" Remedies for the Skin. These remarkably successful Preparations are the invention of the most successful Complexion Specialist of the day, and are now being regularly used by all Society Beauties and Leading Actresses.

The "CYCLAX" Skin Remedies

55, SOUTH MOLTON STREET, LONDON.

"CYCLAX" SKIN FOOD.
A unique preparation which possesses marvellous healing properties. The skin absorbs it as a plant absorbs water. It feeds the tissues, and the skin becomes beautifully nourished, and has a lovely velvety surface. Price 1s. 6d.

"CYCLAX" FACE POWDER.
This powder has earned for itself a great reputation. It is invisible and antiseptic. Price 6s. 6d.

"CYCLAX" BLOOM OF NATURE POWDER.
Imitates incomparably the natural colour, and is unlike rouge, or any kindred product. Absolutely undetectable and impervious to damp. Price 3s. 6d.

"CYCLAX" LIP LOTION.
Cures the most obstinate cases of cracked lips, and imparts a natural and beautiful colour. Price 1s.

"CYCLAX" TRANSFORMING LOTION.
Is specially designed as a protective agent against all changes of temperature, and imparts to the skin a beautiful transparent whiteness. Invaluable for tanning and tanning. Price 6s. 6d.

"CYCLAX" STETASH TONIC.
A most powerful producer of eyelashes, and the only 2/6 preparation for stimulating their growth. Suitable for young children. Price 2s. 6d.

"CYCLAX" EYEBROW POMADE.
While stimulating the growth, it causes the colour to deepen by natural means, and the eyebrows become luxuriant. It has never been known to fail. Price 3s. 6d.

"CYCLAX" NOSE OINTMENT.
This is equalled as a cure for any redness of the nose. It also improves the surface and texture of the skin. Price 2s. 6d.

"CYCLAX" BRACEINE.
Braces up the skin and muscles and rejuvenates the face immediately. Makes the face beautifully firm. Price 7s. 6d.

"CYCLAX" SPECIAL LOTION.
This is the key-note of the proper treatment of the skin. It cures all cases of atone, eczema, roughness, redness, blackheads, and all acidity of the skin. By its use the skin becomes beautifully transparent and of a most delicate whiteness. Price 10s. 6d.

"CYCLAX" SOAP.
This rare and beautiful soap whitens and softens the skin in a remarkable manner. Price 3s. 6d. per cake.

55, SOUTH MOLTON STREET, LONDON.

Write for Descriptive Booklet, entitled "The Cultivation and Preservation of Natural Beauty." Ladies desiring free advice can arrange for personal interviews by appointment with the Originator of the Preparations on Tuesday and Thursday Afternoons in each week. All parcels sent post free in the United Kingdom. Cheques or Postal Orders must accompany every order.

THE "CYCLAX" COMPANY,
55, SOUTH MOLTON STREET,
LONDON, W.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

Not every woman can afford to have a maid. Not many would want one around, anyway. But you certainly can afford to have Ayer's Hair Vigor; and most women would be greatly improved by it, too. It means so much to have long, rich, heavy hair; soft, smooth, glossy hair. And this is just the kind of hair you may have, if you wish it. If you wish all the deep, rich color of youth restored to your hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will certainly satisfy you.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure you get AYER'S Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Contains acetate of lead—a slow cumulative poison.

783. "In one of our cities a small box of samples" (as is also usual in Australia) "of a certain extensively-advertised tablet was recently thrown into the front yard or basement of each house. There were six tablets in each box, highly coloured to resemble sweetmeats, and the circular stated that they were excellent for some twenty or thirty kinds of ailments. 'Yet,' said the circular 'they are perfectly harmless. A child can take them without bad effects.'" (See par. 1212.)

"In one house a child did eat four of the tablets—a sweet little girl of five who was playing in the yard when the small box of samples was left by the distributor. Within two hours she was taken with violent convulsions, and in a short time the little one was dead. The 'perfectly harmless' tablets which remained were found to contain strychnine in quantities sufficient to kill young children."

It was only misadventure, for it was but a child, and, very fortunately, not a cow or a prize sheep that was poisoned. In the latter case, in Britain, punishment would have been swift and sure. Acetanilide tablets, samples of antikamnia, which have also killed children in the same way, and other drugs are distributed freely in Australia in like manner, without risk—to the enterprising drug-vendor.



DON'T LOOK OLD!
DARKEN GREY STREAKS WITH
LOOKYER'S
HAIR RESTORER.
PEPPER'S TONIC.
STRENGTHENING TONIC FOR THE BLOOD.
SOLVING THE PROBLEM.

*Contains acetate of lead.

A Pair of Hair-raising Romancers.

A GREAT HAIR GROWER

To the Hundred Thousand Ladies and Gentlemen who have written me from all parts of the world (sometimes enclosing stamps for reply, and sometimes expecting me to defray the return postage to the uttermost corners of the earth), requesting me to forward them immediately my recipe for arresting the Fall of the Hair.

Greeting. Know all of you by these presents: That finding it utterly impossible, even with the assistance of an expensive staff, to deal with the mass of correspondence, and having also ascertained that in consequence of the success of my remedy "Tatcho," discovered, advertised, and distributed gratuitously by me, dozens of preparations have been placed on the market purporting to be the same as mine, but in reality nothing of the sort, many of them being absolutely innocent of the principal ingredient, I have been compelled to place the matter in the hands of a Syndicate.



These gentlemen have agreed to supply the whole world with the preparation absolutely made up according to my directions. It was the only way for me to protect the public and myself.

(See Copy)

John Strange



TATCHO is sold by Chemists and Druggists all over the world in bottles at 4s. 2s. and 1s.
"TATCHO" LABORATORIES, 5, Great Queen Street, Kingsway, London

Consists of scented Kerosene.—
(Dr. Hutchison.)

Mrs S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER

Quickly changes gray or faded hair to its natural colour. It is not a dye. Try it and you will be perfectly satisfied.

Cut this advert. out and send it together with P.O.O. or stamps 4s. to 114, Southampton Row, London, and a FULL-SIZED, LARGE BOTTLE will be sent CARRIAGE PAID anywhere in the United Kingdom. Q

Contains acetate of lead.

ALL CHEMISTS SHOULD STOCK

John Strange Winter's TOILET SPECIALITIES

(Placed on sale by the well-known Author of "BOOTLES' BABY.")

JOHN STRANGE WINTER'S HAIR FOOD,



A Marvellous Hair Grower.

KARMALAK,

An Effective Hair Preserver.

LAKSHMI,

A Perfect Skin Lotion

SAVON MARQUISE,

An Ideal Soap 13 cakes in box.

POUDRE MARQUISE,

A Delicate Face Powder (4 shades).

Price, 2s. 6d. each; post free, 2s. 9d.

CRÈME MARQUISE,

THE MOST EXQUISITE SKIN CREAM ON SALE.

Prices: Tubes, 1s.; Pots, 2s. 6d.; post free, 1s. 2d. and 2s. 9d. On P.A.T.A. List.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL

Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1905.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co., 12, Coleman Street, E.C.

For further particulars, write to Agents, or to "John Strange Winter."

J. S. W. PREPARATIONS, LTD., 27, CLEMENT'S LANE, E.C.

Alarming Increase in Baldness!

A REMEDY OFFERED

Which possesses all the elements that go to produce a good head of hair. Its powerful, stimulating properties go straight to the hair roots, giving them a life and vigour they never knew before. And life and vigour to the roots mean more hair, stronger hair, better hair. It will assuredly do all this for YOU, as it has done for thousands of others.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

The Great Hair Producer and Restorer.

The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

Mr. HARRY DE WINDT,

The Great Explorer, writes:

"I have only used your 'HARLENE' for TWO MONTHS and am perfectly astounded at its marvellous results. My hair has ceased dropping out, and is growing again quite thickly."

1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world.



Edwards' "Harlene" Co. — 95 & 96 — High Holborn, London, W.C.

Glycerine, alcohol, and ammonia, scented—(Hutchison).

WATERY EYES.

are one of the signs of influenza. Dr. SHELTON'S NEW DISCOVERY affords immediate relief. Give it a trial. Guaranteed in all cases of chest and bronchial complaints. Obtainable everywhere.—0.

Art versus Nature.

DON'T LOSE YOUR HAIR
DON'T LET IT BREAK OR FALL OUT.
DON'T SUFFER FROM SCURF OR DANBRUFF.
DON'T TURN PREMATURELY GREY.
DON'T REMAIN BALD.
DON'T USE INJURIOUS PREPARATIONS.

USE ONLY

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ITS RESULTS WILL SURPRISE YOU.

We might publish columns extolling the virtues of KOKO-FOR-THE-HAIR without convincing you—we know that, and so do you, the only way to convince you of its efficacy is to have you try it for yourself—we have no fear as to the result. To induce you to do so we make the following

SPECIAL OFFER:

A 4/6 TRIAL BOTTLE FOR 2/.

Borax and water, slightly scented.



**EVERY
DROP
MEANS
ANOTHER
HAIR!**

"Capilla" repairs by
tendons results—
rich, heavy, glossy, lovely
hair—the small amount is enough.

CAPILLA

Hair Tonic is the
distilled and concentrated
essence of all that a good
hair food should be.

**IT WILL GIVE YOU BACK
YOUR HAIR.**

Capilla has made my hair quite
thick. It restores all the hair has
lost. — J. M. KIRK, Dundee,
Travellers, N.S.W.

"I have used Capilla with great
success. My hair is growing
thickly, naturally and color."

Want further proof?

Buy a bottle.

It's the quickest and most
satisfactory method of ever
restoring you of its many merits.

All Chemists, 1/6 and 2/6 a bottle.

Posted, 1/6 and 2/6, from

W. O. RICHARDS,

213 Imperial Avenue Sydney.

785. Press Participation in Impudent and Mischievous Fraud.

BEAUTY

RETAINED and RESTORED.



Mrs. BERKELEY
110,
NEW BOND STREET, W.
(Entrance in Brock Street.)
LADIES ONLY.

The Berkeley Vibro Massage Treatment makes the face glow with health and youth, and takes all lines and wrinkles away, even when the skin of the face has lost all vitality and become flabby.

Single Treatment 10/6
for Six Treatments for 48/-

Manicure 3/-

Mrs. Berkeley gives advice free at 110, NEW BOND STREET.

Telephone: 1942 Mayfair

The Berkeley Home Treatment, by which wonderful results are obtained by Ladies who are unable to come for treatment, consists of a case of rollers, creams, and lotions, with full directions, which Mrs. Berkeley sends with her book, "Hints for Beautiful Women," on receipt of £3 3s.

SPECIALITIES.
All Guaranteed Pure.

THE BERKELEY MOTORING LOTION.
Heals any blemishes, and imparts a delightful coolness to the skin. 5/6 and 10/6

THE BERKELEY SKIN FOOD.
For feeding and beautifying the skin; contains no glycerine, and will not produce down on the skin. 5/6 & 7/6

CREAM MACIO.
For cleansing the pores, removes dirt and dead skin, and leaves the cuticle in a clean healthy condition. 4/6

THE BERKELEY ASTRINGENT.
Remedies puffiness from under the eyes, and prevents the skin from becoming flabby; closes enlarged pores. 4/6 and 7/6

THE BERKELEY EYE DROP.
For brightening the eyes, makes them clear, white, and strong. 3/6

THE BERKELEY WRINKLE ERADICATOR.
Prevents and takes away wrinkles, and graciously hides all defects. 5/6 and 10/6

THE BERKELEY EYELASH PRODUCER.
A hygienic cream, which makes the eyelashes grow soft and long, and at the same time darkens them. 2/6

THE BERKELEY SUNBURN LOTION.
A splendid preparation for removal of sunburn and freckles and undue flushing. 4/6

THE BERKELEY BLEACHING FLUID.
For moist skins. The dullest skin yields to its cleansing properties. 4/6 and 7/6

DEPILINE SUPERFLUOUS HAIR REMOVER.
A new preparation for the removal of hair, cannot injure the most delicate skins, removes all roots and leaves no mark. 10/6, with full directions.

THE BERKELEY EGYPTIAN EYELASH DARKENER.
Gives brilliancy and velvety languor to the eye; absolutely harmless. 5/-

REDUCOL.
A wonderful preparation for reducing fat from any part of the body, especially below the waist, only needs rubbing on. 7/6 and 12/6

CREAM ROSE
A delicate tinted liquid powder, imparts a natural tint to the face; is far superior to any yet offered. 4/6

786. A single insertion of such an advertisement costs £30. Skin preparations are usually injurious and often dangerous. The corrosive sublimate will, indeed, remove freckles, but takes the outer skin with it. Certain poisons do enlarge temporarily the pupils of the eyes. These mydriatics are daturin, coniin, cocaine, gelsemin, atropin, hyoseyamin, the use of which, together with the other poisons secretly prepared, brings business to the oculists and dermatologists in due time.

Attention is drawn to the lies and trickery of shameless scoundrels who trade on women's weakness and folly, with the assistance of the owners of ladies' journals and popular magazines.* Some of these, we are told, sit in the House of Lords, yet they ought to blush to the tips of their noses when they look at their own pages. For, from the price of blood, through filth, to fraud, any coin is accepted. The advertisements are marked or keyed so that, whilst the trader has many aliases, as seen on pages 223, 224, and elsewhere, each partner in the brigandage receives his due share of the spoil. And, where there is any honor among the thieves, the State of Great Britain receives a share of about one-eighth in the gross proceeds of the "cures" for red noses, blushing, fatness, wrinkles, sunburn, freckles, and dingy skin, as likewise in the whole range of other poisonous humbugs fifty times exposed. Medical men, surgeons, and analysts, in their journals, keep up, with shame and scorn, continuous remonstrance, but the school of Manchesterism taught its lessons only too well, and to apt pupils.

To

* See paragraph 895.

To Catch Women.

787. When people answer such advertisements as these, the saleable value of the letters is plain. Other drug packers can follow up with other frauds.

BLUSHING.

Thousands of women and girls (and men, too) bless the day when they first tried a box of my Anti Blushing Tablets. They never fail to cure the most stubborn and painful cases, even when all other and often repeated treatments have failed to have the desired effect. One box, sufficient to cure, costs post free 4s 6d, which I offer to return if results are deemed in any way unsatisfactory. Letters strictly confidential. — Address: Mr. R. H. THOMPSON, 149 Strand, London W.C.

RED NOSES.

There is no doubt that this is one of the worst infirmities to suffer from. It is a disfigurement, and attracts unpleasant attention. Hundreds of testimonials attest to the real efficacy of my treatment. Average time of cure, seven days. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. — Address: Mrs. W. H. MOORE, Specialist (Dept. W. 1), Borough Road, London S.E.

BLUSHING

Absolutely cured in a few days by a harmless and certain method. To prove this, send two penny stamps to cover postage, &c., of a free sample. Cure registered by Government. — TAYLOR & CO. Dept. W. 1, 149 Strand, London.

BLUSHING.

A lady whose daughter was cured of this in less than a month will be happy to send particulars of cure to anyone enclosing stamped addressed envelope. — Address: Mrs. WILLIAMS, 1, County Chambers B, Marlborough Street, Birmingham. *Minister 132 Paris.*



NOSES & EARS.

Noses.—The only patent Nose machines in the world. Improve ugly noses of all kinds. Scientific yet simple. Can be worn during sleep. Good stamped envelope for full particulars.
Red Noses.—My long-established medicaly approved Treatment absolutely Cures Red Noses. 3/6 post free. Foreign, 1/0 extra.
Ugly Ears.—My patent Rubber Ear Caps remedy ugly outstanding ears. Hundreds of testimonials. 7/6 post free. Foreign 1/4 extra.
H. LEES RAY, 102 Central Chambers, Liverpool.

PEARSON'S MAGAZINE.

Alarming Increase in Baldness!

A REMEDY OFFERED FREE

which possesses all the elements that go to produce a good head of hair, its powerful, stimulating properties go straight to the hair roots—giving them a life and vigour they never know before. And life and vigour to the roots mean more hair, stronger hair, better hair. It will assuredly do all this for you, as it has done for thousands of others.

MR. HARRY DE WINDT, the Great Explorer, writes:

"I think it right to tell you that on my return from my recent East Expedition from Paris to New York I was practically bald, the few hairs I had left were rapidly coming out. I had only used your 'HARLENE' for two months, and am perfectly astonished at the marvellous results. My hair has ceased dropping out, and is growing again quite thickly, and I can safely testify from personal experience to the marvellous effect of your 'HARLENE'."

EDWARDS'

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet. Restores, Strengthens, Beautifies, and Promotes the Growth of the Hair. Prevents it Falling Off and Turning Grey. The World-renowned Remedy for Baldness.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE AND SUPPLIED DIRECT TO

WELDON'S LADIES' JOUR.

BLUSHING.

Remarkable discovery that will interest every man and woman suffering from involuntary Blushing.

Effective treatment that permanently removes the cause.

Men and women who suffer from involuntary blushing need no longer despair. Out of a mass of failures has come a genuine success. Their self-consciousness can be so thoroughly removed that they themselves will wonder if they ever really had this embarrassing complaint. Mr. E. W. Temple is the scientist who has formulated this marvellous home method that cures to stay cured. The treatment he prescribes goes to the very root of the disease, and cures it, so that the frequent blushing and flushing becomes a thing of the past. Mr. E. W. Temple wishes it understood that his method of cure is different entirely to the many others which have given only temporary relief. This new method is a simple home treatment that members of either sex can easily follow to a perfectly satisfactory issue, i.e., a permanent cure. By sending your name and address to Mr. E. W. TEMPLE (Specialist), 9 Pugh Place, Golden Square, London, W., you will receive full description of this remarkable method which will enable men and women, previously nervous and shy, now to take their place in Society with pleasure and ease, and get greater profit from their business.

FREE. The description is posted to you free, in a perfectly plain sealed envelope, and you should have no hesitancy in writing. You will be delighted to learn how easily you can be permanently relieved of blushing and flushing of the face and neck, and it will save you to write to-day: don't hesitate to do so.

Note the Key.

RED NOSES

Permanently Cured and Restored to their Natural Colour in a few days by a simple home treatment. Particulars free. Enclose stamp to pay postage. Mr. S. W. TEMPLE (Specialist), 9, Pugh Place, Carnaby Street, London, W.

Note the Key.

RED NOSES

Permanently Cured and Restored to their Natural Colour in a few days by a simple home treatment. Particulars free. P. T. Temple, 9 Pugh Place, Carnaby Street, London, W.

Note the Key.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the Quickest, Best, Safest, and Cheapest. Large Bottles, 1/6. Everywhere.—6.

Take Time by the Forelock and use

DR. WILSON'S

14 1/6 & 3/6 PER BOTTLE

POSITIVELY RESTORES GREY OR FADED HAIR

POSTAGE 4d EXTRA

HAIR RESTORER

FROM ALL HAIRDRESSERS CHEMISTS OR DIRECT FROM THE LABORATORIES

PARTON SON & CO BIRMINGHAM

788. "Hair Eradicators"—Depilatories.

For usual constituents, see par. 794.

LADIES, DON'T SHAVE

BUT USE THE
FORAL DEPILATORY

It completely removes superfluous hair from face, neck and arms in a few minutes without injury to the most delicate skin. Very simply and easily applied. It cannot fail. Leaves the skin soft and smooth like an infant's. Price, including carriage to any address, 3s 6d for a large Canister also two metallic mirrors, a mixing bowl, a tin-sponge and a spatula, and with full printed directions for use.

In order to speedily introduce this excellent Depilatory we will at any time within three months from the date of this publication present to each purchaser a Handsome Dress Ring as illustrated. To secure the benefit of this remarkable offer, you must enclose this paper when ordering. Send no money. It is by postal note of any bank or



A FREE GIFT.

Union Manufacturing & Agency Co.,
359 and 361 Collins Street, Melbourne.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

All sufferers are earnestly requested to write for my new remedy
3003 "ANTICAPILLA" (REGISTERED.)

A fragrant liquid compound entirely free from all poisonous ingredients, which entirely and permanently destroys the root and follicle (after which the reappearance of the hair is impossible), without the slightest pain or injury to the skin, leaving the latter as white and smooth and clear as if there had never been a growth of hair again. It never fails to cure the most stubborn and painful cases, even when all other and self-devised treatments have failed to have the desired effect. One bottle, sufficient to cure, sent post free for 4/6 (to foreign countries, 5/6), which I offer to return if results are deemed in any way unsatisfactory. No plucking, no burning, or cutting off required, as it is entirely unlike any other preparation offered for a similar purpose. Letters strictly confidential. Address—

Mr. R. N. THOMPSON (Dept. S), 140 Strand, London, W.C.

HAIRS ON THE FACE.



BEFORE. AFTER.
NADAME J. BOND,
20, Dr. Johnson Passage, Birmingham.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Marvelous Success.

We have an absolute and permanent cure, entirely free from anything harmful or injurious to the most delicate skin, never failing to entirely eradicate the strongest growth, destroying the roots so completely that the annoyance will never re-appear.

THIS CURE IS REGISTERED BY GOVERNMENT.

And to prove the correctness of the above statements, we will send, absolutely FREE, securely packed and free from observation, with medical certificate and testimonials, a sample of this remedy to all who enclose two penny stamps to cover postage, etc. Address, Managers, TAYLOR & CO. (Dept. W.), 149, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

HAIR DESTROYED

Permanently, Painlessly, Root and Branch, by my Scientific treatment specially prepared for each individual case. Particulars free for stamp.—
Helen G. W. Temple, 9, Pugh Place, Carnaby St., London, W.

No. 6
the
Key.

HAIR BLEMISHES

And all Foreign

Hirsute
Growths

PERMANENTLY DESTROYED

The Tensfeldt "Electrolysis" Home Treatment is the only genuine treatment for the removal of superfluous hair. The scores of dubious remedies and doubtful appliances with which lady sufferers are assailed have but one common result—failure. They do not, cannot, eradicate the roots of this terrible feminine scourge. The famous Tensfeldt "Home Treatment" is based upon purely scientific grounds, and can be employed without the slightest danger. Ladies, by its use, in the secrecy of their own homes, can completely remove every foreign hair root, which, when once eradicated, will not grow again. Do not delay. Your best days are slipping past. Attend to this matter to-day.

MY SPECIAL FREE OFFER.

My long experience as an expert has enabled me to prepare a book on this subject. It is entitled "The Face Perfect," and I shall be pleased to send a copy to any sufferer from this trouble of superfluous hair. Write and secure this offer to-day. Address—

Madame P. TENSFELDT,
33, Shandwick Place, EDINBURGH.

This unwomanly and distressing affliction CAN be permanently cured by home treatment.

Disappointment is always due to sufferers sending money or postal orders for "so-called" cures without having any knowledge of what these consist.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

I will forward FREE OF ALL CHARGE in plain sealed wrapper full particulars of a wonderful treatment and PROOF that it will not only remove the hair for a few weeks or months, but positively and permanently destroy the whole root and follicle, rendering it impossible for the hair to grow again.

Foreign inquiries receive prompt attention and all correspondence is treated as strictly confidential. Send me your name and address in post and I will send it to you.

FREDK. ALLEN, Specialist, 11, Queen Street, Albert Square, MANCHESTER.

Beauty's Chiefest Charm!

From all time a smooth, transparent skin has been more admired than grace of figure. Valaze, that dainty Russian Skin Food, ensures a beautiful complexion to its every user, even the worst skin, showing marked improvement within a month. Valaze feeds actually FEELS—the skin, nourishing those delicate tissues beneath which by contraction through age or worry cause wrinkles and crow's feet to appear. Valaze draws out the impurities that clog the action of the skin pores, and leaves a child-like transparency of complexion that is Beauty's chiefest charm. Wrinkles, Crow's Feet, Sallowiness, Tan, Freckles, Discolorations, and other Blemishes that mar one's fairness of face disappear like magic before Valaze; 2/6 and 4/- a jar; 6d postage.

VALAZE HERBAL SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Complexion, 2/6.

VALAZE BLACKHEAD AND OPEN PORE CURE.

Guaranteed to Cure the Most Obstinate Cases of Open Pores and Blackheads, 2/6 Box, posted 3/6.

RUSMO HAIR-KILLER,

Instantly removes superfluous hair from face, neck, and arms, without the slightest injury to the most delicate skin, 5/- posted 5/6. All VALAZE Preparations are obtainable from leading Chemists, or direct from

Mlle. H. RUBINSTEIN,

151 PITT-ST., SYDNEY; also, 274 COLLINS-ST. MELBOURNE.

789. "Hair Eradicators"—continued.
"HAIR RESTORERS" (PART.)

A CURE REGISTERED BY GOVERNMENT!

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.
All sufferers are earnestly requested to write for my new remedy,
3003 "ANTICAPILLA" (Registered),
a fragrant liquid compound, directly free from all poisonous ingredients, which entirely and permanently destroys the cyst and follicle (the root) of the hair, leaving the skin as white and smooth and clear as if these had never been a growth of hair upon it. It never fails to cure the most stubborn and painful cases, even when all other and oft-repeated treatment has failed to have the desired effect. One bottle sufficient to cure, sent post free for 4.6. to foreign countries, 5.10., which I offer to return if results are deemed in any way unsatisfactory. No picking or burning or cutting off required, as it is entirely unlike any other preparation offered for a similar purpose. Letters strictly confidential. (Wholesale Barclay's.)
Address: Mr. R. H. THOMPSON (Dept. Y) 149, Strand, London, W.C.

A CURE REGISTERED BY GOVERNMENT!

Superfluous Hair

FREE TO ALL AFFLICTED.
To ensure that and others, send for the Free Pamphlet from MSS. of the Western India to the Courts of George IV., William IV., and Queen Adelaide. — ROBERT L. O. W., 5, Great Queen Street, London.

CLEAR COMPLEXION.

PIMPLES, Black Specks, Scurf, Freckles, and roughness on the Face, Neck, Arms, and Hands, can be instantly removed by using Mrs. JAMES'S HERBAL OINTMENT, made from herbs only, and warranted harmless. It supports such a lovely complexion to the skin that astonishes every one. Of all Chemists. A box (with directions) sent free from observation, on receipt of postal order for 10 and 211. — Mrs. W. JAMES, 26, Coleman Road, London, N.

LUXURIANT HAIR.

LONG, FLOWING EYELASHES, EYEBROWS, etc., are QUICKLY PRODUCED by using JAMES'S HERBAL POMADE. It is invaluable for the production of Whiskers, Beards, and Moustaches; it causes the hair to grow on bald places and scanty partings. Of all Chemists; or a box (with directions) sent free from observation, on receipt of postal order for 10, 211, and 219. — Mrs. W. JAMES, 26, Coleman Road, London, N.

HAIR DESTROYER.

JAMES'S DEFLATORY instantly removes Superfluous Hair from the Face, Neck, or Arms, without injury to the Skin. Of all Chemists; or sent, with directions for use, free from observation, on receipt of postal order for 10, 211, and 219. — Mrs. W. JAMES, 26, Coleman Road, London, N.

rnal.

41

PLEXION



SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

MARVELLOUS SUCCESS.

We have an absolute and permanent cure, entirely free from anything hurtful or injurious to the most delicate skin, never failing to entirely eradicate the strongest growth, destroying the roots so completely that the annoyance

WILL NEVER RE-APPEAR;

and to prove the correctness of the above statement, we will send absolutely FREE, securely packed and free from observation, with medical certificate and testimonials, a sample to all who enclose three penny stamps. — Address: MANAGERESS, TAYLOR & CO. (Dept. 34), 149, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

This Cure bears the Government Stamp.

Weldon's Ladies' Journal

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Remarkable discovery that will interest every woman with superfluous hair. Perfectly safe treatment that permanently destroys the roots, fully described, FREE TO ALL.

Hairy women need no longer despair. Out of the mass of failures has come a genuine success. Their slightly blanch can be so thoroughly destroyed that they themselves will wonder if they ever really had disgusting hair. The Capilla Mfg. Company are in sole possession of a marvellous home method that removes superfluous hair for ever. It goes to the very root of the hair, and destroys its life, so that it will never grow again. The Company want it understood that this method is different entirely from the many powders, lotions, and creams, a sold that only remove temporarily and hurt a delicate skin, while this new method removes the hair for all time, and is simple and harmless. It is a home treatment that any lady can easily use in her private apartments, and will permanently remove superfluous hair without pain.

By sending your name and address to the Capilla Mfg. Co., 186 Century House, 205 Regent St. London, W., you will receive free a full description of this simple and remarkable method, which will enable you to remove all superfluous hair at home at a very slight expense.

The description is posted to you free in a perfectly plain and sealed envelope, and you should have no hesitancy in writing. You will be delighted to learn how easily and surely superfluous hair can be permanently and painlessly removed, and it will pay you to write to-day. Don't neglect to do so.

HAIR DESTROYED. "Not years I was a martyr to the annoyance of superfluous hairs upon the face, but at last I was lucky enough to find a cure that permanently cured me without the slightest pain or injury to the skin, and I will send enough to cure the most stubborn case for 2.0. post free, and free from observation, and guarantee success. — Address: Mrs. W. DAY, 21, Penwortham Road, Streatham, London, S.W."

790. Attention is drawn to the misleading statement that "this cure is registered by Government." The realm of Great Britain does indeed demand about one-eighth of the full retail price and registers the nostrum, but with a notice upon the stamp disclaiming responsibility. Yet, all the same, it is a permit, and thus the State actually supports, whilst it shares in, every swindle that it lends its name to. The most is made of this support in the pamphlets which accompany the nostrums. It is a very old and oft-repeated reproach. (*Vide par. 1274.*)

LADIES

Good Health

Is essential to your own and husband's happiness. Some women are weak, sickly and despondent.

The Ladies College of Health, is interested in weak women.

You can have a copy of our Booklet on Simple Home Treatment, by sending a 2d stamp to 177 Liverpool St. Sydney.

"TRESSALENA"

THE NEW

HAIR FOOD

Simply Marvellous Results.

The Bald Cured;

Falling Hair Restored;

Greyiness Prevented;

Scurf Eradicated.

"TRESSALENA."

The Scientific and Common-sense Remedy

Sample Box and particulars of our

£20 offer FREE upon receipt of

2 stamps for postage.

Mention this Paper.

THE RENUHAIR INSTITUTE,

28, Eldon Street, London, E.C.



Mercury and Lead.

Pharm. Journal, Vol. LXXIV, p. 223 :—

791. Proprietary Medicines.—The report contains a list of proprietary hair restorers, some of them well known in this city, giving the amount of lead present. In the twelve articles analysed the percentage varied from 0.3 to 2.32. Nine toilet preparations were named, and the amount of corrosive sublimate present. This, or some other poisonous salt of mercury, was contained in varying proportions of 1 to 15 grains per ounce. A 6-ounce bottle contained 47 grains of corrosive sublimate, and another 14 grains of bi-chloride of mercury per oz.

792. "Pharmaceutical Formulas," by Peter MacEwan, Phar. Chem., F.C.S., Editor of *The Chemist and Druggist*.

HAIR RESTORERS.

By this title is understood those preparations which restore the colour of the hair. They are slow-acting dyes. In 1869 *The Chemist and Druggist* appointed a commission to analyse the more popular hair restorers, with the result that the following were found to be the nature of the contents of original bottles :—

Allen's : Sulphur, 75.6 gr. ; lead acetate, 87 gr. ; glycerine water, 8½ oz.

Rosetter's : Sulphur, 44.8 gr. ; lead acetate, 21.87 gr. ; glycerine water, 10 oz.

A. Ross's : Litharge, lead oxide, 3.8 gr. ; solution of potash, sufficient to dissolve ; water to 8 oz.

793. Havelock Ellis, "Nationalisation of Health." Unwin, 1892.

Cases of paralysis, at first put down to other causes, have been found to be due to the use of hair-dyes containing lead. (Page 196.)

The subject is elaborated in painful detail by this author.

DEPILATORIES.

(*MacEwan's Pharmaceutical Formulas*.)

794. Superfluous hairs on the faces of women are a fruitful source of profit to skin doctors, chemists, and hairdressers. Men do not resort to chemistry for their remedy, the razor giving them all the freedom they require. Most women abhor the razor, thinking that it stimulates the growth of the hair, makes it stiffer, darker, and so on. It does nothing of the kind ; and a few years ago one of the most eminent of skin specialists, who had tried X rays, electrolysis, and all the depilatories, recorded in one of the medical journals that all have objections, but the razor none.

The length of time the pastes should remain upon the skin is best determined by the severity of their action. They cause slight itching, which sensation is followed by an intense burning ; when the latter begins the paste should be removed. The effect of chemical depilatories is temporary. Their action extends no deeper than the epidermis ; the hair-bulbs remain, and a new growth soon appears. Great care should be exercised in their application, and their effects should be carefully watched, for sometimes deep and painful ulcerations occur through their incautious use. The most effectual, or at least the most popular, depilatory is that which includes orpiment. It is a dangerous compound, for if the skin is broken arsenical poisoning may supervene.

Clarke's Blood Mixture.

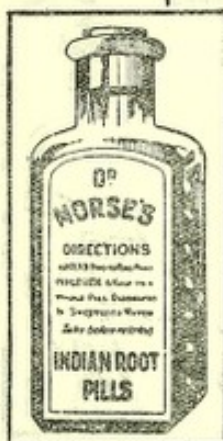
795. The constitution is : Iodide of potassium, 48 grains ; chloric ether, 4 drachms ; potash liquor, 30 minims ; water, coloured with burnt sugar, 7½ ounces. Dose, one tablespoonful four times a day.—("Hygiene," Potter, Hutchison.)

The active principle is the iodide of potash. By the advertisements before me, too lengthy for reprint, it cures as follows :—Any disease due to an impure state of the blood. It cures skin and blood diseases permanently. It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. It is a safe and permanent remedy for scrofula, scurvy, eczema, ulcers, skin diseases, blotches, spots, black-heads, pimples, sores. It is the only real specific for gout and rheumatism. It is warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitutions of either sex from infancy to old age. It has cured psoriasis. It cured blood-poisoning where a man's leg was torn to the bone with an iron beam. It cured a neglected bullet wound, and effected thousands of wonderful cures.

796. Potassium iodide is a well known and valuable therapeutic agent, perfectly accessible to the public. The wrong done by such advertisements is manifold. The stuff may be and would be in most cases inefficacious, the state of the patient is ignored, some of the diseases are absolutely incurable, and the statements generally are at the least gross exaggerations. The price is much more than the actual value, the materials as usual being very inexpensive.

797. Quack Advice. For and against podophyllum pills.

PRESCRIBE
Dr. MORSE'S
INDIAN
ROOT
PILLS.



ALWAYS
KEEP
A
BOTTLE
IN
THE
HOUSE!

Be Your Own Doctor!

THE doctor is a luxury that thousands and thousands of people can ill afford. The necessity of calling one in is considered a calamity in a family where they find it hard to secure the common necessities of life and make ends meet. Disease and sickness are no respecters of persons. Rich and poor are subject to all the common ailments—Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Blood. In thousands of homes throughout Australasia—in the mansion, the villa, the cottage, the camp, the homestead, in the settler's home and the bushman's hut—Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are the household remedy for all common complaints.

DR. MORSE'S

Indian Root Pills

are purely vegetable, causing no pain or griping, and may be taken by the youngest child or the most delicate woman. A dose taken at the first approach of indisposition will save much suffering, and may prevent serious illness.

ties experienced by the ordinary man.

Beware of CATHARTIC PILLS

Cathartic Pills never have and never will cure indigestion and stomach troubles—Why? Because they act entirely on the bowels, whereas the whole trouble is really the stomach. When the stomach is diseased, all the other organs suffer. That is why fatal diseases of the heart, liver, kidneys and lungs are so often the direct result of indigestion. The use of

DR. SHELTON'S DIGESTIVE TABULES

gives the stomach perfect rest, because they contain all the natural digestants as found in a healthy stomach. This is a common-sense method of treating all stomach troubles, and the results are always certain.

Price, 2/6 Guaranteed.

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD and as a mild but effectual APERIENT are UNEQUALLED.

They are A CERTAIN CURE for
INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION,
HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, &c.

Of all Chemists, 1/3, 2/6 and 4/6 per box.

PROCTOR'S

PINELYPTUS PASTILLES

(Broncho-Laryngeal).

Of immense service for Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Asthma, etc.

Composed of the wondrous Pine of the Alps combined with other safe Antiseptics specially chosen for their soothing and healing influence on the Throat and Lungs. Madame Sarah Bernhardt and the leading speakers, singers, and teachers use Proctor's Pinelyptus Pastilles with pronounced success for Throat, Voice, and Chest.

Sold only in boxes by Chemists and Stores, 1/- and 2/6.

Proctor's Pinelyptus Depot, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1906.

You Can Always Tell the Man with Kidney Trouble.

The man with kidney trouble is cheerless in expression, sallow, and heavy-eyed. He is easily irritated, excited, and worried over trifles, and nervous. His back troubles him day and night—spoils his sleep, and makes him dizzy and faint after the slightest exertion. He is rheumatic, dyspeptic, and hopeless. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills make the kidneys well; they are the one medicine that is especially for kidney and bladder troubles—the one medicine that cures men and women in the first stages, and cures them to STAY cured, and protects them against such advanced kidney complaints as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, and Rheumatism.

Doan's Pills bring health and comfort to all. They cure every ill of the kidneys and bladder, and the cures remain permanent. It is not our word we ask you to believe, but the word of your neighbor—the Sydney people, whose statements appear below.

When the Kidneys are ill, the Whole Body is ill.

"Every Picture Tells a Story."



Doan's Backache Kidney Pills

Cure to Stay Cured. Sydney Proof.

Tatson's Bay.

Mr. P. Smith, 1 Chatterbox-street, Balmain, this city, says—"Over twelve months ago I used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for kidney trouble, and they worked a miracle in my case. I had been under three doctors at different times, but their treatment did me no good. I used to be so bad that I would have to be carried home in a cart if my back came on when working in the street. Sometimes, when walking, I have had a bad attack, and would be taken to the hospital. My wife and she never thought I would live through some of those bad times. I suffered with a kind of rheumatism, vomiting, etc. etc. My secretions were in a frightful state. I could never bend my back at all when I had a bad attack. The hospital gave me medicine, and recommended rubber was to use, they did not benefit me. I saw in the BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS, stating that these pills were the best for my trouble, and I bought a box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and I am now well."

Balmain.

Mr. W. Carroll, at ex-faltery guard, 100 Harris-street, Ultimo, says—"I strained myself in pushing some heavy trucks, and soon noticed the effects in the small of my back. For three or four months I was unable to do any work. I was laid up. I had a very lame back, and a dull pain through the loins and kidneys, and the secretions became unnatural and irregular. My physician advised Turkish baths. I took a course and received some small benefit, but not enough to enable me to work properly. I procured Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and used them. I obtained wonderful relief, so much so that I am now able to do any work as of old, in a thorough manner. I might mention that it is a very good rule to take any of these pills when troubled with kidney trouble."

Ultimo.

Mr. W. Carroll, at ex-faltery guard, 100 Harris-street, Ultimo, says—"I strained myself in pushing some heavy trucks, and soon noticed the effects in the small of my back. For three or four months I was unable to do any work. I was laid up. I had a very lame back, and a dull pain through the loins and kidneys, and the secretions became unnatural and irregular. My physician advised Turkish baths. I took a course and received some small benefit, but not enough to enable me to work properly. I procured Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and used them. I obtained wonderful relief, so much so that I am now able to do any work as of old, in a thorough manner. I might mention that it is a very good rule to take any of these pills when troubled with kidney trouble."

For analysis, see opposite page.

Alleged Poisoning by Joyes' Fluid.—On October 2 an inmate of the Porirua Lunatic Asylum died rather suddenly, and at the inquest it was found that she had taken some "Joyes' Fluid," and a verdict was returned to that effect. The label on the drums of Joyes' Fluid says that it is non-poisonous. 11:06

799. DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

Analysis.

Oil of juniper	...	...	...	1 drop.
Hemlock pitch	...	...	...	10 grains.
Potassium nitrate	...	...	...	5 "
Powdered fenugreek	...	...	...	17 "
Wheat flour	...	...	...	4 "
Maize starch	...	...	...	2 "

Divide in twenty pills.

DOAN'S DINNER PILLS.

Analysis.

Oil of peppermint	...	...	...	1 drop.
Podophyllin	...	...	...	3.8 grains.
Aloin	...	...	...	6.9 "
Jalap resin	...	...	...	0.8 "
Powdered capsicum	...	...	...	0.5 "
Powdered licorice	...	...	...	0.6 "
Maize starch	...	...	...	0.5 "
Acacia gum	...	...	...	1.5 "
Extract of henbane	...	...	...	1.5 "

Forty pills and four dinner pills sell for two shillings and ninepence—cost, one halfpenny.

—Brit. Med. Journal, Dec. 8, 1906.

Fenugreek (Greek hay).—The leguminous plant *Trigonella foenum-graecum*, and its oily seeds. The seeds are used mainly for poultices, and in veterinary medicine.—(Dorland.)

Hemlock pitch is unofficial, is mildly stimulant to the skin, and is a basis for plasters.—(Potter.) Thus the stuff is little else than the cheapest possible skin-plaster material made up into pills.

The **Dinner pill**s contain two drastic purgatives, podophyllin and aloin. The danger of the former is well known. Of the latter, Potter says (114):—

“It may cause abortion in the female and priapism in the male, and is said to have frequently produced hæmorrhoids, which, if existing, it will aggravate.”

800.

Aloes, colocynth, and rhubarb.—(Hutchison.)

Podophyllin and aloes.—(Hutchison.)

Injury and Death from Pills with Insoluble Coatings.

801. The managing chemist of a large Australian firm, engaged in manufacturing and importing drugs, informs me that gum thus (which is probably *incensum thuris*, a cheap substance) is commonly dissolved in ether or alcohol to coat pills so as to prevent them bursting or cracking. It has often happened that pills have disintegrated, or melted into a mass, in the receptacles, hence precautions to insure their remaining intact.

802.

802. Coated with resin in this manner, they might be soaked for days, weeks, or months in water without dissolving. They are, in fact, varnished, and are insoluble in the juices of the alimentary canal. Messrs. Faulding & Co. inform me that their practice is to use only gum arabic or sugar, with or without silicate of magnesia, which is a neutral substance, and one that does not affect the dissolution of the pills. Gelatine is frequently employed, and if hardened with formalin, would be absolutely insoluble. Chemists tell me that common glue, a coarse gelatine, is often used. This, with preservatives, may be insoluble.

803. Now, as we have seen, enormous quantities of pills are manufactured abroad, chiefly in America, and the report is that they are compressed, made very hard, and so coated as to stand any climate for any length of time. We have seen that deaths have occurred, be the cases weak or strong, and that pills were found in the peritoneal cavity which were enough to cause the perforation. Just when persons are weakly and anæmic is when they buy the much-vaunted quack pills whose composition and preparation are secret, therefore entirely uncontrolled. No one knows, no one cares, what they are made of or how they are coated. The coroner said, "They were more like bullets than pills." The two girls who died from perforation were probably anæmic, and a frequent condition of such cases is ulceration and weakness of the walls. Therefore hard, heavy and insoluble pills collecting in such a weakened part of the intestine are likely to, practically must in many cases, cause perforation and death. It would be a torturing demise, and often prolonged. Many have so died, many more must go through the bitter experience, for there is an important commercial interest involved, and the columns of newspapers must be filled. I asked the Clerk of the Privy Council whether out of the £330,000 a year derived from proprietary drugs anything at all was paid, or in any other way disbursed, by the State (of Great Britain) to make sure that the rest of these pills were seized of which some had caused death and the rest thus proved to be unfit for human consumption. He said it was not the business of his department, nor was any other department, so far as he knew, concerned to see to it. I said that if the answer had been otherwise I should have delivered half a hundredweight to his office, for I knew where to get them in many shops of London.

804. As yet there is no supervision in Australia either, but woe would betide the careless druggist (apothecary) who should sell such pills with such effects to any citizen of the sixty millions in the German Empire. The law has it there that "it is his duty to make sure" of the proper nature of the goods. No *caveat emptor* there; it is invariably *caveat venditor*.

I have made inquiries in various cities as to patients in hospitals evacuating undissolved pills. The result of the quest was not clear, in Australia, for some had observed but others had not directed attention to the subject. In one case a nurse had reported "a large number." For obvious reasons, unless there were special occasion, a watch would hardly be kept. Yet the chief dispenser in London Hospital informed me that it was a subject of care and anxiety with them to make sure of soluble coatings, for in their practice it had been frequently observed that patients evacuated pills that had been swallowed outside the hospital. So far as Australian legislation and administration are concerned, however, that minor branch of the subject is left with the rest to blind chance and the sweet will of foreign and domestic drug-packers.

Methyl Alcohol in Secret Preparations.

805. Attention is hereby drawn to the use of wood-spirit (CH_3OH) obtained by distillation from wood. Its impurities ordinarily give it the disagreeable smell which causes spirits of wine ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$), when mixed to the usual proportions of about one part to nine, to be so offensive as to be undrinkable by most people. Notwithstanding, cases are upon record of drunkenness and death from imbibing the mixture. I have also personally known such. We are not here considering these.

806. It is possible so to eliminate the ethers or esters which give forth the odours, or so to disguise them, that people cannot tell by taste or olfaction methylic from ethylic alcohol. Thus the adulteration of potable spirits is rendered easy, and there

there has been loss of life and health in consequence. This subject also is so familiar to the Legislature that it will not here be pursued. But the use of methyl alcohol in proprietary medicines on account of its great cheapness and facility of production, no fermentive process being required, brings the drug within our purview. It is possible to produce evidence from many authentic sources, especially from American newspapers and serials related to the drug trade, detailing the articles rendered deleterious by the introduction of the poison, but the following may suffice to show the danger. It demands, and doubtless already receives, administrative attention.

Methyl alcohol is an active and dangerous poison, differing from ethyl alcohol in that it is only partly oxidised in the system, and forms within the organism the highly toxic formic acid. In many cases it has caused permanent blindness even when taken in small quantities, and has frequently caused death.

It is extensively used as a substitute for ethyl alcohol in the manufacture of extracts, spirits, bitters, and medicines intended for human consumption, such as Jamaica ginger, essence of peppermint, and lemon extract.—"Materia Medica," Potter, X, p. 105.

Methylated Spirits.—"The Worker" of October 6, has an editorial on "Poisoning the People," in which it mentions that Elliott Bros. Ltd. had recently been fined £5 and costs for selling culinary essences manufactured with methylated spirits, and that Charles Costin, chemist, of The Valley, was fined £5 and costs for a similar offence. "The Worker" states that none of the daily papers published any account of the cases. *Chemist & Druggist, Nov-06.*

807. In the Freihafen at Hamburg, where there is no control at all, in town or country of the United States, Canada or Great Britain, or in Australia itself, medicines, bitters, tonics, drink-cures, pick-me-ups, sarsaparillas, safe-cures, catarrh remedies, gout-mixtures, pain-killers, resolvents, ready-reliefs, beef-tonics, gold-cures, "non-alcoholic" drinks, temperance drinks, cure-alls, medicated wines and medicated spirits can be and are prepared. The use of these compounds is then energetically recommended by advertisement, more or less distinct from what is called reading matter, in nearly all newspapers and serials which are taken into the homes of the people. Also by pamphlets distributed broadcast in the country.

808. Some of the alcoholic liquors intended more particularly for the use of women and girls, and especially urged upon their notice, are sold at retail prices similar to those of sound whiskey, with reduction for six bottles at a time. Apparently women buy several bottles at once of Vitadatio, Ayers' Sarsaparilla, or Warner's Cure who would not buy a like quantity of sound brandy, whiskey, or gin. These alcohols are highly flavoured with non-official, or with official, herbs which effectually hide any taste or smell of methyl-alcohol, or other poisonous constituents, but possess no therapeutic property.

809. A worthy lady, prominent in Sunday-schools and other good works, said to me, "I have personally and positively known women to be benefited and revived from taking some of these alcoholic drugs that you condemn." "But the only active principle in them is more or less impure alcohol, and the only good effect is stimulation." "Most assuredly, but you know that these liquors are expressly for teetotallers, and to them are the only accessible." It would be infinitely better and safer for them and their children to use sound, unsophisticated alcohol in its usual forms. These are subject to constant inspection.

An Apology for Quackery.

810. An eminent and patriotic statesman, whose weight and influence are vast in the Councils of our Empire, asked me, "Do you not think that Anglo-Saxon countries prefer to leave this question rather to public opinion than to legislative regulation?" There are many and better answers than that I gave, which was, "You will not get public opinion of much value from speechless children or innocent and ignorant women." In further conversation he said, "Don't you think it would be a pity, even though these quack medicines may not be of actual remedial effect, to take away from the people who use them the sense of supposed benefit that they derive from them? In my own case I was out of sorts and overworked when I took a rest in a remote country village, where my landlady advised me to try a certain

certain pill" (naming a notorious humbug). "Do you know—it may have been fancy—I thought these pills did me good, and I might as well have the comfort of thinking so." The nostrum mentioned is not cathartic, and it is remotely possible that they did to some extent benefit the great man. But it is more probable that the delightful influences of Nature, the return to the normal life, the unseen and unknown operations of sunshine and pure air, the benefit to his eyes of varied distances, did in reality "rase out the written troubles of his brain and find some sweet oblivious antidote" rather than did the imagined "comfort."

Those questions were not casuistry in the mouth of the right honorable gentleman. He has been moving since then in the direction of checking the mighty evil that is under discussion. But sophisms of the kind will be everywhere advanced in behoof of those interested in the perpetuation of profitable deception.

Negative Quackery.

Prayer of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy for the cure of cancer of the stomach:—

811. "Lord, help us to believe that all Evil is Utterly Unreal, that it is silly to be sick, absurd to be ailing, wicked to be wailing, Atheism and denial of God to say 'I am sick.' Help us stoutly to affirm with our hand in your hand, with our eyes fixed upon Thee, that we have no Dyspepsia, that we never had Dyspepsia, that we will never have Dyspepsia, that there is no such thing, that there never was any such thing, there never will be any such thing. Amen!"

Animal Extracts—The Drugs of the Future.

812. Not only has the pharmacopœia of each civilised country been greatly augmented, but there have been radical changes in the nature and form of medicaments. Further mutations are proceeding, which must cause the greatest anxiety to those who conscientiously practice the healing art. Not merely that the time-honoured extracts from plants have been replaced in great measure by concentrations of their active principles, nor that complex derivatives from organic substances, and called synthetics, are daily created,—a further field of discovery has been recently opened up. Our knowledge of the agents of Nature is becoming diffuse beyond the dreams of a former generation; but our actual perception of the physiological activities themselves by no means keeps level. By accidental interferences with the agents of growth, we have discovered the existence of these agents. How they act is as obscure as before. But, again, the active principles of some of these structures, of the suprarenal and thyroid glands and many others, have been extracted, and, in the way of commerce, are pressed by advertisements upon the attention of physicians the world over. Experimentation is in full swing.

813. The idea sought to be conveyed by the foregoing paragraph may, perhaps, be better expressed by a single illustration: Of all our senses, that which may be called the primordial is the marvellous and, so far, inscrutable contrivance of equilibration. I have studied every piece of literature upon the subject in the library of the Royal College of Surgeons in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in three languages, relating to its physiology. I have also repeatedly consulted the kindly and learned director of the great museum, Professor **Charles Stewart**, who said, "We have fine works upon the anatomy of the apparatus, but know extremely little about the physiology of equilibrium." He has, himself, prepared very many delicate specimens, exhibiting the obtainable forms of the apparatus in vertebrates. The mechanism is there to look at, its operation negatively known by way of mutilations and interference, but the methods of its activities are wholly hidden. There are the three semicircular canals, disposed in the same relation to one another as the three adjacent sides of a cube, thus manifesting the three dimensions. But how the continuous, multitudinous and instantaneous messages are conveyed to all the parts and fibres of the body, and how the replies are received and checked, no one knows in the least. Yet without that primordial sense life cannot be preserved. We are in absolute darkness as to the operation of the sense which is, of all others, the most active and wholly indispensable. Without it, neither the vertical nor any other posture can be for an instant maintained.

814. The surgeon, the medical practitioner, has ever before him the consciousness of the manifold mysteries of the human organism, to one of which I have thus slightly drawn attention. Their education teaches them the limitations of their
ignorance

ignorance. Yet it is impossible but that they must stand in awe of those mysteries by virtue of their acquired knowledge. They fear to tread where rushes in the self-sufficient and rapacious quack. Science has not lessened, it has only unfolded, mystery, and enlarged the wonder. Are we, then, to protect the infinitely complex human organism, or to abandon it to the mercy of worse than sciolists who, in pretending to cure, really injure and destroy?

Hitherto the dangers have been great, and the loss appalling, as we have surely demonstrated. Indeed, that is nowhere denied by toxicologists, necroscopists, coroners, physicians, surgeons, pharmacists; least of all denied by makers and sellers of quack nostrums themselves. These last denounce with freedom of epithet the doings of their fellows. And they need to be ill birds that thus foul their own nest.

815. But the spread of the practice of hypodermic injection of alkaloids, accompanied by the introduction of new and destructive vices, the direct throwing into the blood of the tremendously active glandular extracts, of one of which—adrenalin—the two hundred thousandth part of a gramme (1–13,000 of a grain) produced distinct effect upon an adult man, the intravenous injection of bacterial preparations whose properties are by no means properly understood—all this, with more to come, demands that our lives be protected by legislation and administration after the manner of other civilised peoples.

816. The subject of cure and alleviation by the use of animal extracts is of such deep interest, and the information apparently so little accessible to most persons, that I supply a somewhat lengthy elucidation in the Appendix. It is taken from the excellent work of **Samuel O. L. Potter, M.D., M.R.C.P. Lond.**, formerly Professor of Medicine in the Cooper Medical College of San Francisco. (Philadelphia, Blakiston, 1906, 10th edition, Mat. Med.)

A Danger in Organotherapy.

817. In the editorial of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* of 10th November, 1906, page 1568, attention is drawn to "A Danger in Organotherapy." The latter word means the use of glandular extracts as medicines. The particular danger is that of arterial degeneration, as observed by many practitioners in various countries.

This is a typical example of the dangers that are involved in the application of the very limited knowledge we possess at the present time as to the ultimate action of most of the organo-therapeutic remedies. We know that they are often extremely active substances, sometimes very helpful in their immediate effects. Beyond this, however, our knowledge does not go. It could easily happen that pathological processes—the real source of which would remain latent until the coincidence of a number of cases occurring under similar conditions would arouse suspicion—might unwittingly be initiated by their use. It would be sad, indeed, if our modern scientific medicine should have any such rude awakening from its dream of therapeutic progress as this would occasion. It, at least, behoves us to be reasonably careful in the application of such remedies and especially not to hand over the employment of them too freely to the public under such circumstances that they will be used over prolonged periods without proper safeguards and the careful observation of a trained medical mind.

*97267—2 G

818.

BULLETIN OF PHARMACY

11



HAY FEVER

SOLUTION ADRENALIN CHLORIDE
1:10,000

ADRENALIN INHALANT

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

LONDON, ENG. Offices: 111, Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.

WALSLEY, U.S.A.

CHICAGO, ILL. U.S.A.

To

To Show How Little we Know.

819. Equilibration: Ueber die Erhaltung des Gleichgewichts: Albrecht Bethe, München, Biologisches Centralblatt, Dr. J. Rosenthal, Professor der Physiologie in Erlangen. I translate the following from this monograph:—

By the numerous experiments made during the second half of the nineteenth century upon the semicircular canals of vertebrates, and upon the otolithic apparatus of vertebrates and of many invertebrates, it has become in the highest degree probable that these apparatus are specific organs of equilibrium.

But there is amongst invertebrates a very large number of creatures in whom such apparatus is not known to us and, moreover, is not likely to be found. Many of them, particularly amongst insects and crustaceans, are powerful in swimming and flying. How then do these animals obtain equilibrium?

Then follow hypotheses, but the marvel remains inscrutable.

The Cocaine and Morphine Habits.

820. "There," said **Mr. William Short**, President of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, "is the worst curse of our civilisation," at the same time handing me a neat pocket étui of tablets by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome, & Co., containing also apparatus for hypodermic injections. It must be stated that such preparations have also an entirely proper use, and possibly no blame attaches to the producer. We are here concerned with the lack of control of their distribution, which is inseparable from this inquiry. "All of our dispensing chemists know well the truly pitiable and most shocking consequences of the habit of taking hypodermic injections of cocaine or morphine. It is all but a hopeless and irredeemable slavery every time. With women it is, if possible, worse than with men. Both become utter wrecks. No matter at what cost the free sale should be entirely stopped. Some of the wrecked lives would be quickly ended, but they would die miserably any way. The vice is spreading, and there is nothing whatever done by the law to check it. Nurses in particular teach the uses of these drugs, and the mischief once begun is all but impossible to stop otherwise than by the untimely death of the victim.

"The sale of cocaine and morphine for hypodermic injection is large and steadily increasing. In my opinion this method of drug administration—this drug habit—has almost entirely taken the place of administration by the mouth. It is the cause of increase in insanity. The result is utter debasement, morally and otherwise. I have seen harrowing cases. In short, they speedily become absolute slaves to the drug. Pharmacists will all tell their own experience. The only remedy is that these drugs shall be restricted in sale by compelling the purchaser to produce a physician's prescription afresh each and every time.

"Outsiders do not credit the awful misery that this pernicious vice is causing every day. I verily believe that not only would the habitués sell their goods but their very children, if necessary, to obtain it. I have known the case of a man, a sea-captain, whose legs were injured in an accident, who began the use in a hospital, and who became such a slave that he actually sold all his possessions to obtain the drug. (A friend bought them so as to hand them back afterwards.) I have known another case where a woman offered to sell her daughter's honour to a man for the money wherewith to buy some morphine. In the former case it was by injection. In the latter case the drug was taken in powder form.

"The usual case is that there has been an accident or intense pain, and a physician or nurse uses a little to ease the patient. If the doctor or nurse will warn them of the evil effects, and the obtaining of the poison is made difficult or almost prohibitive in the early stages, the sufferer could be easily weaned from it then.

"Nurses are the biggest buyers of these drugs. They prescribe them to and use them upon patients on a very wide scale.

"The common practice is that having once obtained a doctor's prescription for these or other drugs, persons hand them to friends who take them to pharmacists, and the paper is thus sometimes covered with druggists' names. The friends get copies, and thus a prescription of a dangerous compound becomes a kind of chain-letter.

"The remedy is entire prohibition, without a medical prescription renewed each and every time."

821.

Mr. Frank Buckhurst, of Melbourne, had a Curiosity handed to him. A prescription written very many years before had been copied, the copy itself was getting so dilapidated that the owner felt it would not be safe to handle it much more. In his own words, he knew more about photography than about prescriptions, and did not know how to make a correct copy, so he nailed the prescription against a tongue-and-groove partition and photographed it, and the photograph is now used regularly in lieu of the original prescription. *Chem. & Druggist, Dec. 26*

The Morphine Habit.

822. Chronic poisoning by morphine is a subject so familiar to all that it seems needless to elaborate it here. It can be amplified to any extent. The moral and physical destruction brought about by the use of the drug as an intoxicant must have been within the observation of everyone.

"Death from hypodermic injection of morphine salts is now a common occurrence, and one-fourth, or even one-sixth, of a grain may be fatal to an adult, according to the author's experience."—F. J. SMITH (Taylor, II, 781).

823. T. LAUDER BRUNTON, M.D., D. Sc., (Edin.), LL.D. (Hon.) (Aberd.), F.R.S., F.R.C.P., Associate Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Honorary Member of the Pharmaceutical Society; Physician and Lecturer on Pharmacology and Therapeutics to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. "Lectures on the Action of Medicines," page 640, *et seq.*

Morphine Habit.—It would appear as if the more morphine you give, the more you require to give, because in a person who is taking large quantities of morphine so much of the products of its decomposition has to be antagonised before any result ensues from the morphine itself. Sometimes the quantity taken is enormous. The largest quantity that I have ever met with was in the case of a member of Parliament, who took 24 to 32 grains of morphine subcutaneously every day; 24 grains was the minimum, 32 grains the maximum. He used to take the syringe with him to the House of Commons, and while sitting with his arms quietly crossed, he stuck the needle into his biceps and injected morphine, or he had his hand lying apparently quiet on his thigh and made the injection. He used to carry a syringe ready charged in his waistcoat pocket. This man was not to blame at all for acquiring the habit, because it was the very fineness of his character which led to his acquiring the habit. His daughter had been very ill, he was watching during a great part of the night, and even when he was not by her bedside he could not sleep. He was also in a very large practice as a lawyer, and it was most important that the clients who had engaged his services should have the best he could give them. He saw that if he remained awake all night he could not argue his cases as he ought to during the day, and so he found it necessary to use something to make him sleep, and he took morphine as a matter of duty. But after he began to take it, he could not get on without it, and so the practice grew and grew. He made a very brave attempt to give it up, and the suffering he went through was simply awful. He was told that he would have to go through hell before he rid himself of the habit, and the poor man said one day, "Yes, doctor, but there are grades in hell, and I have got down to a very low one."

The Cocaine Habit.

("Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics," SAMUEL O. L. POTTER, X Edition, 1906.)

824. Cocainism, the cocaine habit, is now presenting itself to observation, numerous instances of persons addicted to its excessive use being met with. Loss of digestive power, absolute insomnia, enfeeblement of the intellect, great emaciation, ascites, general marasmus, nausea, decay of the teeth, an excessively fetid breath, amblyopia, visual hallucinations and complete anorexia, form a consensus of symptoms which rival the worst effects of the opium habit. Peculiar hallucinations are characteristic of the action of cocaine. One patient was always scraping his tongue to extract from it little black worms, another made his skin raw in the endeavour to draw out cholera microbes; a third was constantly looking for crystals in his skin. Two of these subjects suffered from epileptic attacks, and the third from cramps (Magnan and Saury). Some observers report the most extraordinary mental changes resulting from cocainism, exceeding those produced from any other drug. Intense selfishness, utter disregard for all social and domestic duties, the most debasing habits, complete destruction of all noble qualities, and a general condition of depravity are some of the results which are charged to this drug. The author's experience with a large number of such cases convinces him that a cocaine habitué who has used the drug daily for a month is practically an insane individual while under the influence of the drug; but that the mind soon resumes its normal condition after withdrawal thereof, which can be done, in nearly all cases, at once, without involving any great suffering.

825. Many of the proprietary catarrh-snuffs contain cocaine, and their use may cause the cocaine habit, which, however, in most cases is acquired by morphine habitués who go to cocaine in the expectation of finding help in their struggle against the tyranny of the former drug. In this hope however they are always disappointed when the drugs are in their own hands. The victim soon finds that one of these agents antagonises the other to a great extent, while, at the same time, it sets up peculiar troubles of its own, and there is a constant need of more morphine to counteract the cocaine symptoms, and of more cocaine to antagonise the symptoms due to the increased amount of morphine. The result is that one who is using only a moderate daily amount of morphine, if cocaine be added, will soon be using a very great amount of morphine, as well as cocaine, and "the last state of that man is worse than the first."

As the stimulant effect of a single hypodermic injection passes off very quickly, within about fifteen or twenty minutes, the cocaine habitué is under the necessity of constantly injecting the drug, so that, as one expressed it, "I had no time to go home, no time to do anything except to prepare and take one 'shot' after another." The effect of such repeated puncturing of the skin is very disastrous to that tissue, causing great induration and numerous sloughing sores.

TABLOID MEDICINES.

THEIR FATAL DANGER.

CORONER AND THE SALE OF POISONS

A remarkable case of a child's death through eating strychnine tablets was investigated by Mr. John Troutbeck, coroner, at Wandsworth, yesterday. The name of the child was Eileen Ada Hill, aged eighteen months, and the father a mantle manufacturer's manager, living in Haythorpe-street, Wandsworth, said that the tablets eaten by the child were called "Easton's Syrup" tablets, prepared by Burroughs, Wellcome and Company, Limited. They had been in the house for some time, having been prescribed for his wife as a tonic when recovering from fever. They were kept in a cupboard in the bedroom. A servant said that when she went to put the child to bed, she noticed that it was sucking a tablet. She did not know it was poison, but knew it was medicine and that the child ought not to have it, and took it from her. Witness put the child to bed, and was about to leave the room when she noticed the child give a convulsive start and stretch out its hand to her. She called for her mistress, and a doctor was summoned, but the child died in an hour.

Dr. J. F. G. Bent, of Southfields, said he found the child in violent convulsions, and obviously suffering from strychnine poisoning. He administered antidotes, but the child died suddenly from a spasm of the heart. The tablets were powerful tonics.

The Coroner: How many would be sufficient to kill a child?—I think half a tablet, or at any rate one would be sufficient to cause the death of a child. The post-mortem examination showed that the child had taken more than one.

Frank Currie, deputy manager of the sales department of Burroughs, Wellcome and Company, gave evidence that the "Easton Syrup" tablets produced contained 1/32nd of a grain of strychnine apiece.

The Coroner: Strychnine being a dangerous poison why is it these tablets are not put up in regular poison bottles?

Witness: The tablets are for use internally, and if they were sold in ordinary poison bottles it would frighten patients.

The Coroner: Don't you think it would be better to frighten a patient than that children should be poisoned?—As they are intended for internal use we do not think they ought to be put up in poison bottles.

The Coroner: One is a full dose for an adult?—Yes, at least it is a dose.

The Coroner: There is very little warning as to the real danger of these tablets given on the label?—The word "Poison" is stamped across the face of it in red ink, and the instructions are that they are to be taken as prescribed by the physician.

The foreman of the jury suggested that it would be advisable that the word "Poison" which he said was hardly perceptible on the label, should be printed more prominently.—The witness remarked that these tablets were not intended for sale to the public except under prescription by medical men.

A Jurymen: But cannot we all go into a chemist's and get a bottle?—Yes, but then the chemist sells them in accordance with the regulations of the Pharmacy Act.

The Coroner, in summing up, said that on the bottles containing tablet medicine, for which there was an enormous sale, one frequently saw the direction, "One to be taken as ordered by the physician," but that was no real protection. Those who bought substances of this kind never thought of consulting a physician. It was no doubt a very dangerous habit of the public, but it was a well-known practice, and the jury would be doing quite right in calling attention to the fact that the directions given did not disclose in any way the great danger of the contents of this bottle. He did not think anyone who got a bottle of these "Easton Syrup" tablets would realise that there was enough strychnine in it to kill four grown-up people, and that one tablet was sufficient to kill a child.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." A juror suggested that people ought to take these tablets only under the physician's orders.

The Coroner said the State derived a big revenue from the sale of patent medicines—although these tablets were not such—and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be alarmed at the notion that people should give up taking them and always consult doctors.

The Drug Habit.

827. *Strophanthus*.—This drug is the kombé arrow-poison of Africa. "It is primarily a muscle-poison of great energy. It increases the contractile power of muscular tissue, and a poisonous dose fixes the muscles in permanent tetanic rigidity, the fibres being unable to resume their normal condition of partial flexibility."



828. A lady came into a suburban pharmacist's store in Australia and asked for Burroughs and Wellcome's strophanthus tablets. The pharmacist asked her for the prescription. Surprised, the lady said "I have not one and I have never been asked before. I get them at * * *," naming a large company drug store. "Who supplied you, madam?" "One of the lads behind the counter. I get 100 tablets for 1s. 6d." (The wholesale price in Australia is 13s. 3d. per dozen bottles.) Each tablet contains the equivalent of 5 minims of the 10 per cent. tincture, and the dose is 5 to 10 minims. "What doctor ordered them, madam?" asked the pharmacist. "No doctor ordered them, I was recommended by a lady friend to use the tablets." This habit will be much less common than that of morphine, cocaine, chloral, phenacetin, acetanilide, chlorodyne, sulphonal, and many others, but the case shows the tendency to self-dosing which all pharmacists tell of. Here was a woman interfering with the blood-pressure by the advice of another woman, and it would be most interesting to watch the result of the case. Of course it must be early catastrophe, but nothing will be heard of it. There will be simply and inevitably "heart

* Notwithstanding its undoubted value, it has not become popular with the medical profession, by reason of the uncertainty of the pharmaceutical preparations on the market. ("Dr. Potter's Mat. Med., X edit., p. 470.")

"heart failure" and the usual untimely grave. The heart will stop in systole, and there is "no stimulus which will re-excite it." Pharmacists assure me that these tabloid preparations vary in strength widely. Possibly the mixing is not supervised with that minacious and unflagging care upon the part of employees, at all times, which is imperatively demanded. Possibly chemical changes take place from age, exposure to light or varying temperatures. The cheapness is surprising: 100 tabloids, 500 minims, for 1s. 6d., of a drug prepared from a climbing plant growing in remote African forests. Is there care? Is there not? No one in authority knows, for there is no check, test, inspection, or interference in these things by any public officer in any way whatever either in London or here. If not strophanthus, then other drugs, are packed by light-hearted girls and they are sold by boys. Our conditions would be absolutely incredible on the Continent of Europe. According to the "Vorschriften betreffend die Abgabe stark wirkende Arzneimittel" of 1896 (Regulations relating to the issue of Potent Drugs) even a medical man could only order at one time in any part of the German Empire half a cubic-centimetre of strophanthus tincture, which quantity equals 8 minims. But in our stage of civilisation anyone can buy 500 minims for about eighteen pence, say a fluid ounce, as often as he or she may choose. To verify so strange a state of "the law" I bought a bottle (price 1s. 9d.) at the same shop in the same way, obtained for me by a young lady, and here is the photograph. That company has a great many shops where are sold, without restraint of any kind, by men and lads, Burroughs and Wellcome's and other concentrated poisons, without official test, inspection, or interference of any sort. They are mostly vest-pocket bottles, are in all pharmacists' and many general storekeepers' shops. When the label is marked "poison" the letters are very small, printed in red over the black lettering of the label, and so inconspicuous that in several instances people could not, at first sight, point it out when asked. The London Coroner strongly protested at this when the child was killed, but the head salesman considered that his firm did not wish to "frighten patients." As a matter of course, the commercial principle prevailed, and the bottles are marked as before so as to frighten nobody.

Strophanthus was added to the Scheduled Poisons of Great Britain in 1905. In Australia we are, in that respect, even more happy-go-lucky. In many a country store the owner's daughter serves arsenic, in quantities, out of a drum or keg with the first scoop that comes handy.

Authoritative Statements upon the Drug Habit.

829. The following questions were addressed by me to Dr. George E. Rennie, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., M.R.C.P. Lond., formerly Pathologist to Sydney and Prince Alfred Hospitals, a consulting physician in Sydney, who is also editor of the *Australasian Medical Gazette*. His answers, dated 21st January, 1907, are attached:—

1. Has it been within your observation or general knowledge that the taking of concentrated medicaments in the form of tablets, such as those supplied by Burroughs, Wellcome, & Co., leads to what is called "the drug habit"? Yes.
2. Are you informed that many persons, without medical prescriptions, accustom themselves to taking sulphonal, acetanilide, cocaine, morphine, and other drugs which, taken by the mouth, affect the brain, heart, and blood, more particularly? Yes.
3. Is there consequent injury to health, morals, and racial reproduction? Yes.
4. Are women and girls addicted to the vice mentioned? Not specially, that I know of.
5. Have you been informed of depravation and untimely deaths because of the habit? Yes.
6. Have you been informed, in consultation or otherwise, of increasing frequency of cases of drug-habit by the practice of subcutaneous or intravenous injection? I am not aware of any recent increase in the habit.
7. Do you consider that the sale of hypodermic apparatus and drugs should be permitted without the prescription of authorised practitioners in medicine or surgery? Certainly not.
8. Have you been informed of cases of moral and physical injury, and is there a tendency for the habit to spread, by the example and teaching of nurses in particular? I believe so.
9. Do you approve or condemn the indiscriminate issue and sale of poisonous or potent drugs in tablet form, as at present? Most certainly I condemn it.
10. Is there a progressive change in the sale of drugs by way of a tendency to concentration of the trade into the hands of large over-sea suppliers? Yes.
11. What control is there by the State, so far as you are informed, over the quality, strength, suitability or regularity of the drugs which are not of secret composition? None.
12. Is there an increasing tendency to self-drugging by the people generally by the use of secret remedies? Yes.

830. The same set of questions, addressed to Dr. B. - Burnett Ham, Commissioner of Public Health for the State of Queensland, were submitted by him also to the medical members of the Board of Health, viz., Dr. John Thomson, Dr. Hardie, and Dr. Love, who is also Government Pathologist. The report, as below, of the four gentlemen, is unanimous.

1. Has it been within your observation or general knowledge that the taking of concentrated medicaments in the form of tablets, such as those supplied by Burroughs, Wellcome, & Co., leads to what is called "the drug habit"? Yes.

2. Are you informed that many persons, without medical prescriptions, accustom themselves to taking sulphonal, acetanilide, cocaine, morphine, and other drugs which, taken by the mouth, affect the brain, heart and blood, more particularly? Yes.

3. Is there consequent injury to health, moral, and racial reproduction? Yes.

4. Are women and girls addicted to the vice mentioned? Yes, more so than men.

5. Have you been informed of depravation and untimely deaths because of the habit? Yes, in some half-dozen cases.

6. Have you been informed, in consultation or otherwise, of increasing frequency of cases of drug-habit by the practice of subcutaneous or intravenous injections? Not increasing to our knowledge.

7. Do you consider that the sale of hypodermic apparatus and drugs should be permitted without the prescription of authorised practitioners in medicine or surgery? No.

8. Have you been informed of cases of moral and physical injury, and is there a tendency for the habit to spread, by the example and teaching of nurses in particular? No.

9. Do you approve or condemn the indiscriminate issue and sale of poisonous or potent drugs in tablet form, as at present? We condemn the indiscriminate sale.

10. Is there a progressive change in the sale of drugs by way of a tendency to concentration of the trade into the hands of large over-sea suppliers? Undoubtedly.

11. What control is there by the State, so far as you are informed, over the quality, strength, suitability or regularity of the drugs which are not of secret composition? Section 102 of Health Act states that where no standard shall have been settled and appointed, the pharmacopoeia, as defined by "The British Pharmacopoeia Adopting Act, 1898," shall be taken as a standard.

12. Is there an increasing tendency to self-drugging by the people generally by the use of secret remedies? Yes.

The Drugs of the Future and their Dangers.

Potter, "Materia Medica," page 127, *et seq.*

ANIMAL EXTRACTS.

831. The organs, tissues, and secretions of animals were extensively employed as medicinal agents in ancient times, and many of them were official in the pharmacopœias of the last century. At present the only ones recognised in the United States Pharmacopœia are the digestive ferments (pepsin and pancreatin), ox-gall (*fel bovis*), the secretion of the preputial follicles of the musk-ox (*moschus*), and the suprarenal and thyroid glands of the sheep. The first definite attempt in recent regular practice to apply animal tissues to the cure of disease was made in 1852 by Doctor Jackson, of Philadelphia, who used as a tonic the blood of bullocks carefully dried in vacuo, giving 5 to 10 grains thereof at a dose. Since then the drinking of fresh bullock's blood has become a common practice in certain diseases. Raw meat was administered as a remedy for diabetes at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in London, in 1874. The powdered Russian cockroach (*Blatta orientalis*) is still used as a diuretic in dropsies, and preparations of the bodies of various spiders and toads, also bee and serpent venoms, are recognised remedies in homeopathic practice.

832. The use of glandular extracts as remedies in disease is very old. It was revived in 1889 by Brown-Séquard's advocacy of orchitic (testicular) extract for impotence and several nervous affections, and was profoundly stimulated by the results of Dr. Murray's suggestion in 1891 of thyroid extract for the cure of myxedema. According to the theory promulgated by Brown-Séquard, all glands, in addition to their ordinary secretions, elaborate certain materials of unknown chemical composition, which pass into the blood and perform therein definite functions of some kind. We now know that such is the case with the thyroid gland; we suspect that it is equally true to the thymus, the spleen, and the adrenals; and we have reason to believe it highly probable that the other glands of the body exert influences heretofore unsuspected over distant parts of the organism.

833. The effect of the entire removal of the thyroid, the pancreas, or the adrenal glands, is to produce the symptoms of characteristic and fatal disorders; but if a portion of either gland be left behind these toxic symptoms do not develop, and the same is true of the thyroid and pancreas if, after their entire ablation, a portion be engrafted upon the peritoneum. It is evident, therefore, that the disorders so produced are of autotoxic origin, the result of chemical poisons in the blood which were previously neutralised, destroyed, or eliminated by the removed gland or some of its secretions. It has also been shown that subcutaneous injection of an aqueous extract of the dead gland will dispel the toxic phenomena which follow the removal of that gland, proving that the active principle thereof is a chemical substance existing in the gland itself, and that the previous immunity was not due to any action of its living cells other than that required to produce the active agent. The discovery that ablation of the testicles causes retrogression of the hypertrophied prostate, and that removal of the ovaries will cure osteomalacia, as also the long-known facts that castrated individuals usually grow very obese and develop massive skeletons, while giants are endowed with atrophied testicles, clearly point to the same conclusion.

834. The animal extracts form a group of active medicinal agents which are worthy of careful investigation, both physiologically and clinically. The study already given to them has yielded much new knowledge, and has shown indubitably that their employment as therapeutic agents rests on a scientific basis; but most of them are as yet on trial, and the limits of their utility in medicine are by no means defined.

They

They contain leucomaines, extractives, and other chemical substances, all of which possess physiological powers, many proving distinctly poisonous when their excretion is prevented. Excepting thyroid extract, and perhaps some others, the animal extracts are active medicinally only when injected subcutaneously or by the rectum, as most of them are destroyed or altered in the stomach, or prevented by the liver from entering the general circulation. Physiological chemists are endeavouring to separate their active principles, a line of research which promises more accurate and positive results. It is already demonstrated that some of their principles are the most powerful of alteratives, and that others possess the most energetic action upon the muscular fibres in the walls of the arterioles.

The initial doses of many animal extracts should be very small, in order to avoid the possible systematic disturbance which has been frequently noticed by clinical observers as following on their administration.

Sodium phosphate in solution, administered hypodermically, is considered by Luton and Crocq, of Rheims, to be equally effective in reconstructive power with the animal extracts.

835. Thyroid gland and its preparations are the most efficient as medicinal agents of the entire class, especially in the treatment of myxedema, which a few years ago was classed among the incurable diseases, but is now considered curable by thyroid feeding, or by the use of an extract of the thyroid gland of the sheep. Myxedema is a combination of symptoms due to thyroid absence or inadequacy, and occurs as a result of the removal of the gland or of disease impairing its functional activity. It is characterised by imperfect oxygenation of the blood, lowered body-temperature, impairment of intellect, memory and speech, also increase and subsequent mucoid degeneration of fibrous tissue, with thickening of the skin, drying of the surface, and shedding of the epithelial structures. When caused by ablation of the thyroid the disease is fatal to cats and dogs in a very few days, but their life has been saved by engrafting a portion of the removed gland in other situations, and also by intravenous injections of thyroid extract. This treatment of the idiopathic form of myxedema was suggested and commenced by Professor George R. Murray, of the University of Durham, in 1891, and has since proved remarkably successful. At first the remedy was administered hypodermically, but it was soon found that the raw gland fed to the patient was equally efficient, or that a dry extract may be used. The latter represents the entire thyroid, divested only of its water, is easily administered, and proves very efficient, improvement being usually noticed within a few days and going on steadily to an apparent perfect recovery if the remedy is continued. The thickening of the skin disappears, the normal body heat returns, and speech, memory and intelligence are restored. In mild cases recovery is effected in a few weeks, but in severe ones several months of treatment are necessary; and in most cases the symptoms of the disease return when the thyroid treatment is stopped, disappearing again when it is resumed. It is probable that the subjects of this disease will require to take a certain quantity of the remedy regularly and continuously for many years, perhaps for life.

A large dose of thyroid extract gives rise to marked constitutional symptoms, and several cases are recorded in which it has caused death. Nausea, vomiting, neuralgic pains in the back and limbs, cardiac irritability and weakness even to syncope, slight pyrexia, dyspnea, progressive emaciation, headache, diarrhoea, nervousness, tremor, pruritus, and insomnia are the principal manifestations of thyroidism produced by its excessive use. It powerfully stimulates metabolism and elimination, increases largely the secretion of urine and the excretion of urea and other urinary constituents, and acts as a specific vasodilator, thus inducing perspiration and lowered blood-pressure. In one case all the symptoms of diabetes developed under its continuous administration for psoriasis (James). In another instance a typical attack of gout came on, but subsided when the extract was stopped, and reappeared when it was again administered (Harris).

Thyroid extract has produced great amelioration in cretinism (congenital myxedema), which is a thyroid disease, and the improvement has been steady and progressive in many cases while the remedy was used, but ceased as soon as it was discontinued. In psoriasis, eczema, ichthyosis, pityriasis rubra, lupus, universal alopecia, and some other skin affections, it has been employed as a stimulant of the cutaneous functional activity with most satisfactory results, several cases of psoriasis treated with this remedy alone recovering completely in the course of a few weeks (Dramwell). In the insanity of the adolescent, climacteric and puerperal periods, the thyroid treatment has seemed to be especially beneficial (Bruce); but in several cases of insanity where there was parenchymatous (not cystic) enlargement of the thyroid, the extract was used without result upon the mental affection, though it diminished the size of the goitre, and caused a marked loss of weight (Reinhold). It is beneficial in simple goitre, but is contraindicated in the exophthalmic form. In many cases its continued administration has produced emaciation, which fact suggested its employment for the reduction of obesity, and it has been successfully used for this purpose in many cases (Guttmann). A loss of weight at from 2 to 11 lb. per week is produced in some cases; but after a time its limit is reached, beyond which further loss does not occur. Thyroid extract has given satisfaction in several other affections, including lupus, eczema, obstinate ulcers of the leg, progressive myopathy, endometritis, menorrhagia, uterine fibroma, and carcinoma, and some forms of syphilis. It has been successfully used to promote consolidation in obstinate fractures, having well-recognised effects in disordered nutrition of osseous tissue (Gauthier). It has seemed to act as an efficient galactagogue in some cases, increasing both the flow and the quality of the milk (Stawell). It is contraindicated in *diabetes mellitus*, also in cases presenting much emaciation.

Iodothyron is a proteid substance existing in the gland, and is probably the chief active principle, though not the only one. It contains iodine in varying amount, and a large proportion of nitrogen, also sulphur and phosphorus. So far as studied it appears to represent the physiological and therapeutic powers of the gland. It is administered in tablet form and in doses of gr. j-v thrice daily. Thyreo-antitoxin, isolated by Fränkel, contains no iodine and seems to be inactive.

Preparations.

Glandulæ Thyroidæ Siccæ, Desiccated Thyroid Glands.—The thyroid glands of the sheep, freed from fat, cleaned, dried, and powdered. Dose, gr. iij-x. (av. gr. iv.).

Thyroid Extract (Unofficial).—One grain equals ten grains of the crude gland, or one-sixth of a desiccated thyroid. Dose, gr. ss, thrice daily, gradually increased to gr. v.

Thyroid Tablets (Unofficial).—Each tablet contains two grains of desiccated thyroid, equal to ten grains of the fresh gland. Dose, j to ij, thrice daily.

836. Adrenal Extract.—Ablation of the suprarenal glands in guinea-pigs and frogs is followed by serious nervous disturbances, shown by lowering of the body temperature and progressive paralysis, and culminating in convulsions and death by failure of re-piration. Brown-Séquard made these observations in 1856, and later showed that the subcutaneous injection of extracts of the healthy glands in such cases restored the animals to almost a normal state for a time. In 1895 Schäfer and Oliver demonstrated that the secretion of these glands strongly stimulates the muscular system by direct action, especially affecting the vasomotor apparatus and the cardiac muscle causing contraction of the arterioles and an extraordinary rise of blood-pressure, followed by slowing and strengthening of the heart's action through the vagus and the cardiac motor ganglia. These effects are of short duration and are produced by a very small quantity, the one-tenth of a grain of the dried gland causing a maximal result on the heart and the arteries in a dog of 20 lb. weight. The rise of blood-pressure is greater than that produced by any other known substance. Locally, the extract is a powerful constrictor of the blood-vessels. The active principle is rapidly eliminated by the kidneys, and is largely oxidised in the liver.

Epinephrin, a principle isolated by Abel, is found only in the medulla of the gland, and in very small quantity, but it is very active, the one three-thousandth of a grain per kilo of body-weight producing a distinct effect on the blood-pressure. Takamine has isolated another principle, named Adrenalin, which is said to manifest all the properties of the gland substance in greater concentration, being the most powerful hemostatic and astringent known, and a cardiac stimulant of great energy. It is claimed to be 600 to 1,000 times more powerful than the extract, the one two-hundred-thousandth of a gramme ($\frac{1}{12,500}$ of a grain), administered intravenously, producing a distinct effect upon the adult man; and the fraction of a drop of a solution of 1 in 10,000 blanching the normal conjunctiva within 30 to 60 seconds. Its intravenous administration acts powerfully on the muscular system, especially the muscle of the heart and blood-vessels, causing an enormous rise of blood-pressure. It is non-irritant, non-toxic, non-cumulative, devoid of injurious properties, and has little or no effect upon the cerebrum. It has no anesthetic power in itself, but when used in connection with cocaine, holocaine, &c., it prolongs the duration of the anesthesia produced by them.

By internal administration this extract has given good results in nasal, pulmonary, and gastric hemorrhage, acute and chronic bronchitis, bronchial asthma, congestion and edema of the lungs, edema of the glottis, and diabetes insipidus. Internally and locally it has proved of very great benefit in the treatment of hay-fever. It has been employed in pernicious anemia and *diabetes mellitus*, with some benefit in a few cases; also in Addison's disease, when the lesions was not cancerous or tuberculous. It will be found useful in chronic muscular affections, especially those involving loss of tone or degenerative changes, and will probably be found valuable in all conditions in which the vaso-motor tone is impaired. Being a powerful but temporary stimulant to the heart, it may be used cautiously in cardiac weakness, in failure of the heart from any cause, and in valvular diseases of that organ.

By local application the angiostenotic properties of suprarenal extract have been successfully utilised in the treatment of local congestions, inflammations, and hemorrhages, especially those of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. It is an excellent hemostatic for hemorrhage following operations on the nose, and is used as an application to inflamed tissues, prior to their being anesthetised by cocaine; also to the mucous membrane of the turbinated bodies in ulceration or hypertrophy thereof.

Adrenalin has been employed with great satisfaction in all affections to which adrenal extract is applicable. Its powerful angiostenotic properties are utilised for bloodless operations on the nose and throat, in epistaxis, menorrhagia, and other forms of hemorrhage, in asthma, laryngitis, conjunctivitis, coryza, and many other affections. Its prompt and powerful stimulation of the heart and vaso-motor system will be found invaluable in collapse, during anesthesia and surgical shock, before cocaineization, to prevent cocaine intoxication, in opium and morphine poisoning, and in sudden failure of the circulation from any cause.

Preparations.

Glandulae Suprarenales Siccæ, Desiccated Suprarenal Glands, the suprarenal glands of the sheep, freed from fat, cleaned, dried and powdered. Dose, gr. ij-vj. (av. gr. iv.). For local use 4 to 50 per cent. sterile aqueous solutions of a glycerine extract are applied, as a spray or by cotton swab, or a brush; but they should not be used hypodermically, as they readily become putrid and may be septic.

Adrenalin Chloride (unofficial), is not stable in its dry form, but is so in solution, if protected from heat, light and oxidation. It is marketed in a 1 to 1,000 solution, containing 0.65 per cent. of sodium chloride, and 0.5 per cent. of chlorotone. This solution is diluted for local medication, to 1 in 5,000, or 1 in 10,000. Dose, internally, 5 to 10 minims, every four hours; equal to gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ of the chloride itself.

837. Orchitic Extract, Didymin, Testicular Juice (unofficial), was the subject of a communication to the Société de Biologie at Paris, in 1889, from Professor Brown-Séquard, in which the aged and distinguished writer declared that he himself had experienced a wonderful degree of rejuvenescence after its use, and recommended it as a great tonic for the aged, and for subjects of impotence or a debilitated nervous system. In subsequent communications made to the Académie des Sciences by Brown-Séquard and his assistant D'Arsonval, it was claimed that general paralysis, locomotor ataxia, contractures, and certain forms of insanity, also affections due to organic lesions of the nervous system or impairment of its functions, are cured or ameliorated by injections of testicular juice; and that organic or constitutional diseases due to defective nutrition of the organs, as anemia, glycosuria, and tuberculosis, may be arrested by this procedure. Its remedial effects they held to be due to the action of a ferment or diastase contained in the fluid, which replaces the natural ferments produced by normal testes and other glandular organs of the body.

Testicle extract is fully noticed in the "Sepiasium, or the Druggist's Shop Opened," by W. Salmon, published about 1685. In this book the author describes the testicles taken from man or beast as consisting of "a flegm, spirit, sulphur, and volatile salt, joined with some earthy particles; the chief used are from bull, horse, goat, ram, boar, and buck," which were cut out, carefully dried, and used to make a tincture, a spirit, an oil, and a volatile salt. Salmon further says that "their virtues are

are

are very great, for they refocillate the spirits (natural, vital, and animal), comfort the head, brain, and nerves, and resist all diseases afflicting them . . . they restore in consumptions . . . are also good against the colick, and particularly strengthen the instruments of generation and provoke lust." The same extract was also recommended by J. Fr. Leaulté, who wrote in 1717. According to Pliny, the ancient Greeks and Romans ate the testicle of the ass for the purpose of curing impotence.

Testicular extract injected into the human subject is said to produce a steady increase of oxyhemoglobin in the blood, the cardiac force is strengthened, the vascular tone is exalted, and the oxygenation of waste products is promoted, as shown by the increased excretion of urea and the lessened amount of phosphoric acid in the urine. Intestinal peristalsis is slightly stimulated, the mind becomes clearer and more active, and the body temperature is usually raised but may remain unaffected. The crude extract is said to be mildly bactericidal. These effects closely coincide with those produced by Spermine (see below), and this substance is believed by Poehl to be the active principle of the juice, but it does not possess the powerful reconstructive properties of the latter, and cannot be efficiently substituted therefor.

This extract has been employed by many physicians in several diseases, often with very beneficial results. It is claimed to be a powerful tonic, especially in the decrepit subject of old age or exhaustion from wasting disease, as it stimulates the tissues and endows the body with greater strength and with a feeling of increased well-being. It has been used in general adynamia, anemia, atonic gastro intestinal affections, scurvy, malaria, epilepsy, cancer, nymphomania, perverted sexual habits, impotence, neurasthenia, hysteria, melancholia, diabetes, tuberculosis, hemiplegia, paralysis agitans, and locomotor ataxia, with more or less benefit according to the reports of its administrators. No specific action is claimed for it in any of these affections, but all observers agree that it acts by stimulating functional activity. Many of the results observed have been ascribed to mental suggestion, but after the application of check experiments in similar cases the weight of evidence seemed to be in the favour of the remedy. Later clinical results have not confirmed the claims made for it, and it is now rarely used in medicine.

The composition of the emulsion prepared by D'Arsonval's process is very complex, but it is supposed to include at least four active principles, viz., Phosphorised Albumins, in large quantity; Lecithin, known as phosphorised fat; Spermine, and Nuclein. The first two have undoubted value as nerve foods, the third is believed to increase the oxygen-carrying power of the blood corpuscles, and the last possesses bactericidal properties.

838. Phospho-Albumen (unofficial).—Under this trade-name and the sub-title Syrup of Di-Oleyl-Lecithin, an animal extract is prepared in Chicago, which is said to be derived solely from the testes, spinal chords, and brains of bulls. The juice is sterilised by D'Arsonval's carbon-dioxide process, and is mixed with simple syrup as a preservative menstruum and some flavouring material. It is supposed to contain lecithins, spermine, nuclein, and phosphorised albumins, and is apparently a favourite tonic with many physicians. It is not patented, copyrighted, or advertised, is sold only on physicians' prescriptions, and its manufacturers assure the profession that, so far as their methods of promotion are concerned, it will remain practically inaccessible to the laity.

839. Spermine (unofficial) has been found in the form of a phosphate in the thyroid and thymus glands, the spleen, the ovaries and the blood, as well as in the testes. Poehl believes it to be an alkaloidal product of the retrogressive metamorphosis of albumins (a leucomaine), and a most powerful intra-organic restorative of the oxidizing properties of the blood. He states that it should not be regarded as a specific for any particular malady, but should be used as a means of promoting oxidation in the body. It has been used with decided benefit in ataxy and delirious epilepsy (Poehl), as a tonic in tuberculosis (Upenski), also in senile marasmus and the nervous affections of the aged (Victoroff). The hydrochlorate is used hypodermically, in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain twice daily, in the morning and at noon, avoiding evening administration, as it may cause insomnia. No reaction follows its injection.

840. Brain Extract, Cerebrin (unofficial), is obtained from the grey matter of the sheep's brain by digestion in five times its weight of pure glycerin and then adding an equal quantity of a 12 per cent. solution of common salt. Its effects are almost identical with those of orchitic extract, the most noticeable being increased strength and a feeling of well-being, regulation of the organic functions, and increase of the cardiac force. It has been employed with benefit in locomotor ataxia, neurasthenia and allied affections, nymphomania, perverted sexual habits of cerebral origin, hysteria, melancholia, insomnia, the general debility of malaria, chlorosis, and even more profound anemias (C. Paul); also in cases of defective development of the spinal apparatus, as Friedrich's ataxia. Mental derangement is not helped by it, or at the most but temporarily. Febrile reaction, cardiac weakness, and prostration, have followed its administration.

The dose is 16 minims (1 c.c.), once daily or every other day, administered subcutaneously.

841. Cerebrine (unofficial) an extract of the entire brain of the ox, was prepared by the late Dr. Hammond of Washington, by digestion for six months in a mixture of glycerin, alcohol, and a saturated solution of boric acid, and filtration through porous stone. The dose is 5 minims, diluted with an equal quantity of distilled water at the time of administration by hypodermic injection. Hammond prepared similar extracts of the spinal cord (medulline), the heart (cardine), the pancreas (pancreatine), &c., and advocated their use medicinally on the organopathic theory that they are curative of depressed conditions of the corresponding human organs.

842. Bone Marrow Extract (unofficial).—Red bone marrow has been long known to be one of the sources of the red blood corpuscles, and it is probable that it contains chemical ingredients which may stimulate the production of blood cells by other blood-forming organs in which such natural stimulus may be lacking. In pernicious anemia the marrow of the long bones shows characteristic changes, which fact suggested the administration of red bone marrow as a remedy for that disease. This treatment has proved remarkably successful in some cases which were apparently hopeless. It was first suggested by Dr. Dixon Mann, who administered a glycerin extract thereof in cases of hemophilia, chlorosis, profuse hematemeses and other anemic affections, with good results. It has been used in leucocythemia, with no great success; but it is indicated in disorders characterised by hyperfluidity of the blood, from whatever cause, and it may render good service in any debilitating or blood-impoverishing affection, and in convalescence after severe osteitis. The raw marrow, freed from spicules of bone, may be administered to the

amount

amount of about 3 ounces daily in divided doses; or it may be given as a paste made with wine, glycerin, and gelatin. Tablets, containing from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains each of the dried marrow, are on the market and may be used if preferred. Carnogen is a proprietary preparation, containing red bone marrow and hemoglobin.

One of the most striking cases of pernicious anemia recorded is that of a gardener patient of Professor Fraser of Edinburgh. Under the use of raw bone marrow by the stomach, his blood corpuscles increased in number from less than 900,000 to over 4 million per c.mm., the proportion of hemoglobin rose from 18 to 35 per cent., and the man became well enough to resume his occupation.

843. Splenic Extract (unofficial).—Excision of the spleen, or its serious impairment by disease, is usually followed by marked tissue changes and great susceptibility to alterations of temperature, especially in malarial subjects. The possession of bactericidal power by some secretion of the spleen is strongly indicated by certain facts, among which are the evident incompatibility of tuberculosis and malaria and the enlargement of the spleen in acute infectious diseases, as though working against pathogenic germs. It has therefore been suggested that the splenic substance of animals naturally immune against certain of these diseases be employed as a remedy in tuberculosis, malaria, and typhoid fever, and it has been used in the latter affection with great benefit. Some relation between the spleen and the thyroid body is suggested by the frequent enlargement of the former organ in myxedema and cretinism. Splenic substance has been used medicinally in various disorders of the blood, with the idea of supplying to that tissue some material which may be necessary to its health; and Dr. H. C. Wood has used the extract in exophthalmic goitre with results which indicate that it is worthy of trial in this intractable disorder. It has also been found useful in cases of insanity due to physical exhaustion, as in puerperal weakness or anemia. Given by the mouth in sufficiently large doses, it is apt to cause nausea, and when used hypodermically it frequently produces local abscesses.

844. Thymus Extract (unofficial).—The thymus gland is active only during the developmental period of life, and becomes atrophied about the age of two years. The suggestion has been made that an extract thereof may prove useful in diseases characterised by defective development, as rachitis and pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis. It has been used with reported benefit in leucocythemia, chlorosis, idiopathic, and pernicious anemia, and in Paltauf's so-called "status thymicus." It appears to be useless in exophthalmic goitre, but beneficial in the other form. Of thirty cases of goitre treated with it, twenty were improved, but only two were cured (Kinnicut). A saccharine extract, named Pertussin, has given brilliant results in whooping cough and all forms of bronchial trouble associated with asthma (Fischer).

845. Pancreatic Extract (unofficial).—In many cases of diabetes, decided structural changes have been observed in the pancreas after death, and the ablation of this gland in animals is followed by emaciation and glycosuria; but these symptoms will not occur if a portion of the pancreas is left, or if part of it be engrafted on the peritoneum after its removal from its proper location. These facts have suggested the probability of the possession by the pancreas of power over carbohydrate metamorphosis, through the action of some substance elaborated by the peculiar, vascular epithelioid tissue which occurs in isolated patches throughout its substance, and which is not found in any other duct-bearing gland in the body. Upon this theory the pancreas, both in substance and in extract, has been administered as a remedy for diabetes, but the results have been negative in nearly all the cases. A few instances are recorded in which its use was followed by some temporary amelioration of the symptoms of the disease.

846. Pineal Extract (unofficial).—The pineal gland is present during the entire life of the individual, and its removal has been followed in animals by structural changes in the central nervous system. It is thought that the substance of this gland may act remedially in organic and functional affections of the brain attended with failure of cerebral nutrition, as chronic softening, chronic mania, and dementia.

847. Pituitary Extract (unofficial).—The complete removal of the pituitary body (or gland) gives rise to symptoms which occur in a definite order, beginning with lowered temperature and loss of appetite, then twitchings, tremors and nervous phenomena, and finally dyspnea and death. Many of these symptoms have abated considerably after the administration of pituitary gland substance or an extract thereof. This organ has been found enlarged in cases of myxedema in which the thyroid was functionally absent, and other observations point to some connection between it and the disease known as acromegaly. Internally administered it causes increase of the cardiac force and a rapid rise of blood pressure due to direct contraction of the vessels and slowing of the pulse, also increased elimination of phosphates without corresponding increase of the nitrogenous elements. It has been administered with the view of re-establishing perverted brain nutrition and function, also with the object of supplying tone and structural growth to the entire nervous and muscular systems, on which its secretion seems to act as an alterative. Of thirteen cases of acromegaly treated with pituitary preparations, seven showed varying degrees of improvement, five none, and one became worse. In two cases the violent headache and neuralgic pains in the limbs were diminished, and in one case decrease of the affected extremities occurred (Kinnicut). It has been tried in epilepsy, but with no benefit, and there is no condition known in which it is of therapeutic use (Wood).

848. Parotid Extract (unofficial).—An extract of the parotid gland has been employed by Dr. Robert Bell, of Glasgow, with good results in ovarian disorders, particularly enlarged and tender ovaries associated with dysmenorrhea, metrorrhagia, chronic endometritis, and sub-involution of the womb.

849. Ovarian Extract (unofficial).—The substance of the ovaries has been administered with some benefit in the nervous manifestations and pathological conditions which occur when the ovarian functions are partially or wholly arrested, as in cirrhosis or malignant diseases, or after the operation of ovariectomy. It is said to be a serviceable remedy in cases of depression or other mental disturbance coincident with the climacteric, to relieve ovarian congestion and neuralgia, and to be remarkably efficient in the treatment of delayed or scanty menstruation.

850. Uterine Extract (unofficial).—The substance of the uterus has been employed as a remedy in these disorders and cachexia which seem to be consequent on the removal of this organ and its appendage. The available data are not, however, sufficient to enable any conclusions to be formed as to its efficacy.

851. Mammary Gland Extract (unofficial) has given satisfaction in fibroma and carcinoma of the uterus, also in menorrhagia, dysmenorrhea, and enlarged and sensitive womb (Bell).

852. Nuclein (unofficial) is a proteid substance, possessing a large proportion of phosphorus in the form of nucleic acid, which is combined with a highly complex base, the latter being different in the various tissues. Nucleins are the chief chemical constituent of cell nuclei, and their number is limited only by the varieties of the cells. They are found in both animal and vegetable tissues. Wherever there is a nucleus we find a nuclein. They are generally insoluble in dilute acids, but are soluble in dilute alkalies, and resist peptic digestion. Their functions in the organism are supposed to be (1) that of a natural antiseptic, to destroy toxic products which may accumulate through fatty elimination; and (2) that of a natural bactericide, to resist microbial invasion. Two nucleins only have been studied in this country—that obtained from yeast cells and that from the thyroid and thymus glands.

Nuclein is harmless, causing no functional derangement when administered by the stomach or subcutaneously, even in very large doses. When injected hypodermically its principle effect is to produce a very marked increase of leucocytic activity—an artificial leucocytosis—both in healthy and in tuberculous subjects. The increase is observed to affect chiefly the polynuclear leucocytes. It varies in degree with the individual, appears within three hours after administration of the nuclein, and disappears after forty-eight hours or thereabouts (Huber). The effect is to energise any existing inflammation, or to awaken such when comparatively quiescent, as in latent tuberculosis (see).

Nuclein was introduced into medicine by Professor Vaughn, of the University of Michigan. Its employment as a therapeutic agent is based on the assumption that, for immunity against and the cure of bacillary diseases, we should look to non-toxic germicides of cellular origin and to substances which stimulate the activity of those organs whose function it is to protect the body against such invasion. As the nucleins apparently fulfil these requirements they have excited considerable attention among the advocates of animal extracts. Nuclein has been successfully used in diphtheria, suppurative tonsillitis and other suppurative disorders, also in chronic rheumatism and malaria, chronic bronchial catarrh and neurasthenia, and has been employed in tuberculosis with encouraging results (Vaughn). In one case an ulcer of twenty years' standing was cured in four months by the local application of nuclein. A physician reports his own case, one of genito-urinary tuberculosis, as apparently cured by nuclein injections. In simple anemia, chlorosis, typhoid fever, debility from any cause, and convalescence from acute diseases, such as pneumonia and influenza, the beneficial results of nuclein medication are prompt and permanent (Aulde). As bactericides the nucleins may prove useful by reason of their harmlessness to the human subject.

Nucleins are prepared from separate animal tissues and glands, as the thyroid, thymus, liver, spleen, animal nucleins; also, from all the tissues and glands combined, protonuclein; and from yeast cells, vegetable nuclein. Vaughn uses a solution of yeast nuclein, containing 1 per cent. of nucleic acid. The dose of this solution is 30 minims, administered hypodermically, and increased daily as long as no unfavourable symptoms appear. Tablets of nuclein are on the market, for administration by the mouth, the dose being 1 grain or more, as may be deemed advisable.

853. Protonuclein (unofficial), is the trade-name of an extensively advertised product, which is said to be a combination of nucleins obtained from all the available lymphoid structures of bullocks and pigs, including the entire brain, the pancreas, liver, spleen, salivary glands, thyroid, thymus, gastric, and intestinal glands, etc. The manufacturer claims that "it is the true tissue-builder of the organism" and its "natural antitoxic agent," and publishes the usual florid literature, which includes clinical reports of the therapeutic efficacy of protonuclein in some forty-five different affections. It is sold in tablets and powder; also in a special powder containing no milk-sugar, and intended for inhalations and injections. The dose is 3 grains every three or four hours.

854. Lymphatic Extract (unofficial).—An extract prepared from the lymphatic glands of animals has been employed in exophthalmic goitre, lymphadenoma, and other glandular swellings, but there are no trustworthy reports as to the results.

855. It is thought that the foregoing summary of the principal organic extracts will be instructive, as showing the great range of these new and potent agents, which, handled by foreign drug suppliers and by secret drug-packers, are in all cases free from any kind of State examination or control. The danger is evident.

Letter from Dr. R. E. Doolittle, relating to certain frauds in Foods.

O. C. BEALE, Esq.,
c/o Agent-General for New South Wales,
Victoria-street, Westminster, London, Eng.

United States Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Chemistry,
New York, December 9, 1905.

Dear Sir,

As per your request of recent date, I enclose duplicate lists of samples of adulterated food products. I am pleased to hear of your interesting visit at Washington, and hope your visit to this country will be of material assistance to you in securing the information desired. Should there be anything at any time we can furnish you I hope you will feel free to call upon us.—Respectfully,

R. E. DOOLITTLE,
Chief of Laboratory.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF SOME FOOD PRODUCTS TAKEN FROM OPEN MARKET.

Coffee.

Sample No. 5,997.—Shows sample to be adulterated with peas, chicory, and imitation coffee made from wheat middlings.

Mustard.

Sample No. 5,701.—Was coloured with Martin's yellow, a poisonous dye.

Sample No. 5,072.—Was adulterated with 20 per cent. of plaster, sulphate of lime, and coloured with turmeric.

Pepper.

Sample No. 7,417.—Was adulterated with mustard hulls, charred cocoanut shells, wheat middlings, and cayenne.

Ginger.

Sample No. 9,235.—Was adulterated with 20 per cent. plaster, sulphate of lime.

Other samples showed rice bran, mustard hulls, wheat flour, corn meal, &c.

Cayenne Pepper.

Sample No. 7,422.—Was adulterated with buckwheat middlings, and coloured with a red coal-tar dye.

Sample No. 7,478.—Was adulterated with corn meal and red sandal wood.

Other samples had corn meal, wheat middlings, &c.

Honey.

Sample No. 9,045.—Consisted entirely of glucose syrup.

Quince Jam.

Sample No. 9,188.—Contained glucose, was coloured with coal-tar dye and preserved with salicylic acid.

Jellies and Jams.

Sample No. 9,205.—Consisted of starch paste, sweetened with glucose, coloured with coal-tar dye, flavoured with ethers, and preserved with salicylic acid.

Cream of Tartar.

Sample No. 574.—Consisted entirely of acid phosphate of lime.

Sample No. 554.—Contained 70 per cent. common plaster, sulphate of lime.

* Sample No. 610.—Consisted of a mixture of acid phosphate of lime and sulphate of lime.

Such merchandise was, until recently, largely exported to, and sold in, America. It is for imports of this kind that the grocers mentioned in par. 1239 were, and are, frequently fined in Australia. But the Pure Food Act in the former country, and the Commerce Act in the latter, place difficulties in the way of the free play of commerce, whereat, of course, indignant protest was made. In the Appraiser's Warehouse, New York, your Commissioner inspected many samples of oilmen's stores, pickles, jams, fruits, oils, and vegetables, from London and other ports, which goods were under official examination and were detained. Most, if not all, were of brands very familiar in Australia and of unquestioned respectability. It is probable that like tests here would yield like results.

DIVISION V.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
 DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
 DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
 5712 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE
 CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
 U.S.A.
 TEL. (312) 937-1234
 FAX (312) 937-1234
 CABLE CHICAGO 2-2111
 POSTAL ADDRESS: 5712 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE
 CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
 U.S.A.
 POSTAL ADDRESS: 5712 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE
 CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
 U.S.A.

DIVISION V

ADVERTISEMENTS

DIVISION V.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Fraudulent, Dangerous, and Homicidal Preparations.

856. The keen observer of human nature, De la Rochefoucauld, said that "hypocrisy is the homage that vice pays to virtue." A false modesty, survivor and witness to the real thing, has up to the present hidden the warning truth from the people of Anglo-Saxon nations to their irremediable loss. Colossal cash interests have developed themselves in the sale of current literature which daily, weekly and monthly enters our homes and is read by all. The essential to success in the sale of proprietary frauds is vigorous announcement in newspapers and periodicals. Very few prints refuse insertion to the lies of the vendors. The extravagant assertions of the drug-packers are by our law—Anglo-Saxon generally—permitted without any restraint at all. In this very evening's paper appears this shocking lie in flaring letters at time of writing:—

857.

ON HER DEATH-BED.

Mrs. Francis Parkinson, Gladstone Weeks in a Adelaide Hospital Saved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"When I was lying on my death-bed, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life," said Mrs. Francis E. Parkinson, of Gladstone, S.A. "For years I had been failing, till I was just skin and bone, and had not the strength to speak. My heart was in such a state that my life was only hanging by a thread. I had a trained nurse, and the doctor often came three or four times a day. For weeks I lay in a Adelaide Hospital—but they couldn't save me, and I came home to die. As a last hope, I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—and they cured me. No woman could ask for better health than I have had for the last five years.

"It was when we were living at Collinsfield that my health began to fail," said Mrs. Parkinson. "I lost my heart for my housework, and wanted to be lying down every hour of the day. You had only to look at me to see how wretched I was. My face got deathly pale. Even my lips lost their color. My cheeks fell in, and my eyes were sunk away back in my head. Everyone told me I looked like a corpse. My hands and feet were as cold as death. Every day I got thinner, till all my clothes were miles too big for me. I was just a living skeleton. There was no use trying to build me up. I ate enough to keep me alive, but I was no use. Mr. Parkinson said, 'If she doesn't get better, for the doctor's sake, I'll turn her out.'"

"The end seemed near when the doctor found out that I had Heart Disease. For months I had had a strange uneasy feeling about my heart. It used to beat like mad, and then stand stock still. My hands shook, and my knees trembled. The blood rushed to my head, and I suddenly grew dizzy and faint. Everything round me was dim and muddled. I felt myself going into a swoon, and nothing could stop me. Even when I was lying in bed, these fainting fits often came over me. A smothering feeling caught me in the throat, and my breath came short and sharp. At night, I couldn't sleep with the dread of sudden death. A stab of pain in the left side often made me think my last hour had really come. They didn't dare to leave me alone, and my daughter kept all worries back from me. She told me afterwards that they never knew the day when I would just fall back on my pillows—dead.

"Little did I dream that the worst was yet in store for me," Mrs. Parkinson went on. "One day, of a sudden, I was taken ill. The doctor said, 'This is the end.'"

858. But the people are not shocked by this, for they do not know that the thing rests entirely upon impudent and unmixed fraud. The nostrum consists of the cheapest iron-salts and a trifle of arsenic, neither of which has any virtue to carry out the infamous and blasphemous statement of saving from the death-bed. From that,

that, which is openly obtaining money by false pretences, to the audacious abortionist who advertises "three thousand successes" in one of our "most respectable" leading morning newspapers, there is but a short step. Both are inserted because both are paid for. In the same Sydney morning paper, same day, are advertised fifty-one quack preparations, with a host of palmists and thirteen secret cure systems. Attention was drawn by the Royal Commission upon the Birth-rate to the iniquities of these advertisements and the prevalence, if not universality, of abortion-mongering by so-called palmists, fortune-tellers, clairvoyants, and 'pathies of various kinds. But there is money in fraud and inhuman vice and crime.

859. In South Australia something has been done by the "Indecent Advertisements Act," printed in full in the Appendix. The difference in the advertisement columns of the newspapers there compared with those of other States, is manifest, but there is still room for progress. Activity on the part of the authorities is evidenced by the appearance of pharmacists' windows. There is an absence in Adelaide of the open "dressing" of windows, as in other Australian cities, with piles of abortifacient drugs.

860. One window in the city of Sydney contains little else than a large display of "Dr. Westcott's Amenorrhœa Pills," Nos. 1 and 2, "Apol Pills," "Steel and Pennyroyal Pills," and other articles of that pernicious trade in human lives. There is, of course, no Doctor Westcott, but when homicide is the object provided for, a few lies more or less matter nothing. The newspapers print them without extra charge, and the Government of New Zealand were forced by the Press to admit the abortifacients (see pars. 1180-1).

861. Another form of advertisement is to throw samples of "Diarrhœa and Dysentery Pills" into houses. They often contain morphine, and are dangerous. Deaths have occurred, as elsewhere stated, from packages of acetanilide called "Antikamnia," in tablet form, sent broadcast in this manner. Animals eating these samples have died in consequence. Children are very liable to swallow them, so that with these also accidents and death have occurred. This practice of distributing any alleged medicament should be absolutely prohibited under a heavy minimum penalty.

862. Pamphlets and handbills written to encourage the suppression of children, whether by preventive nostrums, by articles designed for mechanical interference or by the practice of foeticide, have been and are distributed by hand and by post in incalculable numbers. Specimens of this literature whose indecency was naked and unashamed were laid before the Royal Commission upon the Birth-rate three years ago. The like, of later date, can be obtained by Parliament but they are too familiar to need exposition.

863. Photographic copies of several advertisements taken from literature circulating in Australia, are given to enable Parliament to obtain a *coup d'œil* of some of the methods employed by the drug-packers.

Remembering the evidence elicited at the Royal Commission in Sydney, which showed that more than one hundred persons are occupied in procuring foeticide all the time as their means of livelihood in that city alone—that there is no cessation of their advertisements but rather an increase of them—the following glimpse of light into similar darkness may well appear weak and insignificant. That other Australian cities are as bad, and that many American and English are even worse, we have every reason to believe.

How Blackmail is Levied.

"Encyclopædia and Dictionary of Medicine and Surgery," vol. I, p. 30:—

864. In December, 1898, three brothers **Chrimes** were sentenced to penal servitude—the two elder for twelve, and the youngest for seven years—for blackmailing women who had been foolish enough to purchase some of the drugs that are so widely advertised for female "irregularities." They had addressed missives, demanding two guineas on pain of arrest, to such a number of these deluded women that, after the police had got possession of the office hired by the miscreants, they intercepted in the course of two days as many as six hundred letters, each containing two guineas.

865. It must be ever borne in mind that this traffic, with its subsidiary swindles, is wholly dependent upon the support of newspapers and periodicals. Without advertising, without actual introduction into our homes so as to mislead women on a wholesale scale to their depravation, without the assistance at all times of the respectable daily Press, and in a less degree of the family journals for women, success would be impossible.

866. !

366. An Every-day String of Pearls.

A. BRONNER, SPECIALIST.

AUSTRAL BUILDINGS, 117 COLLINS-ST. E.
PRINCIPAL SPECIALITIES, SKIN DISEASES:
 Diseases of Heart and Lungs, TUBERCULOSIS,
 Prostate Gland, Venereal Venia, DEBILITY, and
 Diseases Particular to Ladies. Highest references
 in all cases.

ACNE.—LADY ORGANIST here, in principal
 church, kindly offers to give personal reference to
 similar sufferer to her own speedy and thorough
 cure by Mr. BRONNER. Previously treated for 12
 years without avail by different medical practi-
 tioners.

ECZEMA.—Mr. FRANK BAXES, military cutter,
 Lincoln, Stuart, and Co., Flinders-street, cer-
 tifies having suffered from Eczema from his early
 youth. Medical treatment brought no relief.
 Treated by Mr. BRONNER for three months in
 1897. Patient was thoroughly cured, and has con-
 tinued to enjoy better health than ever before.

PSORIASIS.—Well-known gentleman in COLLEC-
 tor's office offers to give personal reference to similar
 sufferer to his thorough cure by Mr. BRONNER
 six years ago, from this so-called INCURABLE
 SKIN DISEASE, from which patient had suffered
 for 25 years. Three years ago another member of
 his family cured with the same satisfactory re-
 sult.

LUPUS.—Mr. E. EMANUEL, professor of music,
 Brighton-villa, Bevelock-street, ST. KILDA, suf-
 fered in 1899 in his 15th year for over four years
 from LUPUS of the right hand. Two surgeons
 ADVISED AMPUTATION as the only means of
 stopping progress of disease. Cured by Mr. BRON-
 NER in three months' treatment; enjoys still best
 health.

VARICOSE VEINS, &c.—The Right Hon. F. H.
 CAMERON, Minister of Health, &c., was advised
 in 1898 by his doctor to consult Mr. BRONNER.
 Patient was speedily cured, and wrote four years
 later—"A. Bronner, Esq. Dear Sir,—You are at
 liberty to use my name. No resumption of the ail-
 ment yet so successfully cured.—Yours sincerely,
 F. H. CAMERON."

TUBERCULOSIS.—Miss A. KERR, Inkerman-
 road, CAULFIELD, suffered up to beginning of
 January, 1901, from TUBERCULOSIS of both lungs,
 with large cavities and scars of TUBERCLE
 BACILLI. She was the first case thoroughly cured
 by Mr. BRONNER by his new system, and within
 three months' time. Mr. A. DE BAYAT, the emi-
 nent bacteriologist, who had examined the sputum
 of this patient, wrote a highly complimentary let-
 ter to Mr. BRONNER about this cure.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Another very complicated
 case declared some months ago absolutely hopeless
 by two of the most prominent medical men in
 Collins-street and a suburban doctor. This patient,
 a lady relative of Mr. J. W. LINDT, "The Her-
 mitage," on the BLAKES SPUR (Healesville),
 the well-known former photographic artist of Mel-
 bourne, is now also cured from her TUBERCU-
 LOSIS of the Lungs. End of July last Mr. LINDT
 wrote to Mr. BRONNER—"You have worked won-
 der on Mrs. M., after 'the FLOWER of the MEDI-
 CAL PROFESSION' DESPAIRED and GAVE UP
 HER CASE."

DISEASES PARTICULAR TO LADIES.—Mrs.
 MAX CLIFTON, Dandenong-road, MURRUM-
 BEENA (the whole case was published every Sat-
 urday in this paper during February and March
 last, underwent operation in 1895; was, two years
 later, worse than ever; pronounced by the most
 prominent physicians and surgeons absolutely
 hopeless and incurable, PERFECTLY CURED
 by Mr. BRONNER end of last year, after five months'
 treatment. Patient is now strong and healthy
 as ever before.

Mr. Bronner's latest discovery, his UNICUM
 TREATMENT, needs with astonishing results.
 Cases of TUBERCULOSIS, Debility, &c., can by
 its aid be TREATED AT HOME.

CONSULTATION (10 a.m. to 5 p.m.) FREE.

ALCOHOLISM ANNIHILATED, home or medi-
 cal treatment; the only remedy claiming
 85 per cent. permanently cured. Reputable med-
 ical, and cycle companies know my terrible career.
 The world-famed Gold Remedy cured me abso-
 lutely and permanently. Full particulars from
 John T. B. Budd, 11 Wright's Lane, Melbourne.

CURED WITHOUT OPERATION.—Polypus,
 Gout, the only treatment known to disperse
 growth; trial treatment, 3/6. Norepath Institute,
 121 Collins-st.

CONSUMPTION.—A. J. Taylor's free system,
 suffering humanity; enclose stamp. Depot, 5
 Moir-st., op. station, West Richmond.

EYESIGHT, SPECTACLES.—Ed. Tobin, Mel-
 bourne's leading Specialist, 163 Collins-st.,
 visits Stawell, Mr. Kern's Pharmacy, Tuesday,
 16th October.

HAIR-OP Removes Superfluous Hairs; safe and
 effectual; 2/6 (sample, 1/6 posted). H. Jacobs,
 chemist, Huddle-st., Abbotsford.

LOTHERINGTON'S LOTIONS for Poisoned
 Fingers and Bad Legs. Sole proprietor, F. H.
 Appleford, chemist, 29 Best-st., North Fitzroy.

NEW SCIENCE OF HEALING; guaranteed to
 Cure Asthma, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica,
 Paralysis, Nervous Diseases. 419 Collins-st., City.

NERVOUS TROUBLES and Weakness completely
 CURED by Professor Mumford's Nervous Tonic
 Pills; 2/6 course. 199 Lonsdale-st., op. Hospital.

WATERHOUSE'S SUFFERERS.—Consult Water-
 house, expert diagnoses; skilful treat-
 ment; absolutely cures; no failures. Medical treat-
 ment, 21, 278 Elizabeth-st.

QUESTY.—Simple Cure, FAT PEOPLE.—
 RAYOLA, no injury health, rapid. Green
 and Moloney, chemists, 194 Lygon-st., Carlton.
 No Account. Stamp for booklet.

"PARASENE" Cures all Skin Diseases, Eczema,
 Ringworm, MAKES HAIR GROW on BALD
 PATCHES, 5/6, post 6/6. E. Holland, Hair Spec-
 ialist, 195 Collins-st.

A Woman is as Old as she Looks.

HOW OLD ARE YOU?

The secret of beauty lies in the pores of the skin. DR. STARR'S SKIN FOOD makes a woman BEAUTIFUL. Every lady knows that her attractiveness depends upon a fine and beautiful complexion.

Dr. Starr's Skin Food is a TRUE FOOD for the tissues and, used with gentle massage, fills the little valleys, builds out sunken cheeks, and ensures smooth, ruddy, firm skin. It also develops the bust, whether small by nature, wasted by illness, or reduced by nursing. Dr. Starr's Perfected Skin Food should be on the toilet table of every lady who desires to be beautiful. Simple to use, and sent under private cover. Send Coupon and Postal Order for one month's supply.

COUPON, F. & D.—This Coupon entitles the holder to one 4/6 tin of Dr. Starr's Skin Food for a Postal Order for 2/6, if forwarded to Dr. Starr's Remedy Co., "Stranraer," Poekham, London, S.E., England.



TO THE DEAF

Sufferers from Deafness or Hard Hearing desiring a complete and permanent cure should write to The L. H. VERNON CO., 69 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY, for pamphlet describing an entirely new and applied method which will be sent post free on mentioning this paper.

FITS CURED

From the first dose of Ozerine fits cease. It has cured permanently the very worst cases of Epilepsy when every other remedy had failed. English Prices 4/6 and 11/- Thousands of Testimonials.

OF ALL CHEMISTS, STORES, ETC.
 WHOLESALE AGENTS:
 SAYERS, ALLPORT, PROPY., Ltd., SYDNEY.
 PREPARED BY L. W. NICHOLL, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
 28, HIGH STREET, BELFAST, IRELAND.

DRUNKENNESS CURED.

EUCRASY may be given in Tea, Coffee, or Food, thus secretly curing the patient, without his knowledge or consent.



Mrs. J. HATTON, who cured her husband with Eucrasia, now writes us that she has also cured a near and dear relative, and makes a most earnest appeal to all other women to save the drunkard.

Send name and address to

THE EUCRASIA CO.

62 HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.

and they will send you Booklet and Particulars FREE.

GENERAL WEAKNESS

Dr. W. T. W., of Dorset, writes: "My patient, a lady, was suffering from general weakness and troublesome headache, which distressed her very much. Dr. Bonnell's Hematogen had a most decided effect after taking it a few days, the headache disappeared, and it was remarkable how strong she became in so short a time."

AND HEADACHE

DR. BONNELL'S HEMATOGEN is a Food obtainable in bottles only, not in capsules or other forms. Price 2s. 6d. From Chemists and Stores.—Free Pamphlet from Nicolay & Co., 26, St. Andrew's Hill, London, E.C.

Panlow; collection fruit, C. H. Packham; baking pears, H. A. Bennett; bag potatoes, P. Burgin; dessert pears, baking apples, black grapes, and six varieties apples, C. H. Packham; dessert apples, J. H. Haynes; quinces, J. Peck; pumpkins, J. McGroder; white grapes, water melons, J. Watt.
Poultry Section: W. T. Sherringham, Joseph Wells, P. A. Kinna, and J. Spratt were the principal winners.

"THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE."

ADDRESS BY MR. JUSTICE HIGGINS.

Mr. Justice Higgins, of the High Court, lectured on "The Struggle for Existence" at the Chatswood Town-hall last night, under the auspices of the Willoughby School of Arts Literary and Debating Society. Mr. A. J. Kilgour (headmaster of the Fort-street School) presided, and Mr. C. G. Wade, State Attorney-General, was among those on the platform. There was a good attendance.

Mr. Justice Higgins said life was essentially a struggle for existence, a bitter struggle, an unholy struggle, in which the stronger overcame the weaker, and trod him down in commerce and in industry. If the starvation, the slavery, the exploitation of the great masses of the people were essential to human life and progress, they ought to face the fact, and save themselves a lot of trouble. For if behind all the glows and varnish of their civilisation there must remain the slow starvation of multitudes, the oppression of the weak by the strong, a system of making gain at the expense of the health and life-blood of their fellow men, then of what use was any attempt to work or legislate for the protection of the masses. They did not thereby lessen the sum of human misery. They merely prolonged life that had better be ruthlessly crushed. If the old philosophers were right their hopes were converted into despair, their Factory Acts and Arbitration Act were useless, and the Labor movement silly and unmeaning. Their hearts were wrung when they thought of the slum children growing up without proper food. The misery and starvation of the slum children were not due to their struggle with other children, or their parents with other parents, but was due to adverse economic conditions which were adverse to all slum people alike. The practice, however, should not be to fight for existence but to live in peace. There was nothing more marked than the kindness of the poor to the poor. His point was that the struggle for existence, which was real and necessarily incidental to their life, was mainly a struggle against facts and forces outside the species, and that human life was not a cruel struggle of each man against his brother man for food. He did not deny that there were bitter struggles between human beings for commercial or industrial supremacy. They were more terrible in recent times than of old. Rockefeller still used his millions to crush his weaker competitors. The struggle for wealth had no limit. Rockefeller's greed was mitigated by Sunday School teaching. Greed was due in many cases to the terrors of poverty, and because men hungered for power. But for every one who toiled for greed there were hundreds that toiled for need. There was ample food and clothing produced, or easily capable of being produced, for all the wants of all human beings, even if they were twice as numerous as they were, and there was not within human ken any sign of the deficiency of the supply. The masses were never so well fed and clothed as now. Poverty was owing to man's own acts, and to defective social organisation. Legislative interference designed for the benefit of the masses was the development of the principle of mutual aid.

Mr. Wade, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Higgins, said the problem of what was to be done with the poverty that was in their midst was an ever-increasing one. They might supply various means of employment, but unless they had proper machinery at work, there was always the danger that one class might thrive at the expense—the unfair expense—of another.

RHE LUME

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, and country, especially prevalent in the cold, to distinguish the location of the disease. If and in the hips, Sciatica.

The attacks are generally brought draughts, which act, not upon the bones disease. Uric acid is found in small quantities, failure of the Liver and Kidneys to filter the circulation, and harden the tissues form intense agony. The pains are affected in the bed will intensify the suffering.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have restoring the joints to their original sup

SYD

A MARTYR TO RHEUMATISM. STRON

Mrs. Emily Solomon, Blue's Point-road, North Sydney, says:—"My husband, who was a martyr to Rheumatic Gout for many years, tried almost every remedy on the market, but nothing has had such a remarkable result as the use of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They have given him almost permanent relief, and if he experiences any signs of a fresh attack, he finds a dose of these Pills wards it off.

We use nothing but Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills in the house, and I can assure you that they are the best medicine on the market for all general ailments, and we have much pleasure in giving you these few lines for publication."

Mr. Thomas writes:—"I suffer with great difficulty from Rheumatism, and I have tried many remedies, but nothing has done me any good. I have purchased a hot water bottle, and I have consulted the doctor, but it is nothing of the pains, but statement is any sufferers to try I

Those who suffer from Rheumatism, successful. Much immediate relief, how LINIMENT in conjunction with the Pill cases of Nerve, Bone, and Muscle Pains. price. Pills, 1/1½ (6 bottles 6/6); Linim street, Sydney.

INDIAN

THE

THE "TRIBUNE" AND QUACK ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Editor of the *Medical Press and Circular*.

Sir,

868. As a medical practitioner of many years' standing I am delighted to note the stand you make against the encouragement given by the lay Press to quacks and quackery. Without the aid of the Press the whole brood of parasites would perish miserably in a short while. It is past my poor comprehension how the editor of a paper professing high moral principles can admit the advertisement of patent remedies and nostrums, and quackeries of all kinds. Coming down to the root of the matter, it is a conspiracy to defraud the public got up between the quack and his aider and abettor—the newspaper proprietor. The latter shares the plunder in the shape of well-paid advertisements.

How is this evil thing to be scotched? First, let us have a Royal Commission to lay bare the facts of this wicked business. Then let us amend the Medical Act so as to control irregular practices of the kind. Lastly, let us prosecute—as Roosevelt is doing—newspapers that insert the lying advertisements of quacks.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

A. FULHAM G.P.

(General Practitioner).

February 17th, 1906.

869. The new London paper, the *Tribune*, professes to refuse fraudulent advertisements, but made some lapses from grace without falling away altogether. It is a paper of high character and genuine respectability, as declared by the editor of the *Medical Press*, who scored its peccadilloes.

Epilepsy Remedies.

British Medical Journal, 10th December, 1904, page 1586:—

870. *Ozerine*, prepared by J. W. Nicholl, Pharmacist, 25, High-street, Belfast, I. It is described as an unfailing remedy for epilepsy, fits, or falling sickness. Formula ascertained by analysis:—

Potassium bromide	...	...	...	...	...	120 grains.
Ammonium carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	16 grains.
Burnt sugar	...	...	...	...	...	enough to colour.
Chloroform water to	...	...	...	...	...	1 fluid ounce.

One teaspoonful before breakfast and dinner, and two at bedtime. Price, 4s. 6d. per 8 oz. bottle; estimated cost of contents, under 4d.

871. The Bromides are powerful depressants to the nervous system and the circulation, the Potassium Salt being the most active in this respect. The potassium salt is directly paralytic to the heart, lessening the force and frequency of its contractions, and finally stopping it in diastole.—(Potter.)

FITS CURED

From the first dose of *Ozerine* fits cease. It has cured permanently the very worst cases of Epilepsy when every other remedy has failed. English Prices, 4/6 and 11/- Thousands of Testimonials. Of all Chemists, Store, etc.

Wholesale Agents

SAYERS, ALLPORT & POTTER, SYDNEY.

Prepared by J. W. Nicholl, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 25 High-street, Belfast, Ireland.

A POLICY FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.
Price, 6d.; Posted, 8d.

872. *W. and J. Taylor's Celebrated Anti Epileptic Medicine*. Sole export agents, W. Lambert & Co., 173, Seymour-place, W. This is recommended by impudent assertions in the usual way.

Formula: Tr. Iodine	...	...	...	...	...	3 minims.
Potassium bromide	...	...	...	...	...	13 grains.
Ammonium bromide	...	...	...	...	...	4 grains.
Water to	...	...	...	...	...	1 fluid ounce.

Price, 2s. 9d. per 15 oz. bottle; estimated cost of contents, about 1d.

A form of this nostrum is prepared in powders for "Export to the colonies," in which the ammoniated bromide is absent, but the dose of potassium bromide is considerably larger than the two bromides in the fluid form added together. The *British Medical Journal* asks: "Is this a form of colonial preference; or is it that our brothers beyond the sea are more robust and hence proof against the depressant influence of potassium salts?"

"Professor" O. Phelps Brown's *Vervain Restorative Assimilant*. For the positive and speedy cure of epilepsy or fits, dyspepsia, indigestion, all derangements of the stomach and bowels, and for every form of debility, no matter from what source it may arise. An unequalled tonic and nerve. 6, Chandos-street, Covent Gardens, W.C.

Formula: Decoction of vervain (2 oz. to pint)	...	...	...	...	4 fluid drachms.
Port wine	...	...	...	...	1 fluid drachm.
Rectified spirit	...	...	...	...	2 fluid drachms.
Water to	...	...	...	...	1 fluid ounce.

Mixture contains 25.75 per cent. absolute alcohol, equal to two-thirds whiskey. Price, 2s. 9d. per 6 oz. bottle; cost of contents, 5d.

Vervain is *verbena*. It is not, nor is anything else known to us, a cure for epilepsy.

Advertising

Advertising and Professional Homicide.

873. Mr. Edward Bok, in the *Ladies' Home Journal*, has tackled this difficult subject with great tact and delicacy. He knew he must give offence to the loose and profligate. When addressing audiences of women, I was informed that **President Roosevelt** has been fiercely howled at and opposed, for the Spanish proverb says, "Who would be a Christ must suffer crucifixion." And so Mr. Bok because of plainly speaking to his vast audience of five millions of women has had to face obloquy and a shower of libel suits, of which one is for £50,000 damages. For us it is essential that, as in other countries, the advertisement of remedies or cures of any kind by drugs shall be prohibited, either by circulars, hand-bills, posters, wrappers, newspapers, periodicals, or signs.

874. Above and beyond that, there should be official warnings and notifications so as to check any recrudescence of the evil. Knowledge of the dangers of unnatural interference should be made as wide and complete as can be devised. The hypocrisy of false modesty should be dropped and decency openly inculcated. Knowledge comes to all, but instead of the knowledge of prurience, of falsehood and iniquity, it should be of the plainest natural truth and rectitude. All mature citizens, and many immature, come to one or the other knowledge. There is no reason why these subjects of national importance upon which rests the national life, should be reserved only for the esoteric few who read the admirable admonitions of the *Lancet*, and for the vultures to whom the innocent and the ignorant are the traditional prey.

875. In the next street to that in which I write stands a comfortable two-storey residence surrounded by a garden. It was recently occupied by Nurse W——, well-known to the police and the public as a professional abortionist. Next door resides a business man of my acquaintance with his family. It is the chief street in a populous suburb. One evening there was much gaiety in the "private hospital," the girls and women having some friends with music and dancing. Whilst the gaiety proceeded an empty coffin was brought in at the front door by undertakers' men. As my friend was dressing in the early morning of the next day, he saw through his bedroom window that coffin taken out—full this time—placed in a hearse unattended, and driven away. There was no occasion to interrupt the hilarity of the evening because of such a death, for it was only an unrecorded every-day tragedy, the poor double life cast as rubbish to the void.

876. The advertisements of these professional homicides appear in our papers daily, and the business is more active than ever. So far nothing has been done to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission in New South Wales towards checking crime and for the preservation of the harmless lives that are daily swept away.

Filthy Advertisements.

(*The Lancet*, 18th November, 1905.)

877. A powerful article appeared on that date, appealing once more, a vain and hopeless appeal, to the better sense of the nation to stop the accursed advertisements of obscene men and women who deal not only in aphrodisiacs (articles supposed to excite sexual passion, but mostly dangerous or poisonous), in articles for the prevention of conception, in articles made in France for the practice of unnatural vice, and in drugs devised to bring death to the fœtus.

878. "Several of these advertisements are quoted from *Myra's Journal*, a monthly journal almost filled with matters relating to dressmaking. It distributes paper patterns for garments for women and children, and, speaking generally, appeals to the class of women and girls who make their own clothes rather than to those who have recourse to expensive dressmakers. Any young girl tempted by curiosity who ventured after reading them to write for 'a new book containing over eighty pages of information of priceless value to all married ladies, or those contemplating marriage' (the book sent post free), or for the catalogue of rubber goods (also post free) would soon acquire a second-hand knowledge which would place her on an equal footing with an experienced prostitute."

prostitute." The books contain information stated in brutal candour as to sexual relations, as to obscene practices; and, finally, how to destroy the foetus. The whole of this literature is prepared with devilish skill, so as to frighten healthy women and drive them to unclean and criminal acts. From beginning to end it is calculated to denaturise, to debase and debauch our girls and women to the lowest depths of depravation. Minds, morals and bodies, inclusive of any possible offspring are alike destroyed. Of these villanies ample quotations are given in the *Lancet* from *Myra's Journal*, and from *Woman*, a penny periodical issuing from the same office and apparently catering for a similar public. "We have called attention to the matter because, as we have said above, we believe that such advertisements must be of infinite injury to the public welfare, moral and physical, and because in a medical journal the danger can be discussed in a manner impossible when a newspaper is circulated promiscuously among laymen and their families. It is among such, however, that the objectionable matter itself is distributed and presumably read, and we would therefore appeal to all who may be interested, as heads of families, to insist upon healthier conditions being maintained in the journals read by their wives and children."

879. That article was written a year ago, yet the "filthy advertisements" detailed in it which are issued by the many firms who advertise in the periodicals intended for the use of our wives, sisters, and daughters are sent out broadcast just as before, only more of them. The crimes against humanity, not new but old as history, and which in the virile stage of the life of nations were punished with death, are continued under the very shadow of the law courts themselves, for *The Lancet* cites a Chancery-lane shop as one of the most infamous. And these periodicals which accept such hire are on the table before me, bought at Australian bookstalls.

880. There is no language which can adequately extol the work that the healing professions have done during fifty years to preach rectitude and decency to the rulers of our nation. They know that their voice is that of Cassandra, prophesying truth but fated to be disbelieved and disregarded. After the honour had been permitted me of addressing the Politico-Medical Committee of the British Medical Association in which I expressed the belief that there are no signs of any change in the practices and opinions of British legislators which could leave hope of improvement within a generation, a physician said cheerily, "Well, if it costs us twenty years' effort the object is well worth it." We can only admire and bless the most self-denying and generous of professions which will thus fight on in the cause of salvation, though suspected of self-interest and their warnings treated as the wind. A brilliant London journalist said to me, "I tell you that the publishers of some of the big papers and periodicals—several under one hat—are entirely cynical and regardless of the immoral nature of the advertisements of quacks and abortionists. They will take anything with money to it, and the nation can go to the devil."

FILTHY ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Lancet, 16th December, 1905, page 1815.

Sir,

881. I am very glad to see that your paper has taken up the question of filthy advertisements, and I have read the article on page 1496 in the *Lancet* of 18th November, 1905. If the British race is not to die out, this sort of thing must be stopped. Will no Member of Parliament bring in a Bill making such advertisements criminal? If there is a high class of workman in the United Kingdom it is those for whom the enclosed weekly journal is printed (*The Railway Review*), mostly very intelligent and thrifty, and obliged to be sober owing to their particular employment. It is to the notice of this class that these advertisements are brought, the class which the country requires to increase and multiply, strong in physique and intellect. In 1900 I purchased a copy of the paper, and noticing the class of the advertisements, I wrote to the editor, who never even had the politeness to answer my letter. In 1901, Lord Aberdeen sent me an appeal for the Purity Society. I replied that I should not send anything, as the society did not do what it ought in suppressing this class of advertisements. I do not know what took place between the society and the editor of the paper, but the editor wrote to me twelve months after my first communication, promising that these advertisements should be stopped. As you will observe from the enclosed, they are as bad as ever four years after his promise. Moses spoke the truth when he told the Children of Israel, "For all these abominations have the men of the land done which were before you, and the land is defiled; that the land spue not you also when ye defile it as it spued out the nations that were before you," which, in other words, means the decay of the race.—Yours, &c., ALPHA.

882. The enclosed weekly journal is the *Railway Review* of 1st December, 1905. This journal is, according to a Press Directory, the official organ of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and of this society Mr. Richard Bell, M.P., is the general secretary. We must say that the advertisements referred to by our correspondent are such as no journal with any claim to respectability ought to publish.

They

NE, *The Lancet*—continued.

They appear on pages 15 and 16 of the issue before us, and are absolutely shameless. Thus: Messrs. C—— & J—— advertise a "New Illustrated and Descriptive Price List of Malthusian and other rubber and surgical and Medical Appliances, sent post free. Samples of four varieties of Malthusian Appliances and Presentation Copy of Wife's Handbook sent on receipt of 12 stamps." Further, "M.D., 217, ————road, London, N.E., says English wives should at once send for Treatise Special and Price List of Surgical Appliances advised by the Medical Faculty throughout the world." This is a particularly wicked advertisement, owing to the use of the letters M.D., which are calculated to make the unwary believe the advertiser is a medical practitioner. Moreover, the remark about the medical faculty is an untruth.

883. Other disgraceful advertisements are one from T. V——, ————lane, London, N.E., headed a "Book for Wives," and one from the Red Lion Pharmacy, Holborn, which also calls attention to "Henty Paterson's Illustrated Price List of Rubber Appliances and a Wife's Handbook." We do not know who is the editor of the *Railway Review*, but we consider that Mr. Bell should see to it, that his official organ should no longer be defiled with dirt such as we have quoted.—[ED. L.]

884. We desire again to insist, as we have done for many years past, that some control should be exercised over patent medicines, and the lying statements by which they are puffd in magazines, and, we regret to say, even in the better class of daily journals. In the advertisement columns of most, if not all, the popular 6d. monthly magazines there will be found every kind of quack medicine, and so-called medical appliance, set out in the most glowing terms. In the June number of one magazine now before us there are over forty such advertisements. The proprietors of these magazines pocket from £30 to £50 per page of dirty money for these announcements, so that it is obvious that the owners of the quack preparations must make enormous profits to be able to pay such sums. The Government connives at the sale, and at the deception, by insisting on the use of a 1½d. stamp on each shilling package. Either such quackery should be prohibited, or the amount of the stamp should be raised to some prohibitive sum; or, still better, any quack vendor should be compelled to pay an annual license to cost (say) £200 per annum. The Liquezone quacks apparently keep a qualified medical adviser, Dr. J. R. Wallace. It would be in accordance with the traditions of the profession to which he belongs if he severed his connection with the company.

The Press and the Secret Drug Trade.

885. Because they clearly reveal sources of action it is my duty to reprint two articles from *Collier's Magazine* which, giving *fac-simile* reproductions of correspondence, indicate the strenuous influence exercised by drug-packers in America through the Press upon Parliament. Not to print them would be to suppress information that might guide the Commonwealth Parliament in preparing for opposition from cash interests, domestic and foreign. It is manifest from all that has preceded that danger is in secrecy, and safety only in publicity. Secrecy is the life-breath of the packer of secret drugs. The secret medicine is universally called "patent" medicine, yet that makes it none the less but all the more, a falsehood. An immense commercial interest, chiefly foreign, has arisen out of free trade in nostrums throughout Australia. All the methods which have unquestionably succeeded so well in other Anglo-Saxon countries will be applied here to save and to swell the golden stream of profit that is poured out by rich and poor, sick and sound, pious and profligate, from the parents of the newly-born and the friends of the dying, from the inebriate, the morpho-maniac, the cocaine slave, the "drug-fiend," the debauchee, the society lady and the shop-girl, the cancerous and the paralytic, most pitiful of all from the pregnant woman, that double life which should be the most sacred and the best protected, yet the most cruelly exposed and exploited—that stream will not be stopped without a struggle. Here is a notification from the **Commercial Travellers' Association of Australia** which is beyond praise as a public example of adhesion to duty. A body which includes representatives from every branch of legitimate commerce, has refused to soil the pages of its official publication with the advertisements of quack remedies or of drugs which debauch and deprave. They will not take the money of the abortionist, the baby-poisoner or the swindler to assist him in his nefarious practices. They are all business men and it is a business concern loyally run for profit, yet they deliberately choose to cut off revenue that the enemies of society offer them.

886. On the other hand I have been sent a copy of *The New Idea for Australian Women*, printed and published by T. Shaw Fitchett, 167-9, Queen-street, Melbourne, for Fitchett Brothers' Proprietary, Limited. A single issue contains advertisements of more than thirty nostrums, including several hair-restorers, rheumatic cures, a finger ring which is declared to be "a complete electric battery that connects a gentle current of electricity which dissolves the uric acid crystals." In this weekly magazine are advertised the drugs which cause the "drug habit," the alcoholic nostrums whose chief active ingredient is white spirit, and whose continual use by women and girls constitutes the "liquor habit," together with the "drunkenness cure,"

cure," "which never fails, safe, sure, absolutely certain and inexpensive" to cure the drug habit, the liquor habit, and the tobacco habit. There is the deafness cure, the hair-wash which "acts quickly, naturally, and efficiently in restoring grey hair to its original colour." Various weight-reducers for "fat folks." There is the "dainty preparation compounded from rare balsamic herbs that grow on the Carpathian Mountains which, no matter how marked the ravages Time and Affairs have wrought, by continuous use will win back that beauty that is yours—as every woman's right. Every sign of wrinkles, sallowness and skin blemish it will eradicate, not by any miracle, but wholly through its native virtues as a skin food. That is the secret, Valaze feeds the skin." Various nostrums for removing superfluous hairs; other Skin Foods; Bust Developers at 2s. 9d. and 5s. the jar; Diana Bust Developers at 25s. the case; Warner's Safe Cure, which "cures all diseases of the liver and kidneys. For instance—

Rheumatism	Blood Disorders	Bright's Disease
Gout	Anemia	Gravel
Neuralgia	Indigestion	Stone
Lumbago	Biliousness	Bladder Troubles
Sciatica	Jaundice	General Debility
Sick Headaches		



are readily curable."

887.

THE AUSTRALASIAN TRAVELLER.

WE REFUSE THEM.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

This Paper  
 WILL NOT ADVERTISE
 Any
 MEDICINE (or the Proprietors of same)
 Claiming to CURE:—
 - - CANCER. - -
 - - CONSUMPTION, - -
 Or Other
 - - ORGANIC DISEASE. - -
 DISEASES of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.
 - - BLOOD DISORDERS. - -
 - - FEMALE COMPLAINTS. - -
 - - NERVOUS DEBILITY. - -

888. This Warner's Safe Cure is the same as that declared by the German official analysis and warning (q.v.) "to contain not a single remedy for the ailments contained in the list, where they moreover bear absurd titles." Mr. Samuel Hopkins Adams shows that Warner's Safe Cure is an alcoholic liquor, and, together with all the Warner Remedies, is leased, managed, and controlled by the New York and Kentucky Distilling Company, manufacturers of standard whiskeys which do not pretend to cure anything but thirst.

889.

889. A reference to the "Wicked Fraud of Patent Medicines" printed in the *World's Work and Play* for June, 1906 (London: Heinemann & Co.), will show that **Ayer's Sarsaparilla** is credited with 26 per cent. alcohol. What kind of alcohol is this that is so forced upon women and schoolgirls of Australia by publications which introduce into our homes and colleges insidious recommendations such as that on page 287 of the *New Idea* for September, 1906? If we are to believe the tale, the woman whose name and portrait are unblushingly given firstly refused the nostrum as being quackery, but "she has taken five bottles and now she is a different creature." By the announcement cited it is set forth as suitable for women in good or bad health.

890. It may be potato spirit, cheapest and worst of all alcoholics excepting wood naphtha, in the furthestmost degree calculated to excite craving for drink and drugs. Why not, if it must be done, recommend brandy or whiskey, for these liquors are well watched by our analysts? **Vitadatio**, recommended in the same publication, is shown by analysis to be chiefly gin.

891. *Printer's Ink* is a high-class journal for advertisers published in New York, and sets the example of inculcating clean and straight dealing. Here is an extract from its issue of 29th August, 1906, which explains the noble stand taken up by the *Ladies' Home Journal*, probably the finest paper of its kind in the world. It is said to suffer more from piracy than any other publication, and it is certainly much pirated in Australia. Not only is the general get-up faultless, but it is an ornament and an instructor in any home. The circulation exceeds a million. The editor, **Mr. Edward Bok**, has fought the battle of decency and honour against filth and fraud with conspicuous chivalry. He is called quixotic, yet his enemies are not mere windmills and wineskins, but flesh and blood devils devoid of morals or remorse. Messrs. **Curtis** (the publishers) carry out in their offices what they preach in their columns. Their influence is, happily, enormous in the United States; and in the face of risk and loss they are carrying on the work of educating five million mothers and daughters of the Great Republic to abhor and to fight the villany which is literally poisoning the blood and undermining the morals of the mightiest white nation the world has known.

WHERE TO DRAW THE LINE.

(From *Printer's Ink*.)

892. There can be no doubt that, in the past year or two, some of the magazines have become stricter about accepting certain kinds of advertising than they ever were. Medical and investment publicity are the kinds ruled out when a magazine reforms, for the quackery and obscenity of the average daily newspaper's "Men Only" business is practically absent from all but a few of those magazines who carry little else in the way of advertising.

893. Where should the line be drawn in determining for or against a proffered advertisement? What is objectionable advertising? Or, say that medical and investment announcements are barred, what is a medical advertisement, and what an investment? Where is the line between medicines and cosmetics? When does an investment become so safe that no magazine ought to refuse it on the score of doubt as to its soundness? These are important questions to the publisher who has to refuse or accept advertising contracts by them, and each seems to have his own interpretation of what is objectionable. *McClure's* has no advertising of mining companies, but carries that of the American Real Estate Company's bonds, a high-grade security. It prints no Peruna advertising, but runs Cuticura Soap. *Harper's Monthly* is high-class in its advertising policy. Its publishers see fit, however, to accept the announcements of the Oppenheimer Institute, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Vapo-Cresolene, and other remedies. *Everybody* accepts Vapo-Cresolene, the *Century* Buffalo Lithia, Vapo-Cresolene, and Moller's Cod Liver Oil, *Scribner's* finds the Oppenheimer Institute and Cuticura unobjectionable. This business has only a remote medical character. But where is the line?

There is no question as to the fact, as the most genuine proof of its worth. It must needs be a good thing that can withstand the immense pressure of uprising competition, and yet defy comparison; small marvel, therefore, that with the flight of years ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has become known far and wide for what it is worth—one of the MOST POTENT, SIMPLE, and AGREEABLE FACTORS in maintaining HEALTH.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

is the best and simplest preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete, gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air without a supply of this INVALUABLE PREPARATION.

Consists of citric acid, tartaric acid, bicarbonate of soda.

894. The most austere of all the magazines is undoubtedly the *Ladies' Home Journal*. That publication sometimes goes so far in the opposite direction that it seems priggish, yet its decisions for and against certain kinds of advertising seem to hurt its income not the slightest. The Curtis policy may be summed up in the axiom that "When there is the least shade of doubt, refuse the business." The *Ladies' Home Journal* does not print the advertising of Chesebrough's Vaseline, for example, because its literature wrapped around bottles and boxes specifies medicinal uses. It has likewise refused other advertising of a purely cosmetic nature. Cuticura advertising in such magazines as *McClure's* and *Scribner's* makes almost entirely a cosmetic appeal, but the *Ladies' Home Journal* refuses it for its medicinal properties, and because it is advertised as a remedy in less critical publications. The new soap which is to be put out by Armour & Company in connection with Pond's Extract is refused for similar reasons. In investment advertising some fine distinctions are made between the *Ladies' Home Journal* and the *Saturday Evening Post*. The latter publication would accept advertising of certain good investment stocks listed on recognised exchanges, though such listing will not necessarily give a stock admittance to its columns. But no investment advertising of any character whatever is accepted for the *Ladies' Home Journal*, because it has been found that so great a body of women readers cannot be trusted to discriminate in investment matters. In an audience of at least five million women there is sure to be a large proportion that will weigh an investment proposal emotionally, and so all investment advertising is barred.

15/12/06 PURE FOOD BILLS.

LONDON MERCHANTS PROTESTING.

LONDON, Thursday.—The Proprietary Articles sub-section of the London Chamber of Commerce has resolved that deputations shall wait upon Mr. J. H. Taverner (Agent-General for Victoria) and Mr. W. P. Reeves (High Commissioner for New Zealand) to protest against the Victorian Pure Food Bill and the proposed similar legislation in New Zealand.

It was resolved to recommend members to cease advertising in colonial newspapers when the bill requiring a declaration of the formulae used in the preparation of the article advertised is enforced.

895. In the *British Medical Journal* of 17th November, 1906, the following letter appeared:—

The Antipodes and Patent Medicines.

Sir,—In a letter you did me the honour to publish nearly a year ago, I dwelt upon the fact which you state in your issue of 10th instant, in a paragraph under the above heading, namely, "That it is not the medical profession but the public which suffers from the enormous prevalence of quackery." Is it not time that the profession made an effort to abate this evil, the magnitude of which they alone are able to estimate? New legislation is urgently called for, because before this becomes possible it will be necessary to prove that it is demanded more for the protection of the public than the advantage of the profession. This proof, as I suggested in the letter referred to, can be furnished in the most complete and convincing fashion through the medium of a Royal Commission, and in no other way. The infamy of quackery, including the quack-medicine trader, could be thus fully and clearly demonstrated. A hideous story of cynical villany would be unfolded which could not fail to touch the consciences of the more intelligent class and of their representatives in Parliament. In the case of the lawyers it has been shown that practice by fraudulent pretenders can be easily prevented, and there could be no difficulty in constructing equally efficient legislation for doctors. The greater part of the trade in quack medicines could be brought within the scope of the ordinary criminal law. Quack medicine vendors could be made liable for prosecution for obtaining money under false pretences, and could be placed under the surveillance of the police. It must be borne in mind that no help in this movement will be given by the lay Press. From "The Times" downwards they are all taking a share of the enormous sum—certainly more than a million sterling—which is being spent annually in advertisements by quacks. Exposure of the facts might bring shame to some of the wealthier newspaper proprietors, and we might, perhaps, hope that one or two of the noble lords who own leading papers, and are augmenting their incomes by participation in a nefarious traffic, would turn away and throw in their influence on the side of reform. They would at any rate no longer be able to plead ignorance in justification of their conduct.

London, W., 11th November.

HENRY SEWILL.

Pressure upon Parliaments.

896. The cablegram here copied, sent probably at the instance of the drug-packers mentioned, is a thoroughly typical instance of their effrontery. They claim

*97267—2 K

to

to have succeeded in an exactly similar attempt; they reckon to bluff the Colony of New Zealand once more, and the State of Victoria for the first time. We have not yet heard of any fulmination against the Commonwealth of America. Assumedly it would fail of effect.

897. The British drug-packers are represented in London by an association offensive and defensive, have a periodical devoted to their special interests whose advertising pages are filled to overflowing with the most impudent of their nostrums, and they keep their own barrister, as "Warren's Blacking" kept the poet. They can fight in the open with unblushing cheek or engineer underground with consummate skill. We have but to put formulae and advertisements side by side, as in this Report, or to read the judicial declarations of their "gigantic and too successful frauds," or consider the endless exposures in Coroner's Courts, in the German "warnings," in the *Lancet*, the journals of the British and the American Medical Associations, the British and Foreign Pharmaceutical Journals, *le Journal de Pharmacie, der Deutschen Medizinischen Wochenschrift*, and we see the whole wicked traffic like to Mokanna without his veil.

898. A representative of a widely-circulated Australian daily paper said to me recently, "Parliament will not interfere with the patent medicine trade, no matter what anyone brings forward." "Why not; other Parliaments have interfered and are determined to proceed?" "Because we put many of those Members of Parliament into their seats and they know that our columns must be filled. Perhaps you do not know that New Zealand passed an Act"—(he was wrong, it was an Order in Council, afterwards unconditionally revoked)—"requiring the formulae to be submitted. The London drug firms threatened the New Zealand newspapers with cancellation of advertising, pressure was brought to bear by the papers, and the Act was repealed." I answered that the London drug-packers do indeed claim that the position was as he stated it, for their representatives told me essentially the same things in London, but that these impudent assumptions did not fit with the fact of the Parliament of New Zealand now preparing measures of repression. Yet the cablegram can have no other meaning than a repetition of that audacious insult.

The Puffing of Quackery and Secret Drugs.

899. It has seemed necessary to supply a large number of advertisements taken at random from the newspapers printed in the Commonwealth, and also from magazines circulating here, whether printed in Australia or not, in order to exhibit by the irrefragable argument of ocular demonstration the groundwork of secrecy and deception upon which the whole traffic rests. The main intention of the interested parties who desire to continue lucrative humbug and obscurantism is that the invention of the formula in each case is the trade secret by which the drug-packers live, and that their means of living is the paramount consideration. One answer is, that as their living involves danger and death to our citizens, it is better for us, on the whole (and I shall further show it is better for us in every detail), that they should get their living elsewhere or not live at all. It cannot be denied, and to reiterate, the drug-packers do not themselves deny that there are hosts of frauds and improper recommendations. As the claim is to secrecy as a principle, then our people cannot know which are bad and which are good, if any. That the drugs cause illness and death cannot be generally known, for the facts are not published. That the drugs are actual frauds cannot be generally known, for the facts are not published side by side with the announcements of merit. Take a specific instance. I asked an advertising manager of a powerful Australian newspaper: "Are you not aware, because it is in your line of business, that Bile Beans have been pronounced a fraud upon the public by a Court of Appeal in every form of words?" "Yes, I know the case." "And yet you recommend it with great force?" "Yes; we have a contract for £1,500 running with the Fulford people now."

900. From one, learn all. The frauds are always despicable and mostly dangerous, but the buyers and users must not know, for that is the *conditio sine qua non*. Let the public know for certain that **Koko Hair Wash** at 4s. 6d. per bottle is a pinch of borax in water, costing three-halfpence, and will they buy it? Or that **Mr. G. R. Sims' Tatcho** is just kerosene; or, that **Antidipso** is chlorate of potash, which could never cure any drunkard, and never did; or, that the **Sure and Harmless Hair Remover** is bichloride of mercury, a corrosive poison; or, that **Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer**

Restorer is dissolved lead-salts, which must poison more or less, but which never did, and never could, restore a hair—will the poor defrauded souls buy any more? Ought they to be allowed to buy as the result of infamous deception? Can a nation be great that would knowingly continue to allow these and ten thousand other swindles just because the profit to the sellers and advertisers is enormous?

901. Another argument is that "faith works wonders." That is wilful prostitution of a fine phrase, but in the sense intended to justify the sale of frauds which could not otherwise effect anything, it works wonders only for the thimble-rigger and his kind. The **Drink Cure**, consisting of common sugar 98 per cent. and table salt 2 per cent., to be given **secretly** to the drunkard in his drink, could not cure the vice by reason of the faith of the loving but deluded and plundered husband, wife, or mother. Neither could any one of the long list of swindles called Drink Cures containing potato-spirit to feed the craving, which are to be allowed because of the profits scooped in from so pitiful a source for foreign distillers. The pharmacists who are compelled to sell these things hate them literally like poison, for they, too, are robbed of the legitimate profits that ought to come to them out of their shop turnover and they are disgusted at being made the unwilling cat's-paws of the conscienceless drug-packers. They indeed know in many cases the nature of the contents of these compounds, for their pharmaceutical journals tell them. Their profession, for the calling of a pharmacist ought not to be regarded as mere trade, nor forced down to that level, is injured all the time. The healing professions, surgical and medical, are injured and insulted every day by the lying impudence of the spoilers of our people. They have absolutely no means of effective reply, but fully aware of the whole mischief, have protested vigorously for half a century against the wrong which other nations, as they also well know, have long ago righted.

902. The cause of all this evil is often called "commercialism." But the great majority of commercial people are willing and anxious enough to drive a loyal and harmless trade. If it were not so, the case would be hopeless. On the Continent of Europe the word used to express the same idea is "Manchesterism." One meets it constantly in books and newspapers. It is not intended to reflect upon the Cotton City, as a matter of course, but is supposed rightly or wrongly to represent a line of thought in England which places trading interests in the preponderance. Manchesterism in practice is simply legalised greed.

Efflorescent Quackery.

The Lancet, 24th November, 1906, page 1487:—

APH-RO-DOX.

903. We have seen many quack pamphlets. They all contain untruths, but we have never so far seen any one which put forward such unblushing statements as the one which now lies (in more senses than one) before us. It is issued by a quack who calls himself "M. Calman, Professor, University Jagelonski, Cracow, Poland." Mr. Calman, as is the way with his brethren, opens his circular with an account of the way in which he discovered his wonderful preparation. It was not discovered in South Africa, or Mexico, or the centre of Australia, or in the Kingdom of Prester John, but at Jena, by M. Calman when he was a student. After he had discovered the wonderful combination, which was "the vital, or LIFE, principle," he met with what should have been a great disappointment. For he found that Dr. Schenck, M. Pasteur, Dr. Koch, Professor Brown-Séquard, and Sir J. Lawson Tait, physician to King Edward VII of England, "were all employing in their work the essence of the life principle which I had discovered." Far from being disappointed, however, M. Calman "was filled to bursting with the grandeur of the idea." He called his principle Aph-Ro-Dox, and he knows that it cures catarrhs of all kinds, purifies the blood, and vitalises the nerves, makes youth more vigorous, and resists the frigidity of advancing age in man or woman. He further favours his dupes with what great continental authorities say, and here are two instances of what they say:—"Professor Marianna Maramaldi writes in the *Gazette Internaz. de Med. Prot.* as follows: 'Aph-Ro-Dox, after having been used in Europe for twenty-five years as the best tonic for lost vitality, debility, nervous diseases, and catarrh is now being introduced to the American people.'" According to the punctuation of this elegant sentence, the result of M. Calman's discovery has been the introduction of catarrh to the American people. The other continental opinion is as follows:—

"No less a man than Sir J. Lawson Tait, the physician and surgeon to His Royal Highness King Edward VII, a man at the head of the medical profession in England, has set the seal of his approval and commendation on Aph-Ro-Dox. This distinguished physician says: 'After the operation for appendicitis on His Royal Highness I was gratified beyond all hopes to see the return of his former youthful vigour from the magical use of the ingredients used in Aph-Ro-Dox.'"

In case any of M. Calman's victims should see this passage, we must point out that there was never such a physician and surgeon as "Sir J. Lawson Tait." The only well-known medical man of late years bearing the name of Lawson Tait had the additional name of Robert, and he died untitled in 1899, three years before "His Royal Highness the King" underwent an operation for appendicitis. We wish further to point

point out that if M. Calman is a professor at the Jagelonsky (which should properly be termed Jaggiellonski) University at the present time he does not so appear in *Minerva* for 1904-5. Moreover, if he is so, how do letters find him addressed as follows:—

M. Calman, President, Kansas City, Missouri.

There are, as everyone knows, many fools in the world, but we wonder that anyone can be taken in by so obviously a lying document as M. Calman's circular. In an order-form he appears as "The M. Calman Chemical Co."

904. This caustic *exposé* by the chief Press authority in surgery is not likely to do the eminent "Professor" or his business the least harm in the world. He will regard it as the bite of a midge, and Aph-Ro-Dox will sail on as serenely as before, in company with Pe-Ru-Na, over the whitening bones of the slain. It ought to be, and probably is, one of the successes. His yacht may compete at Cowes, and Australian money may help to swell his princely revenues. This morning a similar pamphlet lies, in like manner, upon my desk. It is entitled "**Help, a Magazine for Men and Women.**" Volume 1. No. 1. Melbourne, 1906. Gratis copy. It is devoted primarily, indeed exclusively, to the sale of spirituous products of the **Kentucky Distilleries Company**, manufacturers of whiskey. In it are urged with limitless effrontery and under the protection of our laws, the unparalleled therapeutic merits of—

Warner's Safe Cure.

Warner's Safe Cure, large, 5/- per bottle
 Warner's Safe Cure, small, 2/9 per bottle
 Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure, 5/- per bottle
 Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure, 5/- per bottle
 Warner's Safe Nervine, large, 5/- per bottle
 Warner's Safe Nervine, small, 2/6 per bottle
 Warner's Safe Pills, 1/- per vial
 Warner's Safe Asthma Cure, 4/- per packet
 Carbolic Smoke Balls, 5/- each
 Carbolic Smoke Ball Refill, 2/6 each
 Jolly's Duchess Pills, 2/6 per box

Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world. Or will be sent, carriage paid, to any address in Australia or New Zealand on receipt of price, by

H. H. WARNER & CO. LTD.

AUSTRALIAN BRANCH:

528 to 532 LITTLE LONSDALE STREET,
 MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

905. It would be interesting to know from the printers, Edgerton and Moore, 241-243, Flinders-lane, Melbourne, how many hundred-thousand have been issued. The exposures of these nostrums in America, Canada, and Germany have no retarding effect in Australia of any kind. The pamphlet has sixteen pages, contains hosts of testimonials from near and far, and "the law" is supine. A New York friend informs me that Warner occupies a princely mansion on the Hudson River. A fortune awaits any energetic firm who will pack Australian potato-spirit with water and extracts from bush-plants, with some narcotic principle, advertising it strongly as a cure for all diseases, especially for "female complaints."

Cat and Dog Worship.

906. On page 80 is the programme of a successful function for the purpose of making comfortable provision for wandering cats in London. But cosy quarters and choice food in an asylum can never quite make up for the silken lap and the loving attention.

907. There is a wealthy man in a fashionable English watering place who is married and prefers to have no children. He is president of a Hospital for Lost and Starving Dogs. His mother disapproves and excoriates both his negative and his positive philosophy, for she is not a twentieth-century decadent.

908. South of the Thames are said to be 500,000 human creatures on the verge of starvation. No matter what the accurate figure may be, there are myriads. These are merely Anglo-Saxons, and in their pitiful condition it matters little to them whether or not their "betters" should revive the worship of Moloch and Ashtoreth, of Anubis and Hathor.

Quacks and the Healing Professions.

909. Upon my last afternoon in London I was pursuing my inquiries into the sale, and methods of sale, of baby opiates in particular. Amongst other children that assisted me I picked out a sad-faced boy leaning against a wall, and said to him, "You see that chemist's shop over there; go and get me threepenn'orth of 'Mothers'

'Mothers' Friend' for a baby." No answer but a vacant look. To a repeat of the request he simply said, "I'm deaf, sir." And both eyes squinted badly. Now it would be quite a mistake to suppose that that forlorn little chap, and those afflicted like him, is of no more use or profit than the lost dogs and cats who are, with exceptions, the traditional loafers upon mankind. He has a commercial value. Poor people are kind enough to children, so that fortunes are thus made out of deafness-cures and other nostrums. Why not? The folk are unprotected and are thus regarded as perfectly fair game. Besides, as the Coroner (in par. 826) sarcastically remarked, the revenue gains heavily and no Chancellor of the Exchequer will disturb that.

910. Last week, in a suburban pharmacist's shop in Australia, a person asked for a bottle of bronchitis cure for a child in the family. She could not make sure of the name of the nostrum. The pharmacist suggested some. "No, no! it's not them. He's had four different bottles already for his whooping cough." "Didn't they do him any good?" asked the shopman. "No, he's a lot worse, but I'm told the other stuff is very good for his complaint." Imagine the quantity of narcotics poured into the boy!

911. The same pharmacist said, "A sickly woman came to me regularly for Vitadatio, which you know is bad gin smothered with herbs. She was ill-dressed, poor and miserable enough. I thought how much better she and her family would be if she spent upon food the six shillings she paid me every time for that liquor." These narratives are every-day, jejune and commonplace in the last degree, yet they go to the roots of national life and honour.

912. The boy at St. Pancras with defective sight and hearing has a hope, one and only one. He may fall into the open and generous arms of the hospital surgeons, who will apply to him and his kind their thought and time, their labour and skill. And there is neither money in it nor glory, yet such action in preserving the ethical principles of the race preserves the race itself. If ever there were in history an example of the conflict between Ormuzd and Ahriman—of Michael fighting Satan—it is that of the healing professions in their hitherto unequal struggle with quackery.

913. The family who denied themselves the last dollar for a bottle of patent medicine—coarse alcohol—could, for a trifle a week, have ensured medical attention.

914. Before me, in the latest number of the *Deutschen Medizinischen Wochenschrift*, is the modest official report of a German victory in British territory—the conquest of trypanosomiasis by **Robert Koch**. At the least two valuable lives, medical men, were lost by the British in their indomitable efforts to find a remedy for the devastating disease called "sleeping sickness," which is more terrible than its vernacular name implies.

915. I translate, as follows, from the *Kölnische Zeitung* (*Cologne Gazette*):—

In the district of the Victoria Nyanza for two years long a British expedition toiled, losing two of its members by sleeping-sickness, attaining success in the department of diagnosis only, but not in the cure of the frightful trypanosomiasis. And at the close of the expedition there was only discouragement for them, but upon the German side a quick victory. To-day the British are installing stations in the afflicted districts in order to carry on a war of extermination, upon Koch's method, against the malady. Working under the severest climatic and other difficulties—though after comprehensive studies which had occupied years of industry, upon the nature and transmissibility of the trypanosomes—supported by a staff of capable German bacteriologists who are enthusiastically attached to their great master, the hoped-for goal was attained in barely five months. The world is in possession of a specific for that disease whose future annihilating effect upon the human race we can only picture to ourselves with horror.

916. Other men shared in the victory—Todd, Broden, Rodhain, Kopke,—and Koch himself does not appear to have actually invented the atoxyl (a salt of arsenic) which, by subcutaneous injection, effects the cure. I take pride in the fact that a refined Australian-born British lady, leaving her comfortable home in Sydney, is a nurse in Uganda under Professor Koch, and devotedly succours those who undergo the ordeal of the malady. But looking from the standpoint, up to date, of our legislation and civilisation—or at the very least, toleration—what right has the world to this splendid discovery? Are these men and women a parcel of fools, or do they command our admiration and gratitude? But they and their colleagues in the healing professions practise all round, and all the time, the same folly, or the same duty,—which is it? With no personal risk, no sight-destroying study, no family sacrifice, no self-denial at all, and with a tithe of the brains, they could devise any one or more of the present or future swindles which are within the knowledge or compass of

of every one of them. Why not, for they will have social acceptance, commercial and Press support, may become senators and get a public funeral at the end of a sumptuous existence? That, or to live and die unknown and disregarded. We must conclude that their reason for choosing the latter is contained only in the word "duty." If that be so, then our laws ought to support them in their views of moral obligation.

NOTE.—Die Anwendung des Atoxyls gegen Schlafkrankheit. Bekanntlich glaubt Prof. Robert Koch in dem Atoxyl ein brauchbares Mittel gegen die Schlafkrankheit gefunden zu haben. In Nr. 51 der "Deutschen Medizinischen Wochenschrift" berichtet der erfolgreiche Forscher ausführlich über seine diesbezüglichen Versuche. Wir entnehmen dem umfangreichen Bericht folgende pharmakotherapeutisch bemerkenswerten Tatsachen: Das Atoxyl, bekanntlich Metaarsensäureanilid, ein weisses, in Wasser leicht lösliches Pulver, ist ganz bedeutend weniger giftig als z. B. Liquor Kalii arsenicosi und wird in Dosen von 0,05—0,2 g pro Tag in Form subkutaner Injektionen in allen Fällen empfohlen, wo man Arsen sonst anzuwenden geneigt ist. Seine spezifische Wirkung gegenüber den Trypanosomen war schon bekannt, als Koch seine Expedition zur Erforschung der Schlafkrankheit in Ostafrika antrat. Es wurde dort in der sehr hohen Dosis von 0,5 g, welche an zwei aufeinanderfolgenden Tagen wiederholt wurde, subkutan auf dem Rücken injiziert, ohne dass irgendwelche Vergiftungserscheinung eintrat. Nach dieser Behandlung konnten Trypanosomen bei der Drüsenpunktion nicht mehr festgestellt werden. Doch nimmt Koch an, dass die Trypanosomen durch die einmalige Behandlung mit Atoxyl noch nicht vollständig beseitigt sind und dass man, so wie das Chinin zur völligen Abtötung der Malaria Parasiten in siebenstägigen Zwischenräumen zwei Monate lang gegeben werden muss, auch das Atoxyl in mehrfacher Wiederholung während eines längeren Zeitraumes anzuwenden hat. Wann und wie oft dieses zu geschehen hat, ist noch auf experimentellem Wege zu ermitteln. Jedenfalls kann aber heute schon gesagt werden, dass die wiederholte Atoxylbehandlung das Verschwinden der Trypanosomen aus den Lymphdrüsen der Kranken und eine Besserung im Allgemeinzustand derselben veranlasst. Sollte es möglich sein, die Trypanosomen in den Menschen durch Atoxylbehandlung vollständig zu vernichten, dann würde damit auch die einfachste und beste Prophylaxis gegeben sein; denn wenn die Menschen von den Trypanosomen befreit sind, dann werden die Glossinen, welche als Ueberträgerinnen der Schlafkrankheit anzusehen sind, keinen Infektionsstoff mehr finden, welchen sie übertragen können, und damit muss die Seuche natürlich ihr Ende finden.—(Pharmazeutische Zeitung, March, 1907.)

The Death of a Hero.

(Translation.)

917. *Das Echo*, a German weekly, of 28th March, 1907, narrates:—

On the 25th instant there died in Wiesbaden the most celebrated surgeon of our time in Germany, Professor Ernst von Bergmann, under distressing circumstances. He knew five years ago that he was suffering severely from cancer, but hid this fact from his family and all the world. Recently Bergmann went to Wiesbaden. There he fell ill on Friday with stoppage of the bowels, and called Professor Schlangé from Hannover to operate, which took place without narcosis, and under application of Schleich's anaesthesia-procedure. Bergmann personally issued directions about his double operation. As the formation of an artificial orifice was unsuccessful, abdominal section was undertaken, under which the aged patient collapsed. The deepest sympathy reigns in all classes of society with the fate of the great man and physician.

918. Once again, and by way of contrast, attention is hereby drawn to the principles of action in the profession of healing, which have such force that a leader of it thus suppressed his own anxiety and all signs of his torment in order to devote his utmost energy to relieving the sufferings of others. This morning of writing I was shown in an Australian religious weekly newspaper another lying advertisement of the notorious J. W. Kidd Co., with a note added in the usual typography of the journal, "Dr. Kidd's method and his offer are exactly as represented in every respect." The same note appears in the *Woman's Budget*, also Australian, to the same advertisement, as per page 161. These are the people that offer 300,000 of their patients' letters for sale. I place the two kinds of life side by side, the abominable lies and treachery thus circulated for cash by our newspapers under shelter of our laws, with the life and death of Bergmann.

919. At 7 o'clock every morning up to the last, no matter what the night had been to him, Bergmann was in the hospital operating and demonstrating, teaching his pupils all he knew, living up to the lofty principles of his noble profession. His friend, Reinhard Mumm, last month, April, in the *Reich*, narrates of him:—

As Ernst von Bergmann offered himself to the knife for the last decisive operation, he comprehended the whole of his 70-year life in the prayer which he then uttered aloud:—

So nimm denn meine Hände
Und führe mich
Bis an mein selig Ende,
Und ewiglich.
Ich kann allein nicht gehen,
Nicht einen Schritt,
Wo Du wirst gehn und stehen
Da nimm mich mit!

Which I translate as follows:—

So take in Thine my hand,
And lead the way
Unto my blissful end,
And so for aye.
One step along the way
I cannot see;
Where Thou wilt go or stay,
Take me with Thee!

920. He saved others, himself he could not save, nor did he strive to. And from the view-point of admirers of the six-million-dollar drug-packer whose existence was luxury, whose end was quick and easy—pitched from his fast motor car in the full flush of his enjoyment—what a wasted life was the surgeon's! Bergmann might have made more profitable use of the multitude of sufferers who passed through his hands. In treatment of the diseased, Fulford and Bergmann were opposite and irreconcilable types, manchesterism against rectitude. Our present laws and doctrine are crushing the pharmacist and oppressing the healer—in favour of the social enemy.

921. The trustees of Barnardo's Homes must, as they retain the Bile Beans share, depend upon "exploiting the fraud," that "gigantic and too-successful fraud founded upon impudence and advertisement," to quote the words of the High Court Judges. The trustees' co-operation in further defrauding rich and poor, particularly the poor, is cheap at 20 per cent. Baby-poisons and abortifacients could easily afford a half, but there is no visible commercial reason why the trustees should not start a fresh deception, of their very own, upon approved lines, and take all the profits. The latest move only shows that Canadian, Australian, English (Charles E. Fulford's) methods of advertising are still running neck-and-neck with Cousin Jonathan's.

922. As the public funeral in Ottawa gave a fillip to the market in "Doctor Williams' " Pink Pills (Senator George Fulford's) so should Barnardo's Homes put a premium upon shares in Bile Beans. Quackery is a sphere of boundless possibilities—within Anglo-Saxondom.

923. By many authorities quoted herein, by the faithful surgeons and physicians whose best efforts are devoted to mitigating the results of cruel crimes which are all the time perpetrated by abortionists in unholy co-operation with a "free Press," the regret is expressed that the whole truth cannot be told. I read in surgeons' public journals the calm, scientific narration of complex difficulties met with in the immense practice which is carried on by them throughout Anglo-Saxondom in relieving the victims of induced abortion. If only the veil could be lifted! I have considered, by night and day, the question of exhibiting some of the truth, revealing some of the suffering caused by every-day wrong, as also the magnificent and marvellous work accomplished by surgeons in rescuing these wrecked lives, cast aside by the "free play of natural forces." The causes indeed must be shown and they can never be shown enough, but the consequences, unfortunately for society, cannot be revealed in a report of this nature.

924. But that which a Press might well do, if it were really free, were not enslaved by manchesterism, is at least to reprint from medical journals the revelations concerning the spoliation of our harmless people, which are constantly issued by these professional and qualified writers. The publications of official analysts are gratuitous and very voluminous. Do the public ever get a chance to read those things which affect their health, and especially the health and lives of women and children? Not at all; for it would mean a stop to trickery, quackery, and advertising in that domain.

The illustrious examples of Koch and Bergmann are not chosen because they are German but because they happen to be the latest at hand, and we have already cited many of our own consanguinity.

925. Another instance:—**Dr. W. R. Coley's Fluid**, after thirteen years' test, is said to be curative in many cases of inoperable cancer. How to prepare it is related on page 175 of *The Medical Annual for 1907*, and any qualified bacteriologist may produce it. The process is open to the world—quacks and all. Such action is merely common honour and humanity, with which however the exclusive claims of drug-packers are not reconcilable. Coley's life-work is given to mankind, and there is no money in it. In the interests of society at large it is plain which our laws ought to support.

926. "**The Life of Pasteur**," a beautiful book, has just been published. Every one has read of the unselfish toil of the great French bacteriologist and his gifts to mankind. Attracted by the dignity of the words, he chose for his motto that which had been the guidance of his friend and colleague **Biot**, "*Per vias rectas.*"

927. In defending quackery the sophistical pretence will be made that the duty on nostrums is intended for repression. But it is only on some nostrums, for thousands are exempt, including some of the more nefarious and destructive, such as baby-opiates and abortifacients. The co-partnership of the State with those who receive its labels is at least earned in those cases of which two are shown on page 225, where the drug-packer declares that his statements have the recognition of Government. For the shilling nostrums the price is made 1s. 1½d., thus covering the Government share, whilst that price is enforced by the P.A.T.A., which institution is established for that purpose in chief.

928. Again, we have seen that "the law" protects the nostrum against copyists, as a general rule, even where lies are proven in the attached announcements (as in the successful suits on behalf of the fictitious "Professor" Holloway and the mythical "Dr. Williams"). By granting protection after the lies were made known to it "the law" authorised, if not sanctified, the lies. Beyond this is the knowledge conveyed to Governments by the healing professions, by public analysts, and by endless remonstrances of coroners and of the police.

929. Thus we are forced by every road, not least by the heroic exemplars who walked *per vias rectas*, to recognise the antithesis between Law and Right, as we know them both, in the domain of health and life. So liberty may, and does, descend to licence, and licence revert to tyranny.

"Medicine and the Public."

930. Dr. S. Squire Sprigge published in 1905 a book under the above title (London, Heinemann). The following extract is the opening of chapter VI, "The Evils of Quackery," pages 68-72. As the book is chiefly a reprint of his articles in the *Lancet*, it is a sure thing that the public knows as little about the work as they do of the invaluable journal which records therapeutical and surgical progress. More is the pity, but it could hardly be otherwise.

931. The position of the healing professions and their relation to society is expressed by the beautiful hyperbole contained in Logion No. VI of the papyrus recently found at Oxyrhynchus:—

JESUS says: A prophet is without acceptance in his own country; neither does a physician work cures upon them that know him (*ὅτι τοὺς γινώσκοντας αὐτοῦ*).

And we have herein to show why such an absurdity exists at all as the acceptance of secrecy, humbug, and fraud against candour, honour, and proved competence.

Dr. Sprigge writes:—

932. Quacks there have always been, and quacks there will always be; but the immunity enjoyed nowadays by quackery is remarkable, almost incredible; and when its effects on our generation are noted, it is impossible not to wonder that no suggestion is ever made, save by medical men, that the law should attempt to find a remedy. Specific charges have been made against quacks by their dupes, but almost always it has been found that the charges were not sufficiently susceptible of proof to warrant conviction.

933. The license enjoyed by the regular practitioners of medicine—by persons, that is, who possess, in the legal sense of the word, no license whatever to practice—is absolutely wonderful. It would be ludicrous if it were not so sad. Medical electricians, medical hypnotists, medical botanists, and medical masseurs, on the one hand, and the votaries of "safe medicine," bone-setters, and the proprietors of patent remedies on the other—all are ready to treat the community for every sort of pathological condition, and all claim to be the depositaries of therapeutic secrets which have been denied to the intelligence of men who have made surgery and medicine the study of their lives, and who have stood the test of examinations as to their knowledge. Surely but very little thought bestowed upon this situation should enable the dullest to see that it is a highly ridiculous one, and one that reflects in no creditable manner upon public astuteness and good sense. Yet the ignoramus and the product of the highest culture will alike seek the administrations of the quack, and of the two the latter appears sometimes to fall the easier victim. The public have to choose the fittest people for their medical advisers. The competitors for their suffrages are two—(1) the medical profession, consisting of a body of trained and educated men, tested in all the necessary scientific requirements; and (2) the irregular practitioners, whose credentials are simply their own assertions, supported by the corroborative evidence of satisfied patients. Which body is more likely to be the really learned one? In every other profession or walk of life the public would at once give their vote in favour of the properly-trained body whose proven accomplishments speak for it. In every other profession or walk of life self-presented testimonials receive the exact attention from the public to which they are entitled, while testimonials from outside are subjected to some scrutiny. In medicine alone over such obviously necessary precautions is hesitation to be observed. It is easy to see what are the prominent factors which have brought this state of affairs about. Many disorders tend towards recovery; aggravation of these complaints by inappropriate treatment does not necessarily obviate recovery; there are no limits to the imagination of the hypochondriacal and hysterical subject; and there are many diseases, especially diseases of the nervous tracts, the natural course of which is one of remission alternating with exacerbation. The quack fosters every possible delusion in his patients which can arise from these circumstances, and reaps

reaps a harvest of eulogy, which he immediately prints and disseminates. The bulk of testimony in favour of unorthodox methods may be obvious and fraudulent concoction, but a certain amount represents the genuine delusion of weak and ignorant patients. Every medical man receives such testimony to his apparent ability, but, knowing its worth, he keeps the communication of his patient to himself; whereas the quack blazons it abroad, and so, with the favour of the Press, is enabled to secure new gulls.

934. For, undoubtedly, nowadays the quack is strangely favoured by the press. The subject of quacks' advertisements is one upon which the public opinion stands much in need of being both formed and stimulated. The discredited quack, when once his methods of doing business have been exposed, secures plenty of reprobation, leading articles denounce him, and certain newspapers refuse his advertisements. But the prosperous quack appears to have his own way with the world. That the general public should be misled by bold advertisement and garbled testimonial is no matter of surprise, and, indeed, is too natural to be even a matter of complaint. That a certain amount of quackery should pass muster with the lay press as a form of commercial enterprise can be understood. A newspaper editor or manager may be pardoned if he thinks that the use of his columns to make a nostrum known is a legitimate branch of newspaper business, especially when it is remembered that if he took the opposite view the proprietor of the newspaper might be willing to hear of his resignation. But while this is true with regard to some advertisements, it is not true of others, and the disgusting advertisements of many modern quacks ought to be tolerated by no self-respecting editor, manager, or proprietor. Yet no falsehood is too shameless, no promise too palpable a trap to be refused currency in the advertisement columns of some of the best-known journals, and it is noteworthy that among the worst offenders in this respect are newspapers and magazines which enjoy with certain classes of the community a high reputation for accuracy and bona fides. Regard being had to the lavish expenditure which is bestowed upon advertising some quackeries, it is obvious that those who take toll of the advertisers are participants in the proceeds of this sinister traffic. There have been, it is to be feared, flagrant cases in which an extravagant advertisement has been the price of corrupt silence or even of venal praise on the part of the press. Such practices stand in no need of condemnation. There have been, again, cases in which, while there has been no such confession of infamy as is applied in a bribe, yet the scale and tenor of the advertisements bore a vicious relation, a high price being asked for filthy advertisement. Not long since some of the most popular newspapers in the country were accepting regularly the advertisements and money of a crowd of scandalous persons engaged in selling so-called "female remedies." The essence of these advertisements was a promise to pregnant women that certain pills or potions would cause abortion, so that the woman who bought them was either aided in an attempt at crime or else swindled out of her money. By dealing complacently with such customers the editor or the proprietor of a journal, whichever of them may happen to be responsible, makes himself party to an odious and despicable kind of fraud. The weak, and especially the weak woman, the ailing, and the poor, are the chosen victims of the quack. By playing on their fears and taking advantage of their distresses, the quack persuades them to pay exorbitant prices for his worthless goods. Thus does he obtain command of the sums of money which he lavishes in advertisements, and those who cultivate his custom must not complain if they are charged with complicity in his misdeeds.

935. It is earnestly to be hoped that some attempt will be made soon by legislation to counter-balance the evils of quackery. Medical practitioners are not the only, or even the chief, losers by the mischievous frauds of quacks. The whole country suffers from their evil machinations, and it is a thousand pities that hardly a voice but that of the medical profession is ever raised against them. The opposition of the medical man to the quack, however legitimate, cannot be called disinterested, and, therefore, does not weigh with the public.

936. There is the story well and temperately stated. But is it enough? Is it properly qualifying the action of the "great educators of the public" who carry on every day such practices throughout Anglo-Saxondom? Is it enough to say of the rich men who solicit, or at least accept the money of abortionist drug-packers—whose name is legion—that "they make themselves parties to an odious and despicable kind of fraud"? Will anyone dare dispute that child-murder is homicide? Will anyone dare dispute that the practice involves homicide of mothers? Then these educators of society who push the sale of the instruments of homicide, some of which have been adduced herein, are partners in murder for the sake of coin. If it were the occasional slaying by people of coarse life, trained in base surroundings, we need not wonder, and such cases are in our communities actually rare, but foeticide and infanticide through newspaper advertisements we know to be—as the surgeon said—every day, every day.

937. As might with assurance be expected, there are numbers of pressmen who, knowing these things, abhor them, and would hail with rejoicing repressive legislation. I have already quoted the caustic statement of a London sub-editor. I found the same indignant disgust that Mr. Bok expresses in his powerful writings, amongst his colleagues everywhere, from every pressman without exception with whom I have spoken. If a referendum could be taken it is certain that the body of journalists would cast out the whole horror, once for all. The action of Messrs. Collier must command our admiration, and that of Messrs. Curtis even our amazement. Society owes them an inextinguishable debt. It must not be overlooked in
estimating

estimating the position, that Mr. Bok took great risks, for he had all to lose and nothing commercial to gain. Their property is immensely valuable, therefore to tackle so difficult and even frightful a subject, with lady readers only, means all that we can reckon, and more. And it surely cannot be claiming too much that he will be blessed and honored by his salaried colleagues throughout the English-speaking world for breaking the road to decency and freedom.

938. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was so kind as to introduce me to an eminent journalist, general manager of a powerful newspaper which would certainly refuse, if offered, the class of advertisements just spoken of. At all events they do not appear. The latter said to me, in discussing the subject of quack announcements, "Now, what about our columns?" I was forced to reply, "You publish some very deceptive things which you yourself do not know. They are frauds in fact." "Ah, well, there you are!" It must be admitted that the phrase covers the ground, for there we are. It was my impression, indeed conviction, that that cultivated and patriotic pressman would welcome such social—statutory—intervention as would prohibit the announcement of cure-claims of any kind, just as do the great medical societies themselves. Nothing less will suffice to protect humanity.

Journal of the A.M.A., Vol. XLVII, page 1580:—

A REFORMED QUACK CONFESSES HIS BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

939. In the *Cleveland (Ohio) News*, 22nd October, is published an article which is said to be written by a reformed quack. He says: "Here are a few brief and essential axioms of the business. Get the money. Get it all. Everybody and anybody is in bad physical condition on the first visit to your office. There is no exception to this rule. At times it is wise to cure a person of one ailment, but never fail to find another of serious nature before establishing the cure of the first. This policy is a great money-getter. Nobody is ever completely cured of everything. Bleed the sucker until he dies, or until he will absolutely no longer be coerced into your office. Always be busy in your private office when the victim comes in, for five or ten minutes' waiting in the reception-room both impresses and frightens the patient. Be fairly affable in greeting. Learn as soon as possible how much 'cash' the sucker has, and in what capacity he earns a living; or, in a word, how much he can afford to pay. Then multiply this amount by two. Always let the light shine full on the face of the patient, and keep your own in the shadow. While so situated, paint graphically the horrors of the various ailments with which you tell him he is afflicted. Keep this up until you see a flash of fear on his face. Then dilate further on the horrible character, and inevitable termination, should he not treat with you of the disease which brought the fear to his eyes. Now is the time to get the money. Get the fee for professional services, all cash, or as soon as possible, and then soak it to him for the medicines. Don't be afraid to say that you can cure everything and anything, and give a 'legal' guarantee for the same. Lastly, never bring your heart to the office with you. It is not a money-getter."

Oxien, a Cure for Heart-disease.

Advertisement on page 299.

940. This contemptible fraud upon the sufferers consists (Hutchison) of powdered sugar and starch, flavoured with oil of wintergreen. Harmless and useless, yet it serves with the help of newspapers and the protection of its partner, the State, to rob the dying of the money they sorely need. It is more "respectable" than knocking wounded soldiers on the head so as to steal their rings, but is it more merciful?

"The Transatlantic Quack."

FURTHER REMARKS ON NOSTRUM ADVERTISING IN RELIGIOUS PAPERS.

[*Journal of the American Medical Association.*]

941. Strikingly apropos of the article on "Nostrum Advertising in Religious Papers," in this journal, February 2, comes a voice from across the Atlantic in the form of an article in the *British Medical Journal*, January 26. The article is headed—"The Transatlantic Quack." Surely every loyal American citizen must feel a glow of honest pride on reading the opinion, held in British professional circles, of American business methods. The writer says:—

"Many hard things have been said about American business ways, but nothing puts them in a more despicable light than the letters addressed by so-called companies carrying on a medical business in this country in the name of American quacks. One of the most repulsive of these purports to be sent out by the Theo. Noel Company, Limited, dating from 29, Ladgate Hill, London, E.C., whose vice-chairman is said to be J. R. Noel, M.D., and is addressed to clergymen. The merits of the company's nostrum called Vitæ-Ore are heralded in this style:—"Is it not a fact that sickness among the members of your congregation is a great hindrance to your plan and work? Do you not often wish that, like the Great Physician, you could heal the body as well as minister to the soul? You may be tempted to throw this letter down and conclude that we are talking cant for business purposes." (The writer of the circular anticipates, with marvellous clearness, the effect produced on any intelligent reader by his composition.) "We admit we are talking business, but what is the use of preaching that Christianity is applicable to all conditions of business life, if as soon as a Christian business man refers to Divine things, he is set down as a charlatan talking cant?"

Then

Then follows an offer to supply, gratis, packets of "Nature's Tonic and Healer," to be paid for one month from receipt only if benefit has been derived from them, "in the hope to benefit some of these poor persons and thus set them talking about Vitæ-Ore." The writer boasts of the number of church ministers who have availed themselves of this offer, and of the "editors of the leading medical religious newspapers who have endorsed the claims of the company's remedy."

As shown in the cut printed in this journal, the "Cumberland Presbyterian" (issued weekly by the Cumberland Presbyterian Publishing Union) advocates the "Peace, Unity, and Purity of the Church" on the front cover, and Vitæ-Ore on the back.

This recalls to us the leading Australian weekly which "prints the wickedest advertisements upon the back of sermons."

942. The English branch of the Theo. Noel Company asks English clergymen to use its nostrum, so that "like the Great Physician you can heal the body as well as minister to the soul;" and when a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church remonstrates against the prostitution of the pages of his paper, the Rev. James E. Clarke, editor, replies that it is "hardly the function of such a paper as the 'Cumberland Presbyterian' to decide questions in accordance with any professional code of ethics," while the manager writes that "the very papers which, with axes to grind which other papers understand, are leading the crusade against patent medicines and carrying in their columns at the same time lies galore, setting forth other wares."

Is one to conclude, from this specimen of ecclesiastical logic, that the argument of the management of the "Cumberland Presbyterian" is that since all advertising is founded on fraud, there is no reason why their paper should not derive as much profit as possible from such conditions? As mere laymen, we are led to remark that such a conclusion savours quite as little of early Christian ethics as it does of any known code of professional ethics, however much it may be in accord with the commercialism of modern religious journalism.

Would the Rev. Mr. Clarke wish his readers to believe that, if the Great Physician were to-day walking the earth among men, He would distribute advertising circulars and sample packages of Vitæ-Ore instead of loaves and fishes to the multitude that hung on His words, and thus "heal the body as well as minister to the soul?"

Can one imagine Paul of Tarsus, who fought with beasts at Ephesus, and who died a martyr to his faith, or the beloved John on the Isle of Patmos, taking the position that it was "hardly his function to decide questions in accordance with any professional code of ethics?"

Would the advertising manager of the "Cumberland Presbyterian" have been willing to certify that Luke, the beloved physician, "was personally known to the publishers of this paper as a reliable and competent physician," unless he had entered the office of that religious journal with a fat advertising contract?

Can the whole filthy, disreputable nostrum business boast of a more disgraceful piece of literature than this blasphemous and sacrilegious attempt—shown up in the *British Medical Journal*—to use the personality of JESUS CHRIST so to boom the sales of a nostrum as to make advance agents out of weak-minded Christian clergymen? And can any honest member—either lay or clerical—of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, or any other Church, look without shame on an editor and a paper which, while claiming to advocate the purity of the church, have no better defence to offer than that all advertising is lying, and that other papers do the same thing? Yet much time has been spent in discussing the reasons why the church of to-day lacks the vigour and energy of apostolic times. A glance into some of our religious journals will supply at least a partial solution of the problem.

HISTORICAL.

943. The interesting nostrum mentioned above has been exploited for the past fifteen years by its owner and "discoverer" (?) Theophilus Noel. This gentleman was formerly engaged in the newspaper business and later in mining, and is said to lay claims to special knowledge as a geologist and mineralogist. We are informed that he came to Chicago in 1891 and engaged in the patent medicine business, advertising and selling Vitæ-Ore, which he claimed to be a mineral which he had discovered somewhere in Florida or Mexico. This preparation is sold in the form of a powder put up in envelopes, which retail at \$1.00 each.

944. It is supposed to be dissolved in water and drunk. The advertisements, which appear mainly in religious papers, state—"It is a mineral remedy, a combination of substances from which many of the world's noted curative springs derive medicinal power and healing virtue. These properties of the springs come from the natural deposits of mineral in the earth, through which water forces its way, only a very small proportion of the medicinal substance being taken up by the liquid."

945. An analysis published in Bulletin No. 69 of the North Dakota Agricultural College Experiment Station states that Vitæ-Ore is simply sulphate of iron, to which a little Epsom salts has been added. Our readers can readily choose the more reliable of these two statements. One can understand how exceedingly beneficial iron sulphate and Epsom salts would be in cases of rheumatism, diabetes, Bright's disease, gout, "stomach trouble," diphtheria, and the other diseases for which Vitæ-Ore is recommended.

This fraud is therefore like ninety-nine in a hundred of the swindles advertised in our Australian papers daily, in that it consists of two of the cheapest and commonest articles of commerce. The sale price is a hundred times its cost.

This nostrum is also interesting as showing the profits to be derived from such a business. In 1891 Mr. Noel is said to have been compelled to peddle his nostrum in person in order to obtain sufficient means to start his business. In 1893, only fourteen years ago, he is reported to have had in his employ two girls and three men. The extent of the establishment was three or four rooms and a basement. The business now occupies a three-storey building covering three building lots. The owner

owner has a summer home in Michigan, a winter home in California, a permanent residence in Chicago, and spends most of his time in travel. It is alleged that one of his recent trips to Germany was for the purpose of being treated for chronic rheumatism, which evidently Vitæ-Ore had failed to relieve. It is claimed that the present assets of the company amount to over \$200,000.

As has been said, most of the advertising of this firm has been carried on in the religious papers. Here we have further evidence that piety, properly exploited, is a valuable asset in the "patent medicine" business.

However, the founder of this edifying mixture of faith and works is no longer the dominant factor in the business. One is led to wonder whether rheumatism has had anything to do with his retirement. Surely not, since the advertisement states that "thousands of people testify to the efficacy of Vitæ-Ore in relieving and curing rheumatism," and that "This medicine cures, whether the sufferer believes it or not." The principal factor in the business is Dr. Joseph R. Noel, who graduated in 1894 from Jefferson Medical College, practised three years at Ogden and Harrison streets, Chicago, and taught therapeutics for a time at one of the night medical schools of Chicago. Did he advise his students, we wonder, to prescribe Vitæ-Ore for rheumatism? Did he learn his present therapy at Jefferson? He has recently opened a bank, possibly as an outlet for money sent him by readers of religious papers. It is possible that he foresees the coming end of the nostrum business, and wishes to "make to himself friends of the mammon of unrighteousness." We are informed that he is the J. R. Noel, M.D., alluded to in the extracts from the *Lancet*.

946. Letters for Hire.

300,000 Jas. Wm. Kidd medical file cards, representing all kinds of diseases (will sort) 1904.

180,000 men's matrimonial, 35,000 women's, '04, 1st.

200,000 agents' and canvassers'.

50,000 Dr. Pierce order blanks, '02, '03.

20,000 Ozomulsion order blanks, '03.

30,280 Theo. Noel, '02, '03, medical file cards.

59,000 Agents directory, '03, '04, '05.

250,000 Homework, '03, '04, '05.

(See par. 1048) 27,500 Rosebud Trust, firsts, '03, '04.

19,500 Bond Jewelry pay-ups trust, '04, envelopes.

52,000 10c. song worders, Song Music Co., '04, '05.

17,500 Drs. May and Friar, ladies' regulator, '03, '04.

6,000 Nervous Debility Appliance Co., '03, '04.

Over 1,000,000 letters on hand, all kinds, call or write me for sample and ads. Letters bought.

C. A. DAVIS,

1634 W. Ohio-st., Chicago.

The above advertisement was reproduced by the "Ladies' Home Journal." Editors of religious papers will no doubt be pleased to learn that Brother Noel in selling the names of those sufferers who have written him in hopes of obtaining relief, is following the scriptural injunction "not to let his right hand know what his left hand doeth."

947. Isn't this a delectable mixture? To make a (financially) successful nostrum, take one pious but ignorant man who has dabbled in many things and who talks glibly of all, no money but unlimited nerve, a mixture of any ridiculous stuff, a pinch of mystery, and a plentiful supply of quackery. Put on to boil in a religious weekly, stir slowly with a sensational display advertisement, season *ad nauseam* with piety and cant of the celebrated Chadband variety, and serve hot to an ignorant and gullible public on a Sunday School lesson-leaf.

948. I would ask Your Excellency and Your Excellency's Government to observe how intimately associated are the countries of Anglo-Saxondom in our defenceless abandonment to the fraudulent machinations of blackguards whose names have been thus furnished to us and to one another, in dozens, by indisputable authorities across the Atlantic and across the Pacific. The "religious" Press offer, as we see, the pretext that the "lay" Press introduce and push the sale of fraudulent and debasing nostrums. Maybe the "lay" Press proprietors salve their subservient consciences by returning the compliment. Either way and both ways, the working, non-participating public are systematically plundered, poisoned, debauched, and betrayed by those whom they trust to lead and enlighten them. They are wilfully kept in the dark, where floods of light might be thrown, in order that vendors of villanies may be assisted to secure and divide the filthy and often blood-besmeared money.

949. The assertion of the newspaper manager that other advertisements "carry lies galore" is neither fair nor truthful. Anyone looking through the columns of his daily paper can see for himself that lies in the vast majority of announcements could serve no purpose, and at the worst, if they do appear outside the domain

domain of this Inquiry, they amount to exaggerations which could not be said to debauch, deprave, or destroy human life, health, or morals. In discussing this subject, a capable Australian advertising manager said to your Commissioner—"Don't you think we could fill our advertising columns if there were no quack advertisements at all?" "I am confident you could, and you would soon be none the worse off, but all the better. Don't you also think you would fill the space otherwise?" "I am quite certain of it," he answered.

950. The letters thus offered for sale by the miscreants are being industriously gathered in Australia by various methods, as advertised in our papers. One trick is the "free jewellery" advertisement, but "James W. Kidd," and others who undertake to cure "all kinds of diseases absolutely free of charge, send your name and address, but no money," appear, by the number of letters from their unlucky dupes, to be the most successful. And as before indicated, what chances there must be—in looking through scores of thousands of letters, such as "Ladies' Regulator," "Nervous Debility," applications for immoral articles and abortionist drugs or instruments—to exact blackmail. Especially where Australian newspapers, as herein shown, guarantee editorially that "Doctor Kidd's method and his offer are exactly as represented in every respect."

951. Remember that the brothers Chrimes had such a flow of cash from this source—in exploiting their discovery—that in two days six hundred letters addressed to their office, each containing two guineas, were seized by the police. Who can say how often that has been done? And how often it will be done by the indispensable co-operation of our Press in the future?

There is no visible reason for supposing that American quacks are any worse than truly British or Australian quacks, and as our Australian newspapers gladly accept their coin to push their schemes, there would be no sense in British people throwing mud at the American.

952. In Australia these same American drug-packers and the Australian Press proprietors are a singularly serene and happy family. A great many of the American nostrum vendors have branches here, and their number is always increasing. The advertising columns are open to receive their tricks and traps and frauds, as herein partly shown, but in no single instance have I met with or heard of a republication of any exposure or list of analyses, or adverse comment of any kind out of the multitudinous denunciations that continuously appear in authoritative journals, or in Courts, elsewhere in Anglo-Saxondom. There was indeed the questionable and local exception of Tuberculozyne, which was mildly stated and more than made up for by the doubling of the advertisements and eulogistic notices, paid for, of course.

953. The whip was well loaded and loudly cracked in this city of Sydney when the New Zealand Press was brought to heel for the organised and completely successful attack upon the Government of New Zealand. And that lesson has not been forgotten.

954. Responsible officers of police have complained that whilst criminals have been prosecuted for homicide of women and babies by malpractice, leading Australian daily newspapers persist in publishing the advertisements of the criminals, so that the slaughter could and did and does still proceed, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to check it. That is manchesterism at its furthestmost. If the wives and daughters of newspaper proprietors knew how much their garments are splashed with innocent blood they, at least, might assist to stop this eager avarice. There have been personal remonstrances, as quoted, with those concerned in the commercial administration of city newspapers, giving the facts solely from the social standpoint, but, so far as is known, without any kind of success. On the contrary, the assurance has been spontaneously offered that in no case would newspapers publish any part of a report of any Commission which might attack quack medicines or quacks. Whether such statements are made with authority it is hard to say, but some information is found in the fact of the total suppression of all and every one of the exposures so righteously and laboriously made by the medical and surgical Press and by the New South Wales Royal Commission. We are favoured with accounts from time to time of discoveries and of remarkable operations by the healing professions. That is a part of the "education" imparted to the "masses," but all the rest is an absolute blank. The education must stop at the proper point, which is the edge of the counter. And across the counter are received daily the advertisements of abortionist doctors, nurses, and "institutes," together with advertisements of abortionist drugs and of the unfortunate little children who are thus, for a shilling each, passed on to their doom.

Expert Opinion upon Quack Medicines.

955. It is said that "the spectator sees most of the game," but where the game is underhand the participants should have much to tell. One may pick up quack advertisements at random, or read reports of their meetings, or study the journals devoted to defence of their interests, and he will be struck with the very candid opinions expressed of the colleagues outside of their particular ring. But the "lay Press," contradistinguished from the drug-packers' Press, does not republish these opinions, except as advertisements. The following came literally to hand, being delivered amongst others in February 1907, to the houses in my own street. *Fas est ab hoste doceri!*


956. Clements Tonic upon Deception in Drugs and Tricks of the Trade.

Extracted from the proprietors' latest pamphlet.

Hundreds of worthless nostrums are continually being forced down your throats by plausible advertising, specious carney, and brazen effrontery. **CLEMENTS TONIC** requires no such subterfuges to secure its sale. No medicine the world has ever seen could produce one hundredth, or even one thousandth, part of the undeniable proof of curative value that **CLEMENTS TONIC** does.

DECEPTION

is practised on the public of Australasia by designing quacks and charlatans to a greater extent than in any other country of the world. (SEE REPORT from the SELECT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE on LAW RESPECTING PRACTICE OF MEDICINE and SURGERY, obtainable at Government Printing Office, or the Sydney "Daily Telegraph," for August 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 14, 1887. These will show you how the public are imposed upon.) These thieves and scoundrels practise their swindling with impunity because of the laxity of the medical laws here. They profess to send "free prescriptions" for various serious diseases, and so impose upon the ignorant and credulous. They profess to emanate from "retired clergymen" and "philanthropists," drunken, broken-down "M.D.'s," "L.R.C.P.'s," "M.R.C.S.'s," and others, who have lost all sense of honor, honesty, and moral probity, and lend their names and qualifications to these swindlers in return for a few paltry pounds per week, which mostly goes in drink. These despicable quacks profess to be clothed with the humility of "Uriah Heep," and the philanthropy of a Gerard or a Cooper, and start out under the garb of Charity by advertising "free prescriptions" which no honourable chemist, having the slightest regard for the honour and integrity of his profession, would attempt to prepare. Some of these men advertise to send medicine "free of charge," and when same is applied for, reply "That on receipt of £1, to pay for packing and postage, the medicine will be sent," or make some similar excuse to get your money. That is free with a vengeance. Others, in giving directions for compounding the recipe, say that it has to be "heated" to "100 degrees specific gravity," or that the "active principle" must be extracted with proper "incipients" by the "exhaust process," and so on. BEWARE! THERE CAN BE NO FREE PRESCRIPTIONS EXCEPT FOR FRAUDULENT PURPOSES. Individual influence should be brought to bear on the Legislature, the Daily Press, by members of the medical and pharmaceutical professions to expose these swindlers. The postal authorities should not allow their department to be used for these vile purposes, and other means adopted to suppress these "debtors' friends." These advertisements are all of the same deceitful character, and I hope that this warning will have the effect of keeping some people out of the hands of these harpies, who not only rifle the pocket, but trifle with life.

 **Be Careful
when Purchasing.**

TRICKS..

OF THE TRADE.

For "Tricks that are vain," the patent medicine fiend takes the cake! When a man has a genuine article, he blazes its virtues forth under his own name and signature, and advertises it openly; when he is ashamed of his attempt to gulf the sick and suffering, he keeps his identity dark, and himself in the background, and tries to sell his nostrum under some high-sounding, high-faluting name or other; he publishes bogus testimonials from people he employs, he advertises his quackery one day as a "Tonic" to catch the weak and debilitated people, a "Purgative" the next day to catch the bilious and constipated subjects, on the third day he calls it a "Nerve Builder" to scoop in the neuralgic sufferer and the hypochondriac. Just imagine the versatility of the advertiser, and the good all-roundness of the mixture that supplies a brace—a tonic—and a purgative, all from one bottle.

It's Wonderful.

Lots of these concoctions are nothing but cheap spirit—they give a temporary exhilaration, but leave a corresponding depression and injury to vital strength. It would, indeed, be marvellous and miraculous if some of the stuff advertised now-a-days did cure any ailment; it is an easy matter to half poison a sick man with arsenic or strychnine, and thus produce such a physiological change in his system that will delude him for a time into the belief that his case is cured, and while this temporary physical alteration lasts is just the time to tap him for his testimonial, but it is not "curing" his disease.

CLEMENTS TONIC

has stood the test of time; it is proved to be the best, original, and only genuine; it was here first, has seen the advent of thousands of base imitations, has been present at the death and burial of most of them, and will be the sole survivor when even the few remaining quackeries are extinct. Clements Tonic made itself popular by virtue of its merits; we did not make it popular by the expenditure of thousands—we did not have them to spend—and we did not take others into our business to find the funds or to take our reward.

The principal thing for a patient to avoid is the number of spirituous concoctions sold daily to the unwary, advertised under fancy names, the vendors' names not appearing in any way, or in the advertisements claiming miraculous properties, changing with the sun and moon—light and shade, and even the weather. They are "Blood Purifiers" in the spring, "Cough Cures" in the winter. They are Stimulants one day—Purgatives the second—Tonics the third—Liver remedies the fourth, and so on; only flats buy medicines that change like the chameleon. But the changes are there for a purpose—they rope in a few of the unwary, emacipated, debilitated, and liver sufferers, all in their turn, day by day. You can thus see these nostrums are only made to sell—not to cure. You want a remedy to cure. It is the curative properties of Clements Tonic that made its popularity and reputation—not the advertising expenditure; there is not Forty Pounds original Capital in Clements Tonic.

Bogus Testimonials.

SOME ARE WORTHLESS.

How They are Got.

A GENUINE TESTIMONIAL is a credential of character, an endorsement of merit, and the man who gives a testimonial that is not true is not honest or to be relied on; and it is just as well for you to be on guard against giving your signature away unless you can do it conscientiously. Your name on a bill means money, but in endorsement of a man or a horse or a medicine it stands for your honesty of purpose and judgment. Recommending a bogus article, or one that you cannot guarantee to be genuine, or introducing a man with eulogy which he does not deserve, is handing out a plate of gulf and passing counterfeit goods; and you don't want to endorse a note, a physis, a horse or a man, which you cannot warrant 18 carat every time.

LOTS OF TRICKS are resorted to by some would-be quack medicine men to get testimonials; some beg them; some forge them; some use them after the testifier is dead, some buy them, some get them from employees, regular or casual, some advertise for them, some give what they call a bonus for them—anything to get them, true or untrue, is all the same so as they praise up **Simpkins' Sneezing Saline**, or some other high-falutin' name. Investigate these testimonials (?) before you believe them.

957. All that information regarding quackery tallies exactly with what has been gathered from many parts of Anglo-Saxondom, and may safely be accepted by the Legislature as absolutely correct. Quackery is ignoble, but extremely profitable, and we do not look to it for *esprit de corps* or *savoir vivre*. I am informed by pharmacists, but have sought no verification, that the nostrum which thus addresses the world in the first person singular has been bought for the sum of £40,000—and a royalty—by a large Australian drug-packing firm. Seeing that we are told at first hand, “there is not Forty Pounds original capital in Clement’s Tonic,” the drugging of Australians is a lucrative business. And the general illiteracy of the pamphlet quoted from, like its fellows, proves that the lack of elementary instruction need not, and does not, deter from the wholesale practice of medicine. Neither does the lack of a medical degree, as amply shown already, for the proprietary of Clement’s Tonic issues also **Dr. Fletcher’s Liver Pills**, which are apparently amongst the conspicuous wonders of the planet, and it is to be regretted that news of their beneficent action cannot be communicated to the rest of the solar system. Also those alliterative Bile Beans for Biliousness have a modest rival, in alphabetical sequence, in **Clements Certain Cough Cure, for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Coryza, Catarrh, Chest Complaints, Children’s Croupy Cough**. The pamphlets tell us to take it, and we shall cough no more. After heartily recommending this therapeutic triumph, “the multifarious narcotic cough mixtures now retailed to the public” are properly denounced. The allusion is probably, amongst others, to “**Hearne’s Bronchitis Cure**” and “**Bonnington’s Irish Moss**,” both of which our State analyses show to contain opium and chloroform.

Journal of the American Medical Association, 10th November, 1906, page 1568:—

NEWSPAPERS AND QUACKS.

953. Condemnation of the charlatan by medical men is often viewed with suspicion by the layman, and subjects the physician to the unjust charge of jealousy and self-seeking. No such suspicion, however, can rest on the layman who shows up these fraudulent practitioners. Copies of the *Cleveland News* come to our desk, telling of a very interesting investigation made by a reporter for the paper, Charles F. Stuart, among “*eminent specialists*” of that city. He declares: “I have known some murderers, a few burglars, some pickpockets, and a scattering assortment of other criminals, and until recently I held that the thief who robs the children’s fresh-air fund contribution box holds the record for combined cowardice and meanness in the art of theft. Since then, however, I have visited that colony of graft called ‘quackdom.’ Now I feel like taking off my hat to the fresh-air fund sneak and telling him that he has not only an equal, but a superior.” Being in perfect physical condition, Mr. Stuart first secured a thorough examination by reputable physicians and obtained from them certificates that he was in a normal condition, and in excellent health. He then went to some of the quacks of Cleveland, who found him afflicted with heart trouble, nervous prostration, kidney disease, bladder trouble, liver complaint, stomach trouble, etc. The reporter, writing in a lay publication, has to veil what he means by “etc.” Almost every quack assured him that he was the victim of certain unmentionable diseases, evidently, he suggests, to secure a hold on him, and to induce secrecy and thus to prevent exposure of their lies. He secured medicines from many of these quacks, and publishes their pictures, and tells what they claim they could do for him, thus making a showing that certainly ought to be of inestimable value to the people of Cleveland, afflicted as that city is with these parasites. In our miscellany department this week we quote further from these articles. The *News* certainly is doing good work, and its example might well be followed elsewhere.

And American quacks claim that Australia is a still better market for their line of industry,—indeed the best in the world. One reason is that Australian papers will not spoil that market by telling the truth about the trade.

Journal of the American Medical Association, 10th November, 1906, page 1584:—

A NATIONAL ANTI-QUACKERY SOCIETY.

959. In a lecture delivered in March, 1906, Mr. Champe S. Andrews (barrister at law, counsel of the Medical Society of the County of New York) took occasion to elaborate on the necessity of forming a national society, composed not only of physicians, but of men and women in every walk of life interested in the suppression of quacks and quackery. This has been worked out, and has been approved by the Young Men’s Christian Association of New York City; the New York Academy of Medicine; American Medical Association; Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore; National Women’s Christian Temperance Union; Education Department of the State of New York; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Jurisprudence Society of Philadelphia; Medicolegal Society of Philadelphia; Association of Neighbourhood Workers in New York City; American Public Health Association; Dickens Fellowship, New York Branch; American Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis; Emanuel Sisterhood of Personal Service; National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; the State’s attorney of Baltimore; the Salvation Army; the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Luther Barbark; Julius M. Mayer, Attorney General of the State of New York; and W. M. L. Coplin, Director of Public Health of Philadelphia. The letters from these sources endorsing the movement were then printed in one pamphlet, together with the proposed form of resolution authorising the appointment of delegates to the conference to be held 15th November, Hudson Theatre, New York City. Since that time over 100 societies have

have joined in the movement, and delegates are now being appointed from every section of the United States, from every sort of public service society. Mr. Andrews said that it seemed safe to say that if the national society about to be formed availed itself of the materials lying on every side, waiting to be used against quacks and quackery, impure foods, adulteration of drugs, and similar evils, then its success will be phenomenal, and terror would seize the camps of these miserable charlatans who for so many years have preyed unmolested on the ignorance and credulity of the people of this country.

Some Effects of Unrestrained Advertising.

960. Dr. R. R. Hardman, President of the New South Wales Chamber of Manufactures, informs me as follows:—

I am not now in active practice. I was a house surgeon at the Little Bay Government Hospital. We received numbers of girls and women, often young, brought to us in a septic condition from abortion, presumably induced. They came from various parts of the city and suburbs. Some, of course, we succeeded in saving, but many of them died. In not a few cases they were in a moribund condition when placed upon the operating table, as measures were taken to give them their last chance for life. It would be difficult, in my opinion impracticable, to get evidence to convict the criminals whose trade it is to carry on the malpractices.

I would like to add, from the standpoint of the medical man, that too much anxiety to get information as to the causes of the trouble evokes reticence and shame upon the part of the sufferers. We have every ground to fear that it would drive future patients away from medical advice and help in hospitals, therefore our duties are chiefly in rendering assistance to the victims and not in seeking opportunities to obtain evidence with a view to prosecution of the criminals.

961. Such narratives may be tiresome, as being so familiar, and they excite, to all appearance, much less compassion and certainly less attention than a sensational romance like that of Mr. Upton Sinclair. Yet it is hoped that Parliament will deliberately weigh these young lives in the scales of justice as against the profits and the ease of drug dealers and newspaper proprietors. To lessen the yearly hecatomb, the first cut of the knife should be to prohibit all advertising of cures and cure systems, under draconic penalties. The next, to prohibit the advertisement of nursing homes. The next, registration and close inspection of all lying-in establishments and hospitals, with examination by public necroscopes of all corpses in such establishments before removal, under severe penalties. Retribution is a deterrent, but under our conditions of law the weak are fearfully exposed. Polished, prosperous, and "respectable" criminals easily escape and are rarely attacked. They do not come under the cognisance of "criminologists," whose science at best is very inchoate. For these iniquities the main hope of society would seem to be in precaution.

962. To illustrate this principle I would quote the experience of the managing editor of an influential Australian publication, narrated to me by himself. Certain gentlemen came to him as a journalist to obtain his assistance in requesting the manager of a widely-circulated daily newspaper to investigate the advertisements, which regularly appear in the latter, for lady helps, governesses and the like. These advertisements are decoys whereby young and undefended women are inveigled into houses of ill-fame, to be ruined morally and physically. He met with instant and flat refusal. "But will you not at least refuse advertisements for addresses, with which the police will supply you, of dangerous houses?" Again absolute refusal. "You secure yourselves against the libel law by investigating advertisements for your own sake: why not for the safety of the poor girls?" No use whatever. And so it goes on.

963. By that narrative two points are made clear. Firstly, that it would be counter to the interests of social life to relax the libel laws in any way, but it is indicated rather to define and strengthen them. Secondly, that responsibility for announcements should be extended so that the investigation of them which was thus requested by private persons shall be required by statute in such form as in the wisdom of Parliament will afford protection. It is hoped that the lives placed in the one scale will weigh down the commercial interests placed in the other. Whatever casuistry may be and will be employed to defend and perpetuate wrongs, sober and sane commercial men recognise freely enough that restraints for honour against antinomian greed are for the eventual gain, also, of genuine commerce.

964. Another application was made to the same leading newspaper by a medical man, requesting discontinuance of the advertisement of a notorious female abortionist who had been prosecuted. The advertisement continued to appear whilst the woman was out on bail, so that she was further helped in her already exposed iniquities. She is now serving a sentence for her homicidal crimes.



(The editor of The Ladies' Home Journal freely stands aside from his editorial page this month to give room to this article by Mr. Mark Sullivan.)

Did Mr. Bok Tell the Truth?

By Mark Sullivan

SOME time ago the editor of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL printed an editorial showing the abuses of sacred confidence practiced by some "patent-medicine" concerns in regard to the contents of private letters of personal ailments written by women to these concerns. The "patent-medicine" proprietors saw at once that one of the most sensitive and profitable parts of their business had been mercilessly laid bare before the public, and they strenuously demanded that the abuses of confidence, so ruthlessly exposed, were true. It became, therefore, really a question whether they or Mr. Bok were telling the truth. I determined to ascertain the truth of the matter, and for the past year I have given my undivided time to the investigation. And this is what I found.

I STARTED by writing to the principal "patent-medicine" manufacturers whose advertisements you will find in today's newspapers, inviting the sick to ask for free medical advice. The reply I got in nearly every case addressed me as "Dear Friend," or "Esteemed Friend," and it fairly reeked with oily protestations of sympathy. Every art was used to make these letters appear very personal and very intimate. The name of God was impudently driven in several instances, and in nearly every case the letter was marked "sacredly confidential." Now here was an art of letter-writing, amusing or disgusting to the intelligent who could see through it, but to the poor and ignorant and friendless—ah, this is a fine thing—this great doctor in the distant city who takes a personal interest in them, who writes them the most intimate letter they have ever received! In technique the letter was designed to establish a relation of confidence and set up a state of mind which would cause me to give up installment after installment of any money until the last available dollar was wrung from me.

AFTER I had received these letters I determined to follow them to their source. I got in touch with the heads of the correspondence departments, not in one but in a number of these "patent-medicine" concerns. Not a single one of them differed from a prescribed mode of procedure. Each morning, to the men in charge (men, mind you, these personal letters by women), come the thousands of letters of the poor and ignorant sick. Each letter is scanned with a speed born of long experience, and on it is marked a figure, 1, or 6, or 21—any number from 1 to 20. Then it is turned over to a typewriter, who looks in her "form book" for letter No. 1, or No. 6, or No. 21—whatever number it may be. This "form-book," much more than the "medicine," is the most laboriously and carefully contrived asset of these companies. It is cunningly devised to contain, among its thirty forms, an answer to every possible variation of letter that an ignorant sick woman can write. No. 4 is the answer to a woman who complains of sick headache; No. 13, dropsy; No. 16, rheumatism, and so on. These "form" letters were all differently worded, they looked exactly like personal typewritten letters, but they all wound up, no matter what the disease was, with the advice to take the nostrum made by the particular company. Remember that the number put on each letter was put there by a man—in nearly every case, a man who was not a doctor. If you should go to him personally, and if he looked you over and diagnosed your case and prescribed for you he could under the law be punished for practicing medicine without a license.

THEN I came to the serious aspect of this prescribing by mail. How often do these men and clerks and typewriters make mistakes? For mind you, these people work under factory conditions, at factory speed. A certain minimum of letters is required daily. In two concerns that I know each typewriter is required to finish one hundred and fifty letters a day. How often does the hurried clerk write a letter he means? How often does a tired typewriter get her letters mixed, or misread the forbidden numbers on them?

Let me quote from the report of a detective of the Post-Office Department who secured employment with one of the largest "patent-medicine" concerns in the country. "This is what he said:

"The medicines are put up by young girls who are completely ignorant of medicine and reading, and the medicines are written by women, and the women. They can't do otherwise because they have to send out a certain number of treatments to a given time. In this way dreadful mistakes occur."

NOW as to the "sacredly confidential" manner in which these letters from women are held. I wish with all my heart that I could print, for the benefit of those women who write to these "doctors" and imagine their letters are "sacredly" regarded the nasty secrets of the correspondence department of a great "patent-medicine" concern as they were disclosed before a legislative Public Health Committee by a man who was in charge of that department and was compelled by law to tell what he knew. The disclosures there made were of the most revolting and indecent nature—disclosures which if they could be printed—ah, alas! they cannot be in any periodical—would forever stop women from writing to these concerns. It was bad enough, as this man testified, and as I found out, that these letters—the "rich" ones, they are called—were passed from hand to hand from young men clerks to young women, and carried home for the delectation of their friends and families—that was bad enough, I say. It is detestable enough, as one young fellow in charge of one of these departments naively told me—the pokes that he and his fellow clerks used to play on the writers of these letters—how in the leisure of the after noon, when their daily quota of letters was finished these young fellows would pick out of the day's mail those letters which were most exciting, and write elaborate replies, which had little to do with medicine or with treatment. To a woman who—but the thing cannot be told in printable language. However, these are the inevitable, necessary consequences where young clerks handle such letters. The proprietors, the "doctors" themselves, could not help it if they would when those kinds of letters are received each day.

BUT to me what was even more of a contemptible violation of the "sacred confidences" in these letters is one which some of the proprietors commit themselves and commit deliberately for money. Let any woman who has written to some "doctor" who assures her that her correspondence is kept "sacredly confidential," will me the name of the "doctor" and the year in which she wrote the letter, and it is pretty safe that I can give her the name of the letter-broker from whom she can today buy her letter back—her own and the letters of as many more women like herself as the wishes—at so much per thousand. Some of these "patent-medicine" concerns will frankly say to you: "You can be perfectly safe in telling us what you would not tell your family doctor. Your secret is safe with us. We will guard it as sacredly as you yourself." And yet these same concerns, when they get the last possible cent from you as their victim, when you, as their dupes, refuse to believe any more of their false promises, deliberately turn your letter over to a letter-broker, sell it, and he, in turn, sells it to some other concern who can approach you in a new way, with a new remedy. These "sacredly confidential" letters are sold to these letter-brokers, and by them to quick doctors, for about five dollars a thousand—the woman's secret, which they tell you they keep so sacredly, is sold for half-a-cent to whoever will buy it.

I FOUND three of these letter-brokers, clearing houses for patients' letters to "patent-medicine" makers. They buy letters from one "patent-medicine" concern and sell them, or rent them and rent them to others. One of these concerns has over seven million letters. There are five million chronic sick and incurables in the United States, "said a broker," and I've got letters from one million of them right there in that building—pointing to his storage warehouse. "To be sure, they've all tried one remedy or more, but that's all right; they'll keep on trying new remedies till they die. Buy or rent a few thousand of those letters from me at a few dollars a thousand, tackle 'em with a new proposition—something new, with a new name—jolly 'em along a little, and they'll all come up with the money for a new treatment."

One of these letter-brokers assured me he could give me "choice lots" of "medical female letters." Another sent me a list of hundreds of thousands of letters which he had—all from women—and one glance at the names of the "patent-medicine" concerns which had sold these letters to this broker showed the absurdity and the criminal likelihood of their declaration that "your letters are treated by us in sacred confidence."

This business of letter-brokerage, this traffic in women's letters, is perfectly well known and understood as "patent-medicine" and quick doctor circles. The first essential of a "patent-medicine" or quick doctor business is to have on its books as large a list as possible of the chronic sick and incurables in the country; and the letter-broker offers the easiest way of getting them. That these concerns should deny Mr. Bok's exposure of the practice is only another bit in a business whose very backbone, whose daily activity, is falsehood.

LET me now give you, from the printed lists of these letter-brokers, some idea of the way in which these "sacredly confidential" letters are hawked about the country. Here are a few samples, all that are really printable.

"55,000 Female Complaint Letters"

is the sum total of one item, and the list gives the names of the "medicine company" or the "medical institute" to whom they were addressed. Here is a bunter than is 55,000 letters of a private nature, each one of which the writer was told, and had a right to expect, would be regarded as sacredly confidential by the "doctor" or concern to whom she had been deceived into telling her private ailments. Yet here they are, for half-a-cent each.

Another batch of some 27,000 letters addressed to five "doctors" and "institutes" is emphasized because they were all written by women.

A third batch is

"44,000 Bust Developer Letters"

—letters which one man in a "patent-medicine" concern told me were "the richest sort of reading you could get hold of."

A still further lot offers

"40,000 Women's Regulator Letters"

—letters which in their content any woman can naturally imagine would be of the most delicate nature. Still, the fact remains, here they are for sale.

NOTHING is sacred to some of the "patent-medicine" concerns or "doctors" who sell their patients' letters; the most vital diseases known to mankind which cause hopeless suffering—all these are made the subject of public barter. Here are offered for sale, for example:

1,000 Paralysis Letters
9,000 Narcotic Letters
52,000 Consumption Letters
3,000 Cancer Letters, and even
65,000 Dead Letters

Of diseases of the most private nature one is offered here nearly one hundred thousand letters—letters the very classification of which makes a sensitive person shudder. Yet what must be the private nature of these letters? But they are all offered for sale—nearly one million letters in all, and yet each one of those letters was written under the assurance of the most sacred confidence.

Can you, as a sensitive woman, imagine the nature and character of men who will thus trade and barter in the innermost confidences which women can give to a man? And yet this is precisely what is being done by some of these "patent-medicine" concerns—and this in face of their repeated assertions during the past few months that what was said on this editorial page about the isolated confidences of those letters was falsehood—"utter falsehood," they called it.

LET the mother of a daughter consider for a moment what this traffic in letters may mean. Here is a girl, for example, who writes of her physical self to one of these "doctors." She exposes herself, in the first place, to the harmful results of the "medicines" which she will be prevailed upon to take. She may be fortunate enough to happen upon a "medicine" that is not dangerous but simply worthless. In that case, her physical self is at least not injured; she has simply been defrauded of the cost of the "medicines." But now her letter is sold to a letter-broker. Not only her name and address become public property, but the condition of her physical self becomes known to whom? To anybody who will pay half-a-cent for the use of her letter. There is absolutely no limitation to the dangers here presented, and yet this mother, who, perhaps, sanctions the writing by her daughter to the "patent-medicine" concern or "doctor," would be the first one to shelter her child from the first approach of the very danger to which here she so loquaciously and unreservedly exposes herself. Is it any wonder then that Mr. Bok, seeing, yes, not only seeing but actually knowing, the grave dangers of these "sacredly confidential" letters, cried out so categorically against them? For, like other men who have investigated this "patent-medicine" business, Mr. Bok cannot tell all that he knows. The only pity is that he cannot.

LEAVE the question for every woman who reads this to decide for herself: "Did Mr. Bok tell the truth in his editorial?" and the further question: "Was his warning justified?"

966. The Great American Fraud.

By SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS.

This is the introductory article to a series which will contain a full explanation and exposure of patent medicine methods, and the harm done to the public by this industry, founded mainly on fraud and poison. Results of the publicity given to these methods can already be seen in the steps recently taken by the National Government, some State Governments, and a few of the more reputable newspapers. The object of the series is to make the situation so familiar and thoroughly understood that there will be a speedy end to the worst aspects of the evil. The second article, "Peruna and the 'Bracers,'" will be published in *Collier's* for October 21st.

GULLIBLE America will spend this year some seventy-five millions of dollars in the purchase of patent medicines. In consideration of this sum it will swallow huge quantities of alcohol, an appalling amount of opiates and narcotics, a wide assortment of varied drugs, ranging from powerful and dangerous heart depressants to insidious liver stimulants; and, far in excess of all other ingredients, undiluted fraud. For fraud, exploited by the skillfullest of advertising bunco men, is the basis of the trade. Should the newspapers, the magazines, and the medical journals refuse their pages to this class of advertisements, the patent medicine business in five years would be as scandalously historic as the South Sea Bubble, and the nation would be the richer, not only in lives and money, but in drunkards and drug-fiends saved.

967. "Don't make the mistake of lumping all proprietary medicines in one indiscriminate denunciation," came warning from all sides when this series was announced. But the honest attempt to separate the sheep from the goats develops a lamentable lack of qualified candidates for the sheepfold. External remedies there may be which are at once honest in their claims and effective for their purposes; they are not to be found among the much-advertised ointments or applications which fill the public prints. Cuticura may be a useful preparation, but in extravagance of advertising it rivals the most clamorous cure-all. Pond's Extract, one would naturally suppose, could afford to restrict itself to decent methods, but in the recent epidemic scare in New York it traded upon the public alarm by putting forth display advertisements headed, in heavy black type, "Meningitis," a disease in which witch-hazel is about as effective as molasses. This is fairly comparable to Peruna's ghoulish exploitation, for profit, of the yellow-fever scourge in New Orleans, aided by various Southern papers of standing, which published as *news* an "interview" with Dr. Hartman, president of the Peruna Company.

Drugs that make Victims.

968. When one comes to the internal remedies, the proprietary medicines proper, they all belong to the tribe of Capricorn under one of two heads, harmless frauds or deleterious drugs. For instance, the laxatives perform what they promise; but taken regularly, as thousands of people take them (and, indeed, as the advertisements urge), they become an increasingly baneful necessity. Acetanilid will undoubtedly relieve headache of certain kinds; but acetanilid, as the basis of headache powders, is prone to remove the cause of the symptoms permanently by putting a complete stop to the heart action. Invariably, when taken steadily, it produces constitutional disturbances of insidious development which result fatally if the drug be not discontinued, and often it enslaves the devotee to its use. Cocaine and opium stop pain; but the narcotics are not the safest drugs to put into the hands of the ignorant, particularly when their presence is concealed in the "cough remedies," "soothing syrups," and "catarrhal powders" of which they are the basis. Few outside of the rabid temperance advocates will deny a place in medical practice to alcohol. But alcohol, fed daily and in increasing doses to women and children, makes not for health, but for drunkenness. Far better whiskey or gin unequivocally labelled than the alcohol-laden "bitters," "sarsaparillas," and "tonics" which exhilarate fatuous temperance advocates to the point of enthusiastic testimonials.

None of these "cures" really does cure any serious affection, although a majority of their users recover. But a majority, and a very large majority, of the sick recover, anyway. Were it not so—were one illness out of fifty fatal—this earth would soon be depopulated.

As to Testimonials.

969. The ignorant drug-taker, returning to health from some disease which he has overcome by the natural resistant powers of his body, dips his pen in gratitude and writes his testimonial. The man who dies in spite of the patent medicine, or perhaps because of it, doesn't bear witness to what it did for him. We see recorded only the favourable results; the unfavourable lie silent. How could it be otherwise when the only avenues of publicity are controlled by the heavy advertisers? So, while many of the printed testimonials are genuine enough, they represent, not the average evidence, but the most glowing opinions which the nostrum vendor can obtain, and generally they are the expression of a low order of intelligence. Read in this light, they are unconvincing enough. But the innocent public regards them as the type, not the exception. "If that cured Mrs. Smith, of Oskosh, it may cure me," says the woman whose symptoms, real or imagined, are so feelingly described under the picture. Lend ear to expert testimony from a certain prominent cure-all:—

"They see my advertising. They read the testimonials. They are convinced. They have faith in Peruna. It gives them a gentle stimulant, and so they get well."

There it is in a nutshell: the faith cure. Not the stimulant, but the faith inspired by the advertisement and encouraged by the stimulant does the work—or seems to do it. If the public druggist can convince his patron that she is well, she is well—for his purposes. In the case of such diseases as naturally tend to cure themselves, no greater harm is done than the parting of a fool and his money. With rheumatism, sciatica, and that ilk, it means added pangs; with consumption, Bright's disease, and other serious disorders, perhaps needless death. No onus of homicide is borne by the nostrum-seller; probably the patient would have died anyway; there is no proof that the patent bottle was in any way responsible. Even if there were—and rare cases do occur where the responsibility can be brought home—there is no warning to others, because the newspapers are too considerate of their advertisers to publish such injurious items.

The

The Magic "Red Clause."

970. With a few honourable exceptions, the Press of the United States is at the beck and call of the patent medicines. Not only do the newspapers modify news possibly affecting these interests, but they sometimes become their active agents. F. J. Cheney, proprietor of Hall's Catarrh Cure, devised some years ago a method of making the Press do his fighting against legislation, compelling makers of remedies to publish their formulae or to print on the labels the dangerous drugs contained in the medicine—a constantly recurring bugaboo of the nostrum dealer. This scheme he unfolded at a meeting of the Proprietary Association of America, of which he is now president. He explained that he printed in red letters on every advertising contract a clause providing that the contract should become void in the event of hostile legislation, and he boasted how he had used this as a club in a case where an Illinois legislator had, as he put it, attempted to hold him up for 300 dollars on a strike Bill.

"I thought I had a better plan than this," said Mr. Cheney to his associates, "so I wrote to about forty papers and merely said, 'Please look at your contract with me and take note that if this law passes you and I must stop doing business.' The next week every one of them had an article, and Mr. Man had to go."

971. So emphatically did this device recommend itself to the assemblage that many of the large firms took up the plan, and now the "red clause" is a familiar device in the trade. The reproduction printed on preceding page is a fac-simile of a contract between Mr. Cheney's firm and the Emporia "Gazette," William Allan White's paper, which has since become one of the newspapers to abjure the patent medicine man and all his ways. Emboldened by this easy coercion of the Press, certain firms have since used the newspapers as a weapon against "price-cutting," by forcing them to refuse advertising of the stores which reduce rates on patent medicines. Tyrannical masters, these heavy purchasers of advertising space.

To what length daily journalism will go at the instance of the business office was shown in the great advertising campaign of Paine's Celery Compound, some years ago. The nostrum's agent called at the office of a prominent Chicago newspaper and spread before its advertising manager a full-page advertisement, with blank spaces in the centre.

"We want some good, strong testimonials to fill out with," he said.

"You can get all of those you want, can't you?" asked the newspaper manager.

"Can you?" returned the other. "Show me four or five strong ones from local politicians and you get the ad."

Fake Testimonials.

972. That day reporters were assigned to secure testimonials, with photographs, which subsequently appeared in the full-page advertisement as promised. As for the men who permitted the use of their names for this purpose, several of them afterwards admitted that they had never tasted the "compound," but that they were willing to sign the testimonials for the joy of appearing in print as "prominent citizens." Another Chicago newspaper compelled its political editor to tout for fake endorsements of a nostrum. A man with an inside knowledge of the patent medicine business made some investigations into this phase of the matter, and he declares that such procurement of testimonials became so established as to have the force of a system, only two of the Chicago papers being free from it. To day, he adds, a similar "deal" could be made with half a dozen of that city's dailies. It is disheartening to note that in the case of one important and high-class daily, the *Pittsburg Gazette*, a trial rejection of all patent medicine advertising received absolutely no support or encouragement from the public; so the paper reverted to its old policy.

973. One might expect from the medical Press freedom from such influences. The control is as complete, though exercised by a class of nostrums somewhat differently exploited, but essentially the same. Only "ethical" preparations are permitted in the representative medical Press, that is, articles not advertised in the lay Press. Yet this distinction is not strictly adhered to. "Syrup of Figs," for instance, which makes widespread pretence in the dailies to be an extract of the fig, advertises in the medical journals for what it is, a preparation of senna. Antikamnia, an "ethical" proprietary compound, for a long time exploited itself to the profession by a campaign of ridiculous extravagance, and is to-day by the extent of its reckless use on the part of ignorant laymen a public menace. Recently an article announcing a startling new drug discovery and signed by a physician was offered to a standard medical journal, which declined it on learning that the drug was a proprietary preparation. The contribution returned to the editor with an offer of payment at advertising rates if it was printed as reading matter, only to be rejected on the new basis. Subsequently it appeared simultaneously in more than twenty medical publications as reading matter. There are to-day very few medical publications which do not carry advertisements conceived in the same spirit and making much the same exhaustive claims as the ordinary quack "ads." of the daily Press, and still fewer that are free from promises to "cure" diseases which are incurable by any medicine. Thus the medical Press is as strongly enmeshed by the "ethical" druggers as the lay Press is by Paine, "Dr." Kilmer, Lydia Pinkham, Dr. Hartman, "Hall," of the "red clause" and the rest of the edifying band of life-savers, leaving no agency to refute the megaphone exploitation of the frauds. What opposition there is would naturally arise in the medical profession, but this is discounted by the proprietary interests.

The Doctors are Investigating.

974. "You attack us because we cure your patients," is their charge. They assume always that the public has no grievance against them, or, rather, they calmly ignore the public in the matter. In his address at the last convention of the Proprietary Association, the retiring president, W. A. Talbot of Pisa's Consumption Cure, turning his guns on the medical profession, delivered this astonishing sentiment:—

"No argument favouring the publication of our formulae was ever uttered which does not apply with equal force to your prescriptions. It is pardonable in you to want to know these formulas, for they are good. But you must not ask us to reveal these valuable secrets, to do what you would not do yourselves. The public and our law-makers do not want your secrets nor ours, and it would be a damage to them to have them."

The

Samuel Hopkins Adams—continued.

The physicians seemed to have awakened, somewhat tardily, indeed, to counter-attack. The American Medical Association has organized a Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry to investigate and pass upon the "ethical" preparations advertised to physicians, with a view to listing those which are found to be reputable and useful. That this is regarded as a direct assault upon the proprietary interests is suggested by the protests, eloquent to the verge of frenzy in some cases, emanating from those organs which the manufacturers control. Already the council has issued some painfully frank reports upon products of impossibly scientific nomenclature; and more are to follow.

What One Druggist is Doing.

975. Largely for trade reasons a few druggists have been fighting the nostrums, but without any considerable effect. Indeed, it is surprising to see that people are so deeply impressed with the advertising claims put forth daily as to be impervious to warnings even from experts. A cut-rate store, the Economical Drug Company of Chicago, started upon a campaign and displayed a sign in the window reading:—

This was followed forming all applicants trans that they were all this that store was patent medicine trade, comprise one-third of its comprise about two-average small store.

Legislation is the pending the enlighten-lic or the awakening of science. But legislation always against opposi-measured in practical at stake on the other report of the Proprie-meeting the significant heaviest expenses were work." Most of the by States, and we have Hall Catarrh contract controlled.

PLEASE DO NOT ASK US

What is ANY OLD PATENT MEDICINE Worth?

For you embarrass us, as our honest answer must be that

IT IS WORTHLESS.

If you mean to ask at what price we sell it, that is an entirely different proposition. When sick consult a good physician. It is the only proper course. And you will find it cheaper in the end than self-medication with worthless "patent" nostrums.

up by the salesman in-for the prominent nos-wasting money. Yet with unable to get rid of its and to-day nostrums entire business. They thirds of that of the

most obvious remedy, ment of the general pub-the journalistic con-proceeds slowly, and tion, which may be terms as \$250,000,000 side. I note in the last tary Association's annual statement that "the incurred in legislative legislation must be done seen in the case of the how readily this may be

976. Two Government agencies, at least, lend themselves to the purposes of the patent medicine makers. The Patent Office issues to them trade-mark registration (generally speaking the convenient term "patent medicine" is a misnomer, as very few are patented) without inquiry into the nature of the article thus safeguarded against imitation. The Post Office Department permits them the use of the mails. Except in one particular line, the disgraceful "Weak Manhood" remedies, where excellent work has been done in throwing them out of the mails for fraud, the department has done nothing in the matter of patent remedies, and has no present intention of doing anything; yet I believe that such action, powerful as would be the opposition developed, would be upheld by the Courts on the same grounds that sustained the Post Office's position in the recent case of "Robusto":—

A Post Office Report.

977. That the advertising and circular statements circulated through the mails were materially and substantially false, with the result of cheating and defrauding those into whose hands the statements came;

That, while the remedies did possess medicinal properties, these were not such as to carry out the cures promised;

That the advertiser knew he was deceiving;

That in the sale and distribution of his medicines the complainant made no inquiry into the specific character of the disease in any individual case, but supplied the same remedies and prescribed the same mode of treatment to all alike.

Should the department apply these principles to the patent medicine field generally, a number of conspicuous nostrums would cease to be patrons of Uncle Sam's mail service.

978. Some States have made a good start in the matter of legislation, among them Michigan, which does not, however, enforce its recent strong law. Massachusetts, which has done more, through the admirable work of its State Board of Health, than any other agency to educate the public on the patent medicine question, is unable to get a law restricting this trade. In New Hampshire, too, the proprietary interests have proven too strong, and the Mallonee Bill was destroyed by the almost united opposition of a "red-clause" press. North Dakota proved more independent. After January 1st, 1906, all medicines sold in that State, except on physicians' prescriptions, which contain chloral, ergot, morphine, opium, cocaine, bromine, iodine, or any of their compounds or derivatives, or more than 5 per cent. of alcohol, must so state on the label. When this Bill became law, the Proprietary Association of America proceeded to blight the State by resolving that its members should offer no goods for sale there.

Boards of Health in various parts of the country are doing valuable educational work, the North Dakota Board having led in the legislation. The Massachusetts, Connecticut, and North Carolina Boards have been active. The New York State Board has kept its hands off patent medicines, but the Board of Pharmacy has made a cautious but promising beginning by compelling all makers of powders containing cocaine to put a poison label on their goods; and it proposes to extend this ruling gradually to other dangerous compositions.

Health Boards and Analyses.

979. It is somewhat surprising to find the Health Department of New York City, in many respects the foremost in the country, making no use of carefully and rather expensively acquired knowledge which would serve to protect the public. More than two years ago analyses were made by the chemists of the department which showed dangerous quantities of cocaine in a number of catarrh powders. These analyses have never been printed. Even the general nature of the information has been withheld. Should any citizen of New York, going to the Health Department, have asked: "My wife is taking Birney's Catarrh Powder; is it true that it's a bad thing?" the officials, with the knowledge at hand that the drug in question is a maker of cocaine fiends, would have blandly enunciated the Sphinx. Outside criticism of an overworked, undermanned, and generally efficient department is liable to error through ignorance of the problems involved in its administration; yet one cannot but believe that some form of warning against what is admittedly a public menace would have been a wiser form of procedure than that which has heretofore been covered by the formula, "policy of the department." Policies change and broaden under pressure of conditions. The Health Commissioner is now formulating a plan which, with the work of the chemists as a basis, shall check the trade in public poisons more or less concealed behind proprietary names.

980. It is impossible, even in a series of articles, to attempt more than an exemplary treatment of the patent medicine frauds. The most degraded and degrading, the "lost vitality" and "blood disease" cures, reeking of terrorisation and blackmail, cannot from their very nature be treated of in a lay journal. Many dangerous and health-destroying compounds will escape through sheer inconspicuousness. I can touch upon only a few of those which may be regarded as typical: the alcohol stimulants, as represented by Peruna, Paine's Celery Compound, and Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey (advertised as an exclusively medical preparation); the catarrh powders, which breed cocaine slaves, and the opium-containing soothing syrups, which stunt or kill helpless infants; the consumption cures, perhaps the most devilish of all, in that they destroy hope where hope is struggling against bitter odds for existence; the headache powders, which enslave so insidiously that the victim is ignorant of his own fate; the comparatively harmless fake, as typified by that marvellous product of advertising and effrontery, Liquezone; and, finally, the system of exploitation and testimonials upon which the whole vast system of bunco rests, as upon a flimsy but cunningly-constructed foundation.

931. The Patent Medicine Conspiracy against the Freedom of the Press.

"Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain."

JOSEPH STORY: *Motto of the Salem "Register."*

WOULD any person believe that there is any one subject upon which the newspapers of the United States, acting in concert, by prearrangement, in obedience to wires all drawn by one man, will deny full and free discussion? If such a thing is possible, it is a serious matter, for we rely upon the newspapers as at once the most forbidding preventive and the swiftest and surest corrective of evil. For the haunting possibility of newspaper exposure, men who know not at all the fear of God pause, hesitate, and turn back from contemplated rascality. For fear "it might get into the papers," more men are abstaining from crime and carouse to-night than for fear of arrest. But these are trite things—only, what if the newspapers fail us? Relying so wholly on the Press to undo evil, how shall we deal with that evil with which the Press itself has been seduced into captivity?

932. In the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature one day last March, there was a debate which lasted one whole afternoon, and engaged some twenty speakers, on a Bill providing that every bottle of patent medicine sold in the State should bear a label stating the contents of the bottle. More was told concerning patent medicines that afternoon than often comes to light in a single day. The debate at times was dramatic—a member from Salem told of a young woman of his acquaintance now in an institution for inebriates as the end of an incident which began with patent medicine dosing for a harmless ill. There was humor, too, in the debate—Representative Walker held aloft a bottle of Peruna bought by him in a drug store that very day, and passed it around for his fellow-members to taste and decide for themselves whether Dr. Harrington, the Secretary of the State Board of Health, was right when he told the Legislative Committee that it was merely a "cheap cocktail."

The Papers did not Print One Word.

933. In short, the debate was interesting and important—the two qualities which invariably ensure to any event big headlines in the daily newspapers. But that debate was not celebrated by big headlines, nor any headlines at all. Yet Boston is a city, and Massachusetts is a State, where the proceedings of the Legislature figure very large in public interest, and where the newspapers respond to that interest by reporting the sessions with greater fulness and minuteness than in any other State. Had that debate been on prison reform, on Sabbath observance, the early closing saloon law, on any other subject, there would have been, in the next day's papers, overflowing accounts of verbatim report, more columns of editorial comment, and the picturesque features of it would have ensured the attention of the cartoonist.

Now why? Why was this one subject tabooed? Why were the daily accounts of legislative proceedings in the next day's papers abridged to a fraction of their usual ponderous length, and all reference to the afternoon debate on patent medicines omitted? Why was it in vain for the speakers in that patent medicine debate to search for their speeches in the next day's newspapers? Why did the legislative reporters fail to find their work in print? Why were the staff cartoonists forbidden to exercise their talents on that most fallow and tempting opportunity—the members of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts gravely tipping Peruna and passing the bottle around to their encircled neighbours, that practical knowledge should be the basis of legislative action?

I take it if any man should assert that there is one subject upon which the newspapers of the United States, acting in concert and as a unit, will deny full and free discussion, he would be smiled at as an intemperate fanatic. The thing is too incredible. He would be regarded as a man with a delusion. And yet I invite you to search the files of the daily newspapers of Massachusetts for March 16, 1905, for

an account of the patent medicine debate that occurred the afternoon of March 15 in the Massachusetts Legislature. In strict accuracy it must be said that there was one exception. Anyone familiar with the newspapers of the United States will already have named it—the *Springfield Republican*. That paper, on two separate occasions, gave several columns to the record of the proceedings of the Legislature on the Patent Medicine Bill. Why the otherwise universal silence?

984. The patent medicine business in the United States is one of huge financial proportions. The census of 1900 placed the value of the annual product at \$59,611,355. Allowing for the increase of half a decade of rapid growth, it must be to-day not less than seventy-five millions. That is the wholesale price. The retail price of all the patent medicines sold in the United States in one year may be very conservatively placed at one hundred million dollars. And of this one hundred millions which the people of the United States pay for patent medicines yearly, fully forty millions goes to the newspapers. Have patience! I have more to say than merely to point out the large revenue which newspapers receive from patent medicines, and let inference do the rest. Inference has no place in this story. There are facts a-plenty. But it is essential to point out the intimate financial relation between the newspapers and the patent medicines. I was told by the man who for many years handled the advertising of the Lydia E. Pinkham Company that their expenditure was \$100,000 a month—\$1,200,000 a year. Dr. Pierce and the Peruna Company both advertise much more extensively than the Pinkham Company. Certainly there are at least five patent medicine concerns in the United States who each pay out to the newspapers more than one million dollars a year. When the Dr. Greene Nervura Company of Boston went into bankruptcy, its debts to newspapers for advertising amounted to \$535,000. To the *Boston Herald* alone it owed \$5,000, and to so small a paper, comparatively, as the *Atlanta Constitution* it owed \$1,500. One obscure quack doctor in New York, who did merely an office business, was raided by the authorities, and among the papers seized there were contracts showing that within a year he had paid to one paper for advertising \$5,856.80; to another \$20,000. Dr. Humphreys, one of the best known patent medicine makers, has said to his fellow members of the Patent Medicine Association: "The twenty thousand newspapers of the United States make more money from advertising the proprietary medicine than do the proprietors of the medicine themselves. . . . Of their receipts, one-third to one-half goes for advertising." More than six years ago, Cheney, the president of the National Association of Patent Medicine Men, estimated the yearly amount paid to the newspapers by the larger patent medicine concerns of twenty million dollars—more than one thousand dollars to each daily, weekly, and monthly periodical in the United States.

Silence is the Fixed Quantity.

985. Does this throw any light on the silence of the Massachusetts papers? Naturally such large sums paid by the patent medicine men to the newspapers suggest the thought of favour. But silence is too important a part of the patent medicine man's business to be left to the capricious chance of favour. Silence is the most important thing in his business. The ingredients of his medicine—that is nothing. Does the price of golden-sal go up? Substitute whiskey. Does the price of whiskey go up? Buy the refuse wines of the California vineyards. Does the price of opium go too high, or public fear of it make it an inexpedient thing to use? Take it out of the formula and substitute any worthless barn-yard weed. But silence is the fixed quantity—silence as to the frauds he practices; silence as to the abominable stewings and brewings that enter into his nostrum; silence as to the deaths and sicknesses he causes; silence as to the drug fiends he makes, the inebriate asylums he fills. Silence he must have. So he makes silence a part of the contract.

Read the significant silence of the Massachusetts newspapers in the light of the following contracts for advertising. They are the regular printed form used by Hood, Ayer, and Munyon in making their advertising contracts with thousands of newspapers throughout the United States.

986. On the next page is shown the contract made by the J. C. Ayer and Company, makers of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. At the top is the name of the firm, "The J. C. Ayer Company, Lowell, Mass.," and the date. Then follows a blank for the number of dollars, and then the formal contract: "We hereby agree, for the sum of . . . dollars per year . . . to insert in the . . . published at . . . the advertisement of the J. C. Ayer Company." Then follow the conditions as to space to be used each issue, the page the advertisement is to be on, and the position it is to occupy. Then these two remarkable conditions of the contract: "First—It is agreed in case any law or laws are enacted, either State or national, harmful to the interests of the J. C. Ayer Company, that this contract may be cancelled by them from date of such enactment, and the insertions made paid for pro rata with the contract price."

This clause is remarkable enough. But of it more later. For the present, examine the second clause: "Second—It is agreed that the J. C. Ayer Company may cancel this contract, pro rata, in case advertisements are published in this paper in which their products are offered, with a view to substitution or other harmful motive, also in case any matter otherwise detrimental to the J. C. Ayer Company's interests is permitted to appear in the reading columns or elsewhere in the paper."

This agreement is signed in duplicate, one copy by the J. C. Ayer Company, and the other one by the newspaper.

All Muzzle-Clauses Alike.

987. That is the contract of silence. (Notice the next one to it in identically the same language, bearing the name of the C. I. Hood Company, the other great manufacturer of sarsaparilla; and then the third—again in identically the same words—for Dr. Munyon). That is the clause which, with forty million dollars, muzzles the Press of the country. I wonder if the Standard Oil Company could, for forty million dollars, bind the newspapers of the United States in a contract that "no matter detrimental to the Standard Oil Company's interests be permitted to appear in the reading columns or elsewhere in this paper."

Is it a mere coincidence that in each of these contracts the silence clause is framed in the same words? Is the inference fair that there is an agreement among the patent medicine men and quack doctors each to impose this contract on all the newspapers with which it deals, one reaching the newspapers which the others does not, and all combined reaching all the papers in the United States, and effecting a universal agreement among newspapers to print nothing detrimental to patent medicines? You need not take it as an inference. I shall show it later as a fact.

988. "In the reading columns or elsewhere in this paper." The paper must not print it its-*lf*, nor must it allow any outside party, who might wish to do so, to pay the regular advertising rates and print the truth about patent medicines in the advertising columns. More than a year ago, just after Mr. Bok had printed his first article exposing patent medicines, a business man in St. Louis, a man of great wealth, conceived that it would help his business greatly if he could have Mr. Bok's article printed as an advertisement in every newspaper in the United States. He gave the order to a firm of advertising agents and the firm began in Texas, intending to cover the country to Maine. But that advertisement never got beyond a few obscure country papers in Texas. The contract of silence was effective; and a few weeks later, at their annual meeting, the Patent Medicine Association "Resolved"—I quote the minutes—"That this Association commend the action of the great majority of the publishers of the United States who have consistently refused said false and malicious attacks in the shape of advertisements which in whole or in part libel proprietary medicines."

I have said that the identity of the language of the silence clause in several patent medicine advertising contracts suggests mutual understanding among the nostrum makers, a preconceived plan; and I have several times mentioned the Patent Medicine Association. It seems incongruous, almost humorous, to speak of a national organisation of quack doctors and patent medicine makers; but there is one, brought together for mutual support, for co-operation, for—but just what this organisation is for, I hope to show. No other organisation ever demonstrated so clearly the truth that "in union there is strength." Its official name is an innocent-seeming one—"The Proprietary Association of America." There are annual meetings, annual reports, a constitution, by-laws. And I would call special attention to Article II of those by-laws.

"The objects of this association," says this article, "are: to protect the rights of its members to the respective trade-marks that they may own or control; to establish such mutual co-operation as may be required in the various branches of the trade; to reduce all burdens that may be oppressive; to facilitate and foster equitable principles in the purchase and sale of merchandise; to acquire and preserve for the use of its members such business information as may be of value to them; to adjust controversies and promote harmony among its members."

That is as innocuous a statement as ever was penned of the objects of any organisation. It might serve for an organisation of honest cobblers. Change a few words, without altering the spirit in the least, and a body of ministers might adopt it. In this laboriously complete statement of objects, there is no such word as "lobby" or "lobbying." Indeed, so harmless a word as "legislation" is absent—strenuously absent.

Where the Money Goes.

989. But I prefer to discover the true object of the organisation of the "Proprietary Association of America" in another document than Article II of the by-laws. Consider the annual report of the treasurer, say for 1904. The total of money paid out during the year was \$8,516.26. Of this, one thousand dollars was for the secretary's salary, leaving \$7,516.26 to be accounted for. Then there is an item of postage, one of stationery, one of printing—the little routine expenses of every organisation; and finally there is this remarkable item, "Legislative Committee, total expenses, \$6,606.95."

Truly the Proprietary Association of America seems to have several objects, as stated in its by-laws, which cost it very little, and one object—not stated in its by-laws at all—which costs it all its annual revenue aside from the routine expenses of stationery, postage, and secretary. If just a few more words of comment may be permitted upon this point, does it not seem odd that so large an item as \$6,606.95, out of a total budget of only \$8,516.26, should be put in as a lump sum. "Legislative Committee, total expenses"? And would not the annual report of the treasurer of the Proprietary Association of America be a more entertaining document if these "total expenses" of the Legislative Committee were carefully itemised?

990. Not that I mean to charge the direct corruption of legislatures. The Proprietary Association of America used to do that. They used to spend, according to the statement of the present president of the organisation, Mr. F. J. Cheney, as much as seventy-five thousand dollars a year. But that was before Mr. Cheney himself discovered a better way. **The fighting of public health legislation is the primary object and chief activity, the very *raison d'être* of the Proprietary Association.** The motive back of bringing the quack doctors and patent medicine manufacturers of the United States into a mutual organisation was this: Here are some scores of men, each paying a large sum annually to the newspapers. The aggregate of these sums is forty million dollars. By organisation, the full effect of this money can be got and used as a unit in preventing the passage of laws which would compel them to tell the contents of their nostrums, and in suppressing the newspaper publicity which would drive them into oblivion. So it was no mean intellect which devised the scheme whereby every newspaper in America is made an active lobbyist for the Patent Medicine Association. The man who did it is the present president of the organisation, its executive head in the work of suppressing public knowledge, stilling public opinion, and warding off public health legislation—the Mr. Cheney already mentioned. He makes a catarrh cure which, according to the Massachusetts State Board of Health, contains 14½ per cent. of alcohol. As to his scheme for making the newspapers of America not only maintain silence, but actually lobby in behalf of the patent medicines, I am glad that I am not under the necessity of describing it in my own words. It would be easy to err in the direction that makes for incredulity. Fortunately, I need take no responsibility. I have Mr. Cheney's own words, in which he explained his scheme to his fellow-members of the Proprietary Association of America. The quotation marks alone (and the comment within parentheses) are mine. The remainder is the language of Mr. Cheney himself:—

Mr. Cheney's Plan.

991. "We have had a good deal of difficulty in the last few years with the different legislatures of the different States. . . . I believe I have a plan whereby we will have no difficulty whatever with these people. I have used it in my business for two years, and I know it is a practical thing. . . . I, inside of the last two years, have made contracts with between fifteen and sixteen thousand newspapers, and never had but one man refuse to sign the contract, and by saying to him that I could not sign a contract without this clause in it he readily signed it. My point is merely to shift the responsibility. We to-day have

Samuel Hopkins Adams—continued.

have the responsibility of the whole matter upon our shoulders. As you all know, there is hardly a year but we have had a lobbyist in the different State Legislatures—one year in New York, one year in New Jersey, and so on." (Read that frank confession twice—note the bland matter-of-factness of it.) "There has been constant fear that something would come up, so I had this clause in my contract added. This is what I have in every contract I make: 'It is hereby agreed that should your State, or the United States Government, pass any law that would interfere with or restrict the sale of proprietary medicines, this contract shall become void.' . . . In the State of Illinois, a few years ago, they wanted to assess me three hundred dollars. I thought I had a better plan than this, so I wrote to about forty papers and merely said: 'Please look at your contract with me and take note that if this law passes you and I must stop doing business, and my contracts cease.' The next week every one of them had an article, and Mr. Man had to go. . . . I read this to Dr. Pierce some days ago, and he was very much taken up with it. I have carried this through, and know it is a success. I know the papers will accept it. Here is a thing that costs us nothing. We are guaranteed against the \$75,000 loss for nothing. It throws the responsibility on the newspapers. . . . I have my contract printed, and I have this printed in red type right square across the contract, so there can be absolutely no mistake, and the newspaper man cannot say to me, 'I did not see it.' He did see it and knows what he is doing. It seems to me it is a point worth every man's attention. . . . I think this is pretty near a sure thing."

992. I should like to ask the newspaper owners and editors of America what they think of that scheme. I believe that the newspapers, when they signed each individual contract, were not aware that they were being dragooned into an elaborately thought-out scheme to make every newspaper in the United States, from the greatest metropolitan daily to the remotest country weekly, an active, energetic, self-interested lobbyist for the Patent Medicine Association. If the newspapers knew how they were being used as cat's-paws, I believe they would resent it. Certainly the Patent Medicine Association itself feared this, and has kept this plan of Mr. Cheney's a careful secret. In this same meeting of the Proprietary Association of America, just after Mr. Cheney had made the speech quoted above, and while it was being resolved that every other patent medicine man should put the same clause in his contract, the venerable Dr. Humphries, oldest and wisest of the guild, arose and said: "Will it not be now just as well to act upon this, each and every one for himself, instead of putting this on record? . . . I think the idea is a good one, but really don't think it had better go in our proceedings." And another fellow nostrum maker, seeing instantly the necessity of secrecy, said: "I am heartily in accord with Dr. Humphries. The suggestion is a good one, but when we come to put it in our public proceedings, and state that we have adopted such a resolution, I want to say that the legislators are just as sharp as the newspaper men. . . . As a consequence, this will decrease the weight of the Press comments. Some of the papers, also, who would not come in, would publish something about it in the way of getting square. . . ."

This contract is the backbone of the scheme. The further details, the organisation of the bureau to carry it into effect—that, too, has been kept carefully concealed from the generally unthinking newspapers, who are all unconsciously mere individual cogs in the patent medicine lobbying machine. At one of the meetings of the Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, arose and said (I quote him verbatim): . . . "I would move you that the report of the Committee on Legislation be made a special order to be taken up immediately . . . that it be considered in executive session, and that every person not a member of the organisation be asked to retire, so that it may be read and considered in executive session. There are matters and suggestions in reference to our future action, and measures to be taken which are advised therein, that we would not wish to have published broadcast over the country for very good reasons."

Valuable Newspaper Aid.

993. Dr. Pierce's son, Dr. V. Mott Pierce, was chairman of the Committee on Legislation. He was the author of the "matters and suggestions" which must be considered in the dark. "Never before," said he, "in the history of the Proprietary Association were there so many Bills in different State Legislatures that were vital to our interests. This was due we think, to an effort on the part of different State Boards of Health, who have of late years held national meetings, to make an organised effort to establish what are known as 'pure food laws.' Then the younger Pierce stated explicitly the agency responsible for the defeat of this public health legislation: "We must not forget to place the honor where due for our uniform success in defeating class legislation directed against our legitimate pursuits. The American Newspaper Publishers' Association has rendered us valued aid through their secretary's office in New York, and we can hardly over-estimate the power brought to bear at Washington by individual newspapers." . . . (On another occasion, Dr. Pierce, speaking of two Bills in the Illinois Legislature, said: "Two things operated to bring these Bills to the danger line. In the first place, the Chicago papers were almost wholly without influence in the Legislature. . . . Had it not been for the active co-operation of the press of the State outside of Chicago, there is absolute certainty that the Bill would have passed. . . . I think that a great many members do not appreciate the power that we can bring to bear upon legislation through the press.") But this power, in young Dr. Pierce's opinion, must be organised and systematised. "If it is not presumptuous on the part of your chairman," he said modestly, "to outline a policy which experience seems to dictate for the future, it would be briefly as follows"—here the younger Pierce explains the "matters and suggestions" which must not be "published broadcast over the country." The first was "the organisation of a Legislative Bureau, with its offices in New York or Chicago. Second, a secretary to be appointed by the chairman of the Committee on Legislation, who will receive a stated salary, sufficiently large to be in keeping with such person's ability, and to compensate him for the giving of all his time to this work." "The benefits of such a working bureau to the Proprietary Association," said Dr. Pierce, "can be foreseen: First, a systematic plan to acquire early knowledge of pending or threatened legislation could be taken up. In the past we have relied too much upon newspaper managers to acquaint us of such Bills coming up. . . . Another plan would be to have the regulation formula Bill, for instance, introduced by some friendly legislator, and have it referred to his own committee, where he could hold it until all danger of such another Bill being introduced were over, and the Legislature had adjourned."

994. Little wonder Dr. Pierce wanted a secret session to cover up the frank *naïveté* of his son, which he did not "wish to have published broadcast over the country, for very good reasons."

In discussing this plan for a legislative bureau, another member told what in his estimation was needed. "The trouble," said he—I quote from the minutes—"the trouble we will have in attempting to buy legislation—supposing we should attempt it—is that we will never know what we are buying until we get through. We may have paid the wrong man, and the Bill is passed and we are out. It is not a safe proposition, if we considered it legitimate, which we do not."

True, it is not legitimate, but the main point is, it's not safe; that's the thing to be considered.

The patent medicine man continued to elaborate on the plans proposed by Dr. Pierce: "It would not be a safe proposition at all. What this Association should have . . . is a regularly established bureau. . . . We should have all possible information on t.p., and we should have a list of the members of the Legislature of every State. We should have a list of the most influential men that control them, or that can influence them For instance, if in the State of Ohio a Bill comes up that is adverse to us, turn to the books, find out who are the members of the Legislature there, who are the publishers of the papers in the State, where they are located, which are the Republican and which the Democratic papers. . . . It will take money, but if the money is rightly spent, it will be the best investment ever made.

The Trust's Club for Legislators.

995. That is about as comprehensive, as frankly impudent a scheme of controlling legislation as it is possible to imagine. The plan was put in the form of a resolution, and the resolution was passed. And so the Proprietary Association of America maintains a lawyer in Chicago, and a prominent secretary, office, and staff. In every State capital in the United States it maintains an agent whose business it is to watch during the session of the Legislature each day's batch of new Bills, and when ever a Bill affecting patent medicines shows its head to telegraph the Bill, verbatim, to headquarters. There some scores of printed copies of the Bill are made, and a copy is sent to every member of the Association—the Peruna people, to Dr. Pierce at Buffalo, to Kilmer at Binghamton, to Cheney at Toledo, to the Pinkham people at Lynn, and to all the others. The coupon each manufacturer looks up the list of papers in the threatened State with which he has the contracts described above. And to each newspaper he sends a peremptory telegram, calling the publisher's attention to the obligations of his contract, and commanding him to go to work to defeat the anti-patent-medicine Bill. In practice, this organisation works with smooth perfection and well-oiled accuracy to defeat the public health legislation which is introduced by Boards of Health in over a score of States every year. To illustrate, let me describe as typical the history of the public health Bills which were introduced and defeated in Massachusetts last year. I have already mentioned them as showing how the newspapers, obeying that part of their contract which requires them to print nothing harmful to patent medicines, refused to print any account of the exposures which were made by several members of the Legislature during the debate of the Bill. I wish here to describe their obedience to that other clause of the contract, in living up to which they printed scores of bitterly partisan editorials against the public health Bill, and against its authors personally; threatened with political death those members of the Legislature who were disposed to vote in favour of it, and even, in the persons of editors and owners, went up to the State House and lobbied personally against the Bill. And since I have already told of Mr. Cheney's authorship of the scheme, I will here reproduce, as typical of all the others (all the other large patent medicine concerns sent similar letters and telegrams), the letter which Mr. Cheney himself, on the 14th day of February, sent to all the newspapers in Massachusetts with which he has his lobbying contracts—practically every newspaper in the State:—

"Publishers

——— Mass.

Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1905.

"Gentlemen,—Should House Bills Nos. 829, 30, 607, 724, or Senate Bill No. 185 become laws it will force us to discontinue advertising in your State. Your prompt attention regarding this Bill we believe would be of mutual benefit.

"We would respectfully refer you to the contract which we have with you.

"Respectfully,

"Cheney Medicine Company."

996 Now here is the fruit which that letter bore: a strong editorial against the anti-patent medicine Bill, denouncing it and its author in the most vituperative language, a marked copy of which was sent to every member of the Massachusetts Legislature. But this was not all that this one zealous publisher did; he sent telegrams to a number of members, and a personal letter to the representative of his district calling on that member not only to vote, but to use his influence against the Bill, on pain of forfeiting the paper's favour.

997. Now this seems to me a shameful thing—that a Massachusetts newspaper, of apparent dignity and outward high standing, should jump to the cracking of the whip of a nostrum maker in Ohio; that honest and well-meaning members of the Massachusetts Legislature, whom all the money of Rockefeller could not buy, who obey only the one thing which they look upon as the expression of the public opinion of their constituents, the united voice of the Press of their district—that these men should unknowingly cast their votes at the dictate of a nostrum-maker in Ohio, who, if he should deliver his command personally and directly, instead of through a newspaper supine enough to let him control it for 100 dollars a year, would be scorned and flouted.

Any self-respecting newspaper must be humiliated by the attitude of the Patent Medicine Association. They don't ask the newspapers to do it—they order it done. Read again Mr. Cheney's account of

Samuel Hopkins Adams—continued.

his plan, note the half-contemptuous attitude towards the newspapers. And read again Mr. Cheney's curt letter to the Massachusetts papers, observe the threat, just sufficiently veiled to make it more of a threat; and the formal order, as from a superior to a clerk: "We would respectfully refer you to the contract which we have with you."

998. And the threat is not an empty one. The newspaper which refuses to aid the patent medicine people is marked. Some time ago Dr. V. Mott Pierce, of Buffalo, was chairman of what is called the "Committee on Legislation" of the Proprietary Association of America. He was giving his annual report to the Association. "We are happy to say," said he, "that though over a dozen Bills were before the different State Legislatures last winter and spring, yet we have succeeded in defeating all the Bills which were prejudicial to proprietary interests without the use of money, and through the vigorous co-operation and aid of the publishers. January 23rd your committee sent out letters to the principal publications in New York asking their aid against this measure. It is hardly necessary to state that the publishers of New York responded generously against these harmful measures. The only small exception was the *Evening Star* of Poughkeepsie, New York, the publisher of which, in a very discourteous letter, refused to assist us in any way."

Is it to be doubted that Dr. Pierce reported this exception to his fellow patent medicine men, that they might make note of the offending paper, and bear it in mind when they made their contracts the following year? There are other cases which show what happens to the newspaper which offends the patent medicine men. I am fortunate enough to be able to describe the following incident in the language of the man who wielded the club, as he told the story with much pride to his fellow patent medicine men at their annual meeting:—

999. "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Proprietary Association," said Mr. Cooper, "I desire to present to you a situation which I think it is incumbent upon manufacturers generally to pay some attention to—namely, the publication of sensational drug news which appears from time to time in the leading papers of the country. . . . There are, no doubt, many of you in the room, at least a dozen, who are familiar with the sensational articles that appeared in the *Cleveland Press*. Gentlemen, this is a question that appeals to you as a matter of business. . . . The *Cleveland Press* indulged in a tirade against the so called 'drug trust.' . . . (the 'drug trust' is the same organisation of patent medicine men—including Pierce, Pinkham, Peruna, Kilmer, and all the well-known ones—which I have referred to as the Patent Medicine Association. Its official name is the Proprietary Association of America.) "I sent out the following letter to fifteen manufacturers" (of patent medicine):—

"Gentlemen,—Inclosed we hand you copy of matter which appeared in the *Cleveland papers*. It is detrimental to the drug business to have this matter agitated in a sensational way. In behalf of the trade we would ask you to use your influence with the papers in *Cleveland* to discontinue this unnecessary publicity, and if you feel you can do so, we would like to have you wire the business-managers of the *Cleveland papers* to discontinue their sensational drug articles, as it is proving very injurious to your business.

Respectfully,

"E. R. COOPER."

1000. "Because of that letter which we sent out, the *Cleveland 'Press'* received inside of forty-eight hours telegrams from six manufacturers cancelling thousands of dollars' worth of advertising, and causing a consequent dearth of sensational matter along drug lines. It resulted in a loss to one paper alone of over 18,000 dollars in advertising. Gentlemen, when you touch a man's pocket, you touch him where he lives; that principle is true of the newspaper editor or the retail druggist, and goes through all business."

The Trust's Club for Newspapers.

1001. That is the account of how the patent medicine man used his club on the newspaper head, told in the patent medicine man's own words, as he described it to his fellows. Is it pleasant reading for self-respecting newspaper men—the exultant air of those last sentences, and the worldly wisdom: "When you touch a man's pocket you touch him where he lives; that principle is true of the newspaper editor. . . . ?"

But the worst of this incident has not yet been told. There remains the account of how the offending newspaper, in the language of the bully, "ate dirt." The *Cleveland Press* is one of a syndicate of newspapers, all under Mr. McRae's ownership—but I will use Mr. Cooper's own words:—

"We not only reached the *Cleveland Press* by the movement taken up in that way, but went further, for the *Cleveland Press* is one of a syndicate of newspapers known as the Scripps-McRae League, from whom this explanation is self-explanatory:—

Office of Scripps-McRae Press Association.

"Mr. E. R. Cooper, Cleveland, Ohio:

"Mr. McRae arrived in New York the latter part of last week after a three months' trip to Egypt, I took up the matter of the recent cut-rate articles which appeared in the *Cleveland Press* with him, and to-day received the following telegram from him from Cincinnati: "Scripps-McRae papers will contain no more such as *Cleveland 'Press'* published concerning the medicine trust.—M. A. McRae." I am sure that in the future nothing will appear in the *Cleveland Press* detrimental to your interests.

"Yours truly,

"F. J. CARLISLE."

1002. CAN MR. CHENEY RECONCILE THESE STATEMENTS?

Letter addressed to Mr. William Allen White,
Editor of the "Gazette," Emporia, Kansas.

By FRANK J. CHENEY.

Dear Sir,—

I read with a great deal of interest, to-day, an article in *Collier's* illustrating therein the contract between your paper and ourselves. [See p. 13—Editor.]

Mr. S. Hopkins Adams endeavored very hard (as I understand) to find me, but I am sorry to say that I was not at home. I really believe that I could have explained that clause of the contract to his entire satisfaction, and thereby saved him the humiliation of making an erratic statement.

This is the first intimation that I ever have had that that clause was put into the contract to control the Press in any way, or the editorial columns of the Press. I believe that if Mr. Adams was making contracts now, and making three-year contracts, the same as we are, taking into consideration the conditions of the different legislatures, he would be desirous of this same paragraph as a safety guard to protect himself, in case any State did pass a law prohibiting the sale of our goods.

His argument surely falls flat when he takes into consideration the conduct of the North Dakota Legislature, because every newspaper in that State that we advertise in had contracts containing that clause. Why we should be compelled to pay for from one to two years' advertising or more, in a State where we could not sell our goods, is more than I can understand. As before stated, it is merely a precautionary paragraph to meet conditions such as now exist in North Dakota. We were compelled to withdraw from that State because we would not publish our formula, and therefore, under this contract, we are not compelled to continue our advertising.

To illustrate: There are 739 publications in your State—619 of these are dailies and weeklies. Out of this number we are advertising in over 500, at an annual expenditure of 8,000 dollars per year (estimated). We make a three-year contract with all of them, and therefore our liabilities in your State are 24,000 dollars, providing, of course, all these contracts were made at the same date. Should these contracts all be made this fall and your State should pass a law this winter (three months later) prohibiting the sale of our goods, there would be virtually a loss to us of 24,000 dollars. Therefore, for a business precaution to guard against just such conditions, we add the red paragraph referred to in *Collier's*.

I make this statement to you, as I am credited with being the originator of the paragraph, and I believe that I am justified in adding this paragraph to our contract, not for the purpose of controlling the Press, but, as before stated, as a business precaution which any man should take who expects to pay his bills.

Will you kindly give me your version of the situation? Awaiting an early reply,

am, sincerely yours,

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Extract from a speech delivered before the
Proprietary Association of America

By FRANK J. CHENEY.

"We have had a good deal of difficulty in the last few years with the different legislatures of the different States. . . . I believe I have a plan whereby we will have no difficulty whatever with these people. I have used it in my business for two years, and know it is a practical thing. . . . I, inside of the last two years, have made contracts with between fifteen and sixteen thousand newspapers, and never had but one man refuse to sign the contract, and by saying to him that I could not sign a contract without this clause in it he readily signed it. My point is merely to shift the responsibility. We to-day have the responsibility of the whole matter upon our shoulders. . . . 'There has been constant fear that something would come up, so I had this clause in my contract added. This is what I have in every contract I make: 'It is hereby agreed that should your State or the United States Government, pass any law that would interfere with or restrict the sale of proprietary medicines, this contract shall become void.' . . . In the State of Illinois a few years ago they wanted to assess me three hundred dollars. I thought I had a better plan than this, so I wrote to about forty papers and merely said: 'Please look at your contract with me and take note that if this law passes you and I must stop doing business, and my contracts cease.' The next week every one of them had an article . . . I have carried this through and know it is a success. I know the papers will accept it. Here is a thing that costs us nothing. We are guaranteed against the 75,000 dollars loss for nothing. It throws the responsibility on the newspapers. . . . I have my contracts printed, and I have this printed in red type, right square across the contract, so there can be absolutely no mistake, and the newspaper man cannot say to me, 'I did not see it.' He did see it and knows what he is doing. It seems to me it is a point worth every man's attention. . . . I think this is pretty near a sure thing."

Samuel Hopkins Adams—continued.

1003. This incident was told, in the exact words above quoted, at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Proprietary Association of America.

I could, if space permitted, quote many other telegrams and letters from the Kilmer's Swamp Root makers, from the Piso's Cure people, from all the large patent medicine manufacturers. The same thing that happened in Massachusetts happened last year in New Hampshire, in Wisconsin, in Utah, in more than fifteen States. In Wisconsin the response by the newspapers to the command of the patent medicine people was even more humiliating than in Massachusetts. Not only did individual newspapers work against the formula Bill; there is a "Wisconsin Press Association," which includes the owners and editors of most of the newspapers of the State. That Association held a meeting and passed resolutions, "that we are opposed to said Bill . . . providing that hereafter all patent medicine sold in this State shall have the formulæ thereof printed on their labels," and "Resolved,—That the Association appoint a committee of five publishers to oppose the passage of the measure." And in this same State the larger dailies in the cities took it upon themselves to drum up the smaller country papers and get them to write editorials opposed to the formula Bill. Nor was even this the measure of their activity in response to the command of the Patent Medicine Association. I am able to give the letter, which is reproduced on this page. It was sent by the publisher of one of the largest daily papers in Wisconsin, to the State Senator who introduced the Bill. In one Western State, a Board of Health officer made a number of analyses of patent medicines, and tried to have the analyses made public, that the people of his State might be warned. "Only one newspaper in the State," he says in a personal letter, "was willing to print results of these analyses, and this paper refused them after two publications in which a list of about ten was published. This paper was 'The ———,' the editorial manager of which is in sympathy with the effort to restrict the sale of harmful nostrums. The business management interfered, for the reason that five thousand dollars in patent medicine advertising was withdrawn within a week."

1004. In New Hampshire—but space forbids. Happily there is a little silver in the situation. The Legislature of North Dakota last year passed, and the Governor signed, a bill requiring that patent medicine bottles shall have printed on their labels the percentage of alcohol or of morphine or various other poisons which the medicine contains. That was the first success in a fight which the public health authorities have waged in twenty States each year for twenty years. In North Dakota the patent medicine people conducted the fight with their usual weapons, the ones described above. But the newspapers, be it said to their everlasting credit, refused to fall in line to the threats of the Patent Medicine Association. And I account for that fact in this way: North Dakota is wholly a "country" community. It has no city of over twenty thousand, and but one of over five thousand. The Press of the State, therefore, consists of very small papers, weeklies, in which the ownership and active management all lie with one man. The editorial conscience and the business manager's enterprise lie under one hat. With them the patent medicine scheme was not so successful as with the more elaborately organised newspapers of older and more populous States.

1005. Just now is the North Dakota editor's time of trial. The law went into effect July 1. The Patent Medicine Association, at their annual meeting in May, voted to withdraw all their advertising from all the papers in that State. This loss of revenue, they argued self-righteously, would be a warning to the newspapers of other States. Likewise it would be a lesson to the newspapers of North Dakota. At the next session of the Legislature they will seek to have the Label Bill repealed, and they count on the newspapers, chastened by a lean year, to help them. For the independence they have shown in the past, and for the courage they will be called upon to show in the future, therefore, let the newspapers of North Dakota know that they have the respect and admiration of all decent people.

1006. "What is to be done about it?" is the question that follows exposure of organised rascality. In few cases is the remedy so plain as here. For the past, the newspapers, in spite of these plain contracts of silence, must be acquitted of any very grave complicity. The very existence of the machine that uses and directs them has been a carefully-guarded secret. For the future, be it understood that any newspaper which carries a patent medicine advertisement knows what it is doing. The obligations of the contract are now public property. And one thing more, when next a member of a State Legislature arises and states, as I have so often heard, "Gentlemen, this Label Bill seems right to me, but I cannot support it; the united Press of my district is opposed to it"—when that happens, let everyone understand the wires that have moved "the united Press of my district."

The Acme of Audacity.

1007. The choice is so wide, and criminal effrontery so handsomely rewarded, that it is difficult to select the worst case. Yet here is at least a typical instance. Call it *primus inter pares*.

In an Australian weekly paper appeared the following two-page advertisement on 11th October, 1906:—

Sworn statements from many persons are added. There was room for literary versatility in the composition of these testimonials, but apparently anything will do to catch the despairing and eager sufferers. So the certificates are much alike, with a mere variation of the name of the incurable malady. The sole requisite is that it shall be incurable, so that the lie may be unsurpassable, and the dying wretches' money may be scooped in—to be afterwards divided. Space can only be spared for the headings, in black type, of the cures:—

Chronic Consumption and Catarrh Cured.
 Chronic Catarrh and Asthma Cured at Lillydale
 Chronic Catarrh and Consumption Cured.
 "Incurable Consumption" Cured.
 Thirty Years "Incurable" Asthma Cured.
 Five Years Asthma in Brisbane Cured after Doctors failed.
 Twenty Years Asthma and Heart Disease Cured. Aged 74.
 Seven Years Asthma and Bright's Disease Cured after Eight Doctors failed.
 Facial Paralysis Cured.
 Case of Paralysis Cured.
 Read how Mr. Kugelmann Cures "Incurable" Hip Disease.
 A Born Cripple Cured.
 Internal Ulceration Cured.
 Dengue Fever Cured.
 Seven Years Bleeding Piles Cured.
 Eighteen Years Bleeding Tumour Cured (seven operations failed).
 Blindness Cured (doctors failed).
 Twenty-five Years Epileptic Fits Cured (many doctors failed).
 Lung Disease and Hydatids Cured (doctors failed).
 Chronic Heart Disease Cured (Toowoomba doctors failed).
 Cancer Cured.
 Chronic Locomotor Ataxia Cured (doctors failed).
 Nine Years Heart Disease and Nasal Catarrh Cured (doctors failed).
 Eight Years Chronic Goitre and Tumour Cured (doctors failed).
 Ten Years Chronic Tumour Cured (doctors failed).

1009. The duty of a Government is here perfectly plain. The statements have been printed in a newspaper circulating in every State of the Commonwealth that a man exists amongst us who has actually cured "amongst other diseases, cancer, leprosy, consumption in various forms, heart disease of every kind and form, epilepsy, tabes, cholera, indigestion in every known form, Bright's disease, and all other diseases of the kidneys, mania, gout, and rheumatism" (as a matter of course, for all quacks cure the last two with perfect ease), "chronic affections of the spleen, internal ulcerations of all kinds, St. Vitus' dance, tetanus, besides all diseases of the nose, ears, and throat."

1010. The man who makes those claims is one of two characters only. Either he is the most god-like genius the world has known—a saviour whose powers are not second to those of the Lord himself, or he is a remorseless criminal, seeking and succeeding in opportunities to defraud the desperate and dying. Hitherto society and Government have looked on with complete and callous indifference. But if the statements were true, **Herman Emil Kugelmann**, who publishes his signature at the end of the two-page declaration, ought to be paid by the Commonwealth a salary of a million pounds a year, and be permanently engaged to keep the nation clear of all the diseases named. Australia would quickly become the most populous white nation of the earth, all questions of immigration, defence, health, economics, and a hundred others, would be set at rest, and when the course of nature should remove him, the remains of Kugelmann would be enshrined in a mausoleum to which all mankind would make pilgrimage, whilst the Pyramids, the Shwe Dagon, and the Taj Mahal would be as toys. His name would be as that of a divinity till our planet become cold.

1011. If the claims were proved to be untrue, Kugelmann should be incarcerated as a felon worse than the highwayman of the past generation, for his spoliation would be of deeper turpitude, the suffering caused by him far greater, and the deaths more numerous.

1012. At present Kugelmann and his compeers are absolutely within their legal "rights." They find papers not merely willing but solicitous to share in their iniquitous and fratricidal gains, whilst every Government of Australia and fourteen Parliaments, together with those of the population who are not yet on the rack of mortal disease, are believed by them to look on with total unconcern. But the practices of this multitude of *soi-disant* healers are really of vital interest to the whole population, for the time will come to almost all of us to be within the relentless clutch of a fatal malady. Euthanasia is the rarest of endings.

1013. The shouting in the markets, the blatant advertisements of these quacks, often printed so as to be indistinguishable from reading matter, mislead thousands to their ruin, and the silence of the cemeteries covers the infamies. Where swindles are indeed proved straight out, as in Bile Beans, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Antidipso, the Gold-cure, the whole string of alcoholic frauds, the cocaine catarrh-cures, the electric belt frauds, the hair restorers, the cosmetic poisons, and so *ad libitum*, the public hears and knows nothing. The same swindle is usually good enough to perpetuate after any legal *exposé* without need to invent another, for the "law" is supine, and business is business.

1014. Since writing the foregoing, a full-page announcement from the same person appears in a Melbourne paper which is set up to look like ordinary news without anything to signify that it is an advertisement. I have reproduced it in size that will fit two pages of this report because it is the latest achievement in this line of trade. It is probably too small to be legible throughout, but attention is again drawn to the headings of the alleged cures.

There is no check or control whatever over these quack organisations, as there is in the case of legally qualified physicians, surgeons, and pharmacists. It is all left to devilry, and the quacks can do what they like. In paragraph 965 can be read the statement of a Post-office official employed to investigate, in America, one of the largest of these concerns:—"The remedies are put up by young girls, who are constantly making mistakes, and sending men's remedies to women, and *vice versa*. They cannot do otherwise, because they have to send out a certain number of treatments in a given time. In this way dreadful mistakes occur." In the case of authorised healers, who have been obliged to pass examinations in the public interest, there are checks through their own recognized colleges and associations. In the case of pharmacists, there are records, which may be even better systematised for public protection.

The surgeon of an important institution in London said to me, "I will tell you my experience of **Count Mattei's Remedies**. Colleagues demanded of me why I gave a testimonial to such a humbug. Sure enough, there was my name and address appended to a certificate of recommendation issued, with others, by the Mattei people. I called at their office in London, and requested to see the original. After pretending to seek for it the manager said it was at a branch office. 'Now,' said I, 'you have no such letter at all. I am Dr. ———, of the ———, and I must insist upon your apologising and withdrawing the letter, or I shall take means to compel you.' Accordingly I instructed my solicitors to write to the Mattei people, who gave assurance of withdrawal, and, not being a public-spirited man, I took no further action."

It is treated as a joke, a heartless jest, this "plundering of the sick poor," this "taking toll of blood." The public and the healing professions of Great Britain can be assured that here, in Australia, at this end of Anglo-Saxondom, we are still in the lead in infamy of fraudulent announcements. "The disgusting advertisements of many modern quacks ought to be tolerated by no self-respecting editor, manager, or proprietor. Yet, no falsehood is too shameless, no promise too palpable a trap to be refused currency in the advertisement columns of some of the best-known journals, and it is noteworthy that amongst the worst offenders in this respect are newspapers and magazines which enjoy, with certain classes of the community, a high reputation for accuracy and *bona fides*. Regard being had to the lavish expenditure which is bestowed upon advertising some quackeries, it is obvious that those who take toll of the advertisers are participators in the proceeds of this sinister traffic. There have been, it is to be feared, flagrant cases in which an extravagant advertisement has been the price of corrupt silence, or even of venal praise on the part of the Press." Thus Dr. Sprigge, of London, in the *Lancet*. Reference is requested to paragraph 1196 (page 347).

WAR BETWEEN JAPAN AND AMERICA.
GRAVE DANGER TO AUSTRALIA.
WILL ENGLAND JOIN JAPAN?
A HUMILIATING ALLIANCE.
WHERE IS OUR NAVY?

[illegible]

the investigation that might be required to determine whether the use of the "bush" was a "substantial factor" in the commission of the crime. The court stated that the "bush" was a "substantial factor" in the commission of the crime.

[illegible][illegible]

MR. KUGELMANN MAY BE CONSULTED AT HIS MELBOURNE OFFICES, 14-16 QUEEN-STREET, NEAR FIDDLERS-STREET, AS PER FOLLOWING SCHEDULE OF DATES, VIZ:—

DATE	TIME	PLACE
MONDAY, 14th December	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.	14-16 QUEEN-STREET, MELB.
TUESDAY, 15th December	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.	14-16 QUEEN-STREET, MELB.
WEDNESDAY, 16th December	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.	14-16 QUEEN-STREET, MELB.
THURSDAY, 17th December	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.	14-16 QUEEN-STREET, MELB.
FRIDAY, 18th December	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.	14-16 QUEEN-STREET, MELB.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

Downloaded from <http://ajph.org/> on November 10, 2014

ANOTHER CASE OF PARALYSIS CURED
 Reported by J. J. HARRIS, M.D.,
 Kansas City, Mo.
 A patient, aged 45, was admitted to the hospital with a diagnosis of "paralysis." The patient had been in the hospital for several months, and had been treated with various methods, but without success. The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, who stated that the patient had been in the hospital for several months, and had been treated with various methods, but without success. The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, who stated that the patient had been in the hospital for several months, and had been treated with various methods, but without success.

1. The first group, the "B" group, is the most common. It is characterized by a high incidence of the disease in the family. The disease is usually inherited as an autosomal recessive trait. The incidence of the disease in the family is usually high. The disease is usually inherited as an autosomal recessive trait. The incidence of the disease in the family is usually high.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18
 19
 20
 21
 22
 23
 24
 25
 26
 27
 28
 29
 30
 31
 32
 33
 34
 35
 36
 37
 38
 39
 40
 41
 42
 43
 44
 45
 46
 47
 48
 49
 50
 51
 52
 53
 54
 55
 56
 57
 58
 59
 60
 61
 62
 63
 64
 65
 66
 67
 68
 69
 70
 71
 72
 73
 74
 75
 76
 77
 78
 79
 80
 81
 82
 83
 84
 85
 86
 87
 88
 89
 90
 91
 92
 93
 94
 95
 96
 97
 98
 99
 100
 101
 102
 103
 104
 105
 106
 107
 108
 109
 110
 111
 112
 113
 114
 115
 116
 117
 118
 119
 120
 121
 122
 123
 124
 125
 126
 127
 128
 129
 130
 131
 132
 133
 134
 135
 136
 137
 138
 139
 140
 141
 142
 143
 144
 145
 146
 147
 148
 149
 150
 151
 152
 153
 154
 155
 156
 157
 158
 159
 160
 161
 162
 163
 164
 165
 166
 167
 168
 169
 170
 171
 172
 173
 174
 175
 176
 177
 178
 179
 180
 181
 182
 183
 184
 185
 186
 187
 188
 189
 190
 191
 192
 193
 194
 195
 196
 197
 198
 199
 200
 201
 202
 203
 204
 205
 206
 207
 208
 209
 210
 211
 212
 213
 214
 215
 216
 217
 218
 219
 220
 221
 222
 223
 224
 225
 226
 227
 228
 229
 230
 231
 232
 233
 234
 235
 236
 237
 238
 239
 240
 241
 242
 243
 244
 245
 246
 247
 248
 249
 250
 251
 252
 253
 254
 255
 256
 257
 258
 259
 260
 261
 262
 263
 264
 265
 266
 267
 268
 269
 270
 271
 272
 273
 274
 275
 276
 277
 278
 279
 280
 281
 282
 283
 284
 285
 286
 287
 288
 289
 290
 291
 292
 293
 294
 295
 296
 297
 298
 299
 300
 301
 302
 303
 304
 305
 306
 307
 308
 309
 310
 311
 312
 313
 314
 315
 316
 317
 318
 319
 320
 321
 322
 323
 324
 325
 326
 327
 328
 329
 330
 331
 332
 333
 334
 335
 336
 337
 338
 339
 340
 341
 342
 343
 344
 345
 346
 347
 348
 349
 350
 351
 352
 353
 354
 355
 356
 357
 358
 359
 360
 361
 362
 363
 364
 365
 366
 367
 368
 369
 370
 371
 372
 373
 374
 375
 376
 377
 378
 379
 380
 381
 382
 383
 384
 385
 386
 387
 388
 389
 390
 391
 392
 393
 394
 395
 396
 397
 398
 399
 400
 401
 402
 403
 404
 405
 406
 407
 408
 409
 410
 411
 412
 413
 414
 415
 416
 417
 418
 419
 420
 421
 422
 423
 424
 425
 426
 427
 428
 429
 430
 431
 432
 433
 434
 435
 436
 437
 438
 439
 440
 441
 442
 443
 444
 445
 446
 447
 448
 449
 450
 451
 452
 453
 454
 455
 456
 457
 458
 459
 460
 461
 462
 463
 464
 465
 466
 467
 468
 469
 470
 471
 472
 473
 474
 475
 476
 477
 478
 479
 480
 481
 482
 483
 484
 485
 486
 487
 488
 489
 490
 491
 492
 493
 494
 495
 496
 497
 498
 499
 500
 501
 502
 503
 504
 505
 506
 507
 508
 509
 510
 511
 512
 513
 514
 515
 516
 517
 518
 519
 520
 521
 522
 523
 524
 525
 526
 527
 528
 529
 530
 531
 532
 533
 534

INCUBATED CONSPIRACY
 (Continued from page 1)
 "The conspiracy to overthrow the government was hatched in the early 1940s, and was the result of the efforts of a small group of men, including the late Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, who was then a member of the Constituent Assembly," the report said.

40 YEARS' INVESTIGATION
 (Continued from page 1)
 "The investigation was carried out by the Intelligence Bureau, which was then headed by Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, and the report was submitted to the Home Minister, Mr. B. K. Chatterjee, in 1948," the report said.

DOCTORS PUNISHED
 (Continued from page 1)
 "The report also stated that the doctors who were involved in the conspiracy were punished, and that the government was determined to take action against anyone who was involved in such activities in the future."

[illegible]

BLEEDING UNGUICULAR DOCTORS FAILED
 (From Special Agent J. A. CUSTIE)

On the 20th of September, 1935, I was assigned to the duty of investigating the activities of the "Bleeding Unguicular Doctors" in the city of New York. The "Bleeding Unguicular Doctors" is a group of persons who claim to be able to cure various ailments by the use of a special "bleeding" process. The "Bleeding Unguicular Doctors" claim to be able to cure various ailments, including rheumatism, arthritis, and other joint pains. The "Bleeding Unguicular Doctors" claim to be able to cure these ailments by the use of a special "bleeding" process. The "Bleeding Unguicular Doctors" claim to be able to cure these ailments by the use of a special "bleeding" process. The "Bleeding Unguicular Doctors" claim to be able to cure these ailments by the use of a special "bleeding" process.

CHRONIC HYDATIDIOSIS CURED.
 Dr. H. C. BARNES, 212 August, 1905.
 "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the case of a patient suffering from chronic hydatidiosis, and in reply to inform you that the patient has been cured by the use of your medicine."

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

It is a fact that it has been found that the average life of a man is about 70 years. If he is to live to the age of 100, he must have a life expectancy of 30 years. This is the only way to live to the age of 100. The only way to live to the age of 100 is to have a life expectancy of 30 years. The only way to live to the age of 100 is to have a life expectancy of 30 years.

[illegible]

1960, and the 1961-62 season, most new arrivals to the United States were from the United Kingdom, and the United States was the main source of new arrivals to the United Kingdom. In 1962, the United States was the main source of new arrivals to the United Kingdom, and the United Kingdom was the main source of new arrivals to the United States.

[illegible]

1016. Not on behalf of the healing professions must it be said, for they do not need it, but on behalf of the unfortunate persons whom it is sought to delude by the issue of 100,000 copies of such an article, it is a wrong as yet without a remedy that sufferers should be thereby turned from the trained, tested and authorised healers to place their bodies and lives in the hands of a quack. If there are really such remedies they should be public, not secret. To whom did Mr. Charles E. Fulford, of the Pink Pills cure-all, the author of Bile Beans, Zam-Buk, and the rest, in his last malady turn? Did he trust quack cures? Not at all: he went to an eminent and skilful Australian surgeon and placed his dependence upon him, well knowing that to be his only chance. But that surgeon, his honored colleagues, and the medical profession, as represented by their associations, absolutely and inflexibly insist upon publicity of all means of alleviation or cure of human suffering. Such announcements cost not less than £64 per page, recoupment of which with huge profit is expected from the cancerous, the epileptic, the paralytic, the hæmorrhagic consumptive, the deaf, the blind, the leprous, the tuberculous, and even the mentally insane. That is our civilisation and they are all fair game.

1017. On August 22nd, 1904, Sir William Mulock, at the close of the session of the Dominion Parliament, introduced an amendment to the Post Office Act which read as follows:—

It shall not be lawful to transmit by mail any books, magazines, periodicals, circulars, newspapers, or other publications which contain advertisements representing marvellous, extravagant, or grossly improbable cures, or curative or healing powers, by means of medicines, appliances, or devices referred to in such advertisements.

There was not time to consider it.

I recommend the following in place thereof:—

It shall not be lawful to transmit by mail any books, magazines, periodicals, newspapers, circulars, hand-bills, posters, catalogues, or other publications, or wrappers or labels which in any of the foregoing contain announcements, testimonials, recommendations, representations, or assertions of merit of any cure or cure system, or of any curative, preventive, or alleviative agent, instrument or device, or of toilet preparations or agents for the treatment of the hair or skin in health or disease, or of any saline preparation or food or drink or other thing which by Customs Regulation shall be declared to be *ejusdem generis*, and of which the nature, contents, ingredients, and mixing or construction, is not made fully known and understandable of all people. Representations by pictures of any kind, or emblems, are included.

Penalties to be attached.

The Physician and the Nostrum.

PEARSON'S MAGAZINE A GREAT HAIR GROWER

To the Hundred Thousand Ladies and Gentlemen who have written me from all parts of the world (sometimes enclosing stamps for reply, and sometimes expecting me to defray the return postage to the uttermost corners of the earth), requesting me to forward them immediately my recipe for arresting the Fall of the Hair.

Greeting. Know all of you by these presents: That finding it utterly impossible, even with the assistance of an expensive staff, to deal with the mass of correspondence, and having also ascertained that in consequence of the success of my remedy "Tatcho," discovered, advertised, and distributed gratuitously by me, dozens of preparations have been placed on the market purporting to be the same as mine, but in reality nothing of the sort, many of them being absolutely innocent of the principal ingredient, I have been compelled to place the matter in the hands of a Syndicate.



These gentlemen have agreed to supply the whole world with the preparation absolutely made up according to my directions. It was the only way for me to protect the public and myself.

(Geo. R. Sims)

Geo. R. Sims



TATCHO is sold by Chemists and Stores all over the world in bottles at 1s, 2s and 10s.
"TATCHO" LARGO-QUARTER, 5, Great Queen Street, Kingsway, London.

1018. An important phase in this question of proprietary drugs which debase and debauch our people is that of the attitude of medical men, which in this relation we must contradistinguish from surgeons. The latter can be blamable only in a partial degree, whilst some physicians may, indeed, be clear of blame altogether. And a cheery aspect is that the medical Press, widely differing from the commercial Press, freely assumes to itself reproach for mistakes.

1019. But it must not be supposed that these "ethical" preparations, so much spoken of, mean Bile Beans, Liquezone, Diano Bust Developers, Beecham's Pills, Allen's Lead Hair Restorer, G. R. Sim's Kerosene Hair Producer, Mother Winslow's Soothing Syrup, or Westcott's Abortifacients. Nothing at all like these. "Ethical preparations" are usually real patents, or again proprietary drugs with attached formulæ, intended to take the place of the pharmacopœial medicaments, so as to be "handy." Such are tablets, elixirs, pills, or animal extracts in endless variety. These are pressed upon the profession

profession by advertisements in their own papers and by circulars cunningly and scientifically devised by firms, chemical and pharmaceutical, whose businesses have become colossal. Their laboratories are almost towns to themselves, and their profits are reputedly beyond the dreams of avarice. What they are may be guessed from the fact that a much-used heart-depressant was recently dropped to one-sixteenth of its former price when the term of the patent expired. To society, extortion is the least, by comparison an insignificant, part of the evil. But as that is the sole actuating principle of the whole ignoble business, the love of extortionate gain—modern Isis—it is by no means insignificant. Society has to grapple with and overthrow it—or go under.

GOOD BUSINESS.—Last year has proved a profitable one to German chemical industry, as is illustrated by the dividends the various factories are about to pay. In almost every case there has been an increase in results. The Elberfelder Farbwerke (formerly Fr. Bayer & Co.) are paying 36 per cent., the net profit being 10,197,848m. (509,892*l.*); Chemical-factory (formerly E. Schering, Berlin) pays 17 per cent., the Society for Aniline Manufacture in Berlin 22 per cent., and the Union of Chemical-factories in Mannheim 20 per cent.—(*Chemist and Druggist.*)

1020. About a dozen years ago I received a pamphlet in German issued by Meister Lucius and Brüning, of Höchst-am-Main, proving in elaborate fashion the perfect success of "Orthoform," $C_6H_5(OH)(NH)_2COOH$, in absolutely quelling—not curing—the pangs of cancer where the surfaces are broken. It is a kind of synthetic cocaine. The price was fixed by the patentees at eighty shillings a pound, for the more agonising the suffering the higher must be the profit. Business is not philanthropy, and business is business. I promptly obtained some to hand to a hospital in which I was interested, and the stuff has the merit of being quite innocuous. But the representations were not upheld. That the healing professions should be anxious, more even than are we laymen, to obtain remedies, is to be expected. But wide experience has at last warned them against accepting the hardy assertions of drug producers, whether ethical or rascal, and it is hard to blame physicians for being occasionally deceived by what our laws allow and encourage.

1021. Here is this phase of the question very fairly stated by Mr. Edward Bok. I have before me also an analysis of prescriptions, 500 from each of six pharmacies in a great city, in all 3,000 prescriptions. The analysis shows the number of physicians who prescribed proprietaries and the number of proprietary preparations prescribed. The proportion of these prescriptions which contained proprietaries was respectively 11, 21, 30, 32, 46, and 48 per cent. To prevent misrepresentation it must again be emphasised that these proprietaries are not quack nostrums, but mostly well-recognised and usually patented medicaments such as antipyrine, phenacetin, suprarenalin, or trional, under a hopelessly long list of copyrighted names belonging to various manufacturers. The whole complexity and confusion is in deadly antagonism to the interests of social life and individual life in the Commonwealth, and should be disallowed by refusal to copyright any names of drugs or medicines, and refusal to patent any separate drug or chemical product. There is all to gain thereby and nothing to lose. Foreign manufacturers may be trusted to preserve the tenderest regard for their own interests, whilst Australia—if we must lower so vital a subject to the plane of commercialism—is not likely within measurable time to invent and manufacture synthetic medicaments or organotherapeutical products.

Journal of the A.M.A., 23 February, 1907, page 688, *et seq.* :—

THE PHYSICIAN AND THE NOSTRUM.

[By Edward Bok, Editor of "The Ladies' Home Journal," Philadelphia.]

1022. During the four years that we have been engaged in the work of arousing public interest in the evil of "patent medicines" it has been my pleasure, in common with others, to have received hundreds of approving letters from physicians all over the country and scores of complimentary resolutions from medical bodies. And it is my sincere hope that the few words I shall say to you this evening, in my first appearance before a medical body, may not be accepted as being in any way unappreciative of those marks of approval. I appreciate and value them.

But I feel that the time has come, if we are to succeed in the fight in which we are engaged to be perfectly frank as regards the relation of the medical profession to proprietary medicines. I am going to try to point out to you that in two distinct ways the medical profession is to-day absolutely hindering us laymen in our fight, and clogging the wheels of further progress: First, in your inactivity where you should be active, and, secondly, by your direct co-operation with the "patent medicine" traffic.

Edward Bok—continued.

1023. Every man knows that the life of a nostrum depends upon publicity, and one of the first things we did in our fight was to see to what extent the Press could be persuaded to close its columns to the advertisements of "patent medicines." It was not easy, for the business office of a paper or magazine is very powerful. Yet to-day scarcely one of the reputable monthly magazines will accept a "patent medicine" advertisement, and the same is true of the prominent weeklies. The best of the farming papers are to-day immune from this advertising. Pressure is being brought on the religious Press that will soon result in a general clearing up of those papers. Progress with the daily newspaper has been slow; still, there are forty-three daily papers, large and small, to-day that will not accept "patent medicine" advertisements. Now, gentlemen, remember that such a step means a great deal in the revenue of a periodical. I know a magazine that could easily increase its advertising revenue six figures a year (£20,000) if it accepted "patent medicine" advertisements. I have no doubt that if the New York "Times" and Philadelphia "Ledger" admitted this business these two papers could increase their revenue by at least fifty thousand dollars a year. Many of these papers and magazines have taken this stand on principle; others because of the pressure brought on them by their readers. The public at large has been writing to its newspapers insisting that those advertisements shall stop; the church people have been writing to their papers; the farmers have been writing to their papers—all classes of the public have been busy, all classes, gentlemen—except the physician.

1024. Look at your average medical paper—reeking with the advertisements of proprietary—so-called ethical—preparations. And not only advertisements, but reading notices palpably intended to deceive. The very class of papers that should have been the first to cleanse their pages is to-day the last to make even a move in that direction, and stands to-day in this respect as a discredit to honest journalism.

Now, what is the result? I go to the publisher of a newspaper and ask him to clean his columns of "patent medicines," and he points, as he has done in many cases to me, to the medical Press. "Why, man," he argues, "these preparations can't be so bad as you fellows make out, or they would not be advertised in these medical papers. These medical publishers know better than you do what is good and what is bad in these 'patent medicines,' and what they allow to go into their papers I guess we can safely stand for." That is why it is so important that the medical Press should be cleansed of these advertisements: it is in the influence, the example that they exert on the lay Press, and it is an argument on the part of the lay publisher that is very difficult to combat. It is this argument that again and again is used by lay publishers in writing to their protesting readers, and then these readers send the letters to me and ask, "Is this true? Are these advertisements permitted in good medical papers?"

Now, you know that it is true, and you know also that it should not be so, and yet what have you, physicians, done to stop it? You have, in your societies, passed resolutions, a very easy and comfortable thing to do and about as ineffective as it is comfortable. I have myself seen these resolutions received by the medical publishers, and disposed of with a grin—in the waste basket. But what have you done as individuals? For let me tell you, as an editor, that the editor or publisher of a paper of any kind is mighty sensitive to the individual protest of his readers. When letter after letter comes in harping on the same subject, take my word for it, that editor or publisher is going to sit up and listen. Those letters are from the people on whom he depends for his support, and he is not turning a deaf ear to the source of his livelihood.

1025. Let me give you an illustration of how this works. One of the most prominent daily newspapers began to get letters from its readers objecting to its "patent medicine" advertisements. The first few letters made no impression on the publisher, but as they kept coming in he realised that he had to make some sort of a show of being good. So he declined the most flagrant. When this fact became known to one after another of the "patent medicine" manufacturers, they argued that if this newspaper found it necessary to trim its sails to appease the public, it was idle for them to advertise at all to a public in that state of mind. So they stopped, and they have stopped so effectively that the publisher of another newspaper which readily takes any "patent medicine" advertising it can get, told me a few weeks ago that, while his paper had carried in the first eight months of 1905 over sixty-two thousand dollars' worth of "patent medicine" advertising, this year for the same eight months he had carried eighteen thousand dollars worth. That is what can be done.

Now, while the people at large have been busy with their papers, I have not heard of a single well-ordered and coherent movement on the part of the medical profession individually to do the same work with its papers. You have talked beautifully, but what have you done? The best proof of the fact that you have done practically nothing is shown in the condition of your papers, and yet, gentlemen, it was your duty, more than the duty of any other body of men, to do this. It is no excuse to say that physicians are too busy. There are men in other positions just as busy as you are. You have been inactive. You have allowed us laymen to work with our papers while you have sat idly by, or made desultory attempts, where you should have taken a vigorous individual stand and stopped it. And you can stop it if you make the honest effort. You are the supporters of these papers; without you they cannot exist, and on you, directly and solely, rests the responsibility of the present situation, that we as laymen can scarcely go any farther with compelling the cleansing of our papers so long as those papers can point to the medical Press as its companion in perfidy.

You have two ways open to you:—

Either insist as subscribers and readers that these papers shall cease these advertisements:

Or stop, as physicians, from prescribing these medicines yourselves, and thus make this advertising unprofitable. Or both.

1026. And this brings me, naturally, to my second point: your direct co-operation with the "patent medicine" curse—a co-operation that I confess, gentlemen, is nothing short of appalling. I give you my word for it that as one result of my investigation of this question there has come to me an amount of evidence as to the unintelligent prescription of secret proprietary medicines on the part of physicians that, if published, would tend to cause an amount of unrest and distrust on the part of the public that is mighty unpleasant to think of.

It is not for me, gentlemen, to diagnose the reason why physicians habitually prescribe proprietary preparations. Several of your own writers claim because it is easier, others because physicians are lazy, and still others that your medical colleges do not adequately teach the writing of prescriptions. I do not know, for I am not competent to say, but what I do know is that this prescribing of these preparations seems to be on the increase to an alarming extent. Your own Doctor Jacobi says that in twenty-five years the percentage has grown from one in fifteen hundred prescriptions to 20 and 25 per cent. He also says that in a single New York drug store investigation showed that "70 per cent. of the prescriptions sent in by reputable physicians contained either nostrums pure and simple, or as a part of a compound." Doctor Billings, of Chicago, says that in his city the records of one drug store showed 42 per cent. of prescriptions prescribing proprietary medicines, and in another 50 per cent. In Boston, 38 and 48 per cent.

Now, gentlemen, I will not gainsay that there are good proprietary preparations, and that a physician, after diagnosis of a case, and knowing his patient, and being fully aware of the exact ingredients in such an ethical preparation, is perfectly justified in prescribing it if he feels that it meets the conditions of that case. Whether such a course is detrimental to scientific medicine is for him to settle with himself.

But there is a time when he is not justified in such prescription, and when he closely borders on the criminal line, and that is when he prescribes a preparation of which he either does not know the ingredients or, what is even worse, when he has erroneous information as to those ingredients.

1027. And yet this prevails to-day in the medical profession, and prevails to an extent that is almost impossible of belief to the layman. When I heard the first mutterings of this condition of things I gave it no credit. While I knew that physicians were human and made their mistakes in common with us all, I could not believe that they could make that mistake. But instance after instance came to me, until I could no longer turn aside, and I determined to find out, and recently I did.

Conditioned that I should not reveal my source of information, nor give names of remedies or physicians, I was given an opportunity to examine one hundred prescriptions that had been filled. Of those one hundred prescriptions, forty-two prescribed a proprietary drug or article in part or in whole. I selected thirty of these, and called on each of the physicians who had written those prescriptions. Now, gentlemen, those physicians were men of excellent standing, some very high in their profession, and how many of those thirty physicians, would you say, gave me an accurate or anything approaching an accurate analysis of the ingredients of the nostrums which they had prescribed? How many? Two, gentlemen, two out of the thirty! The rest either did not know, or—what is even more dangerous—thought they knew when they did not.

1028. One of these prescriptions called for a certain headache remedy, given to a woman who was in an exhausted condition, who had weak heart action, and who, having read of the dangers of headache remedies did not trust her own judgment, and called for her family physician. He gave her a remedy, saying that he knew it to be harmless, that it was entirely free of the powerful drugs of which she had read. Within half an hour of taking the remedy the woman's lips began to get blue, she went into unconsciousness and it required all that two doctors could do to bring the woman back to consciousness. The remedy contained 61.5 per cent. of acetanilid! The physician, when I saw him, showed me his proof on which he had based his knowledge, the statement of the manufacturers, who he said were reputable people!—a statement, as I happened to know, written by a man who never went to a medical college, a man whose word every physician would scorn to accept did he know him. When I showed him my analysis he was dumbfounded, and confessed he had not known. But, gentlemen, he should have known. It was his duty to know.

1029. Another prescription called for a certain tonic that the physician told me was one of the most reputable tonics known to his profession; its ingredients of quinine, beef and iron were universally known and nearly all physicians prescribed it. One of its greatest virtues was, he told me, that it was non-alcoholic. I proved to him that the tonic did not contain even a trace of beef or iron, but that it did contain 22 per cent. alcohol. He could not gainsay my authority; he was surprised, and confessed that he had not known. But, gentlemen, shouldn't he have known?

1030. One of these prescriptions gave to a child a remedy calculated to soothe its restlessness. It did so, so effectively that the parents changed their physician, went to another, who prescribed another remedy, and the child lay in a stupor for two hours. I saw both of these physicians; they confessed to me they did not understand the case. But I did, gentlemen, for both of these physicians had given that child morphine concealed in "ethical" proprietary preparations, and when I proved this to them they were amazed and confessed they had not known. But, gentlemen, should not a physician prescribing for a child, know?

1031. Five of these prescriptions called for a certain tablet supposed to build up the system in extreme cases of weakness, and especially given to certain women at certain periods of physical drain and exhaustion. All of the physicians assured me that these tablets were among the few ethical preparations that could be absolutely trusted, and each showed me a printed formula of their contents. These tablets,

Edward Bok—continued

tablets, I was told, contained among other things iron peptonate, two purely vegetable compounds, and extract of nux vomica. "The best on the market," said one of these physicians to me. As a matter of fact, those tablets contained not the slightest trace of iron peptonate or nux vomica, but do contain two principal ingredients, starch and liquorice! And yet, gentlemen, these same tablets, I have learned from careful and authoritative sources are to-day being prescribed by a large number of the best physicians of Philadelphia, and when I have asked several of them on what authority they were accepting their ingredients, I was shown a printed formula by the manufacturing concern?

1032. Some time ago, finding it necessary to know about a certain nostrum advertised to the public and having no time to make an analysis, I consulted five physicians in order to reach a necessary decision. All five physicians told me that the preparation contained a dangerous amount of cocaine in it; that it was well known for containing that ingredient. I made my decision—only to find that I had made a wrong decision. The preparation contained not a trace of coca or cocaine, and never had. Gentlemen, these physicians did not know. But they should have known, or else not have said what they did.

And so I might go on; not isolated cases, not a case here and a case there, but a condition that is dangerously general.

Now, what is the result? The physicians are doing precisely what we are asking the people not to do: not to use these "patent medicines" because they do not know what they contain. What effectiveness can I make to such an argument when people write to me by the score citing instances of revealed ignorance on the part of the physician of the preparation which he prescribes, and rightly say to me, "How do you explain this?"

Can I explain it, gentlemen?

1033. Dr. Jacobi calls this practice not far from criminal, and I would rather have him say it than say it myself. But it is a mighty serious condition, and nothing confronts us laymen in our fight so insurmountably as this argument that can be advanced against the medical profession.

We are trying to separate the public from the nostrum, and have in a measure succeeded. But what are you doing? Now, let me bring this question home to you—home to the physicians of Philadelphia. Are you aware of the fact that this practice of prescribing nostrums has so insidiously grown on you that while in 1905 an examination of several thousand prescriptions written by Philadelphia physicians showed 41 per cent. to call for proprietaries, this year, so far, the average shows 47 per cent.? Are you going to do more and more each year what we are asking the people not to do? If you are going to prescribe patent medicines, why should the layman pay your fee as a physician in addition to the cost of the medicine which he can buy himself? We are preaching to the public to stop the nefarious habit of self doctoring, but physicians, by such methods as these, are driving people to doctor themselves, driving them to the quacks and the charlatans. There is no question that the whole practice has grown out of thoughtlessness, but has not this thoughtlessness gone far enough?

1034. Evidently, gentlemen, the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of your National Association was created none too soon, but even without access to the analyses of the council, the physician has no excuse. Opportunities are open to him to learn the ingredients of the medicines he prescribes, and if he has no time to find out he has no right to prescribe what he does not know. And so, gentlemen, you who should be with us laymen in our efforts to stamp out this evil, are not only making our fight the harder, but you are actually hindering us. We look to you for help, as I think you will agree we have a right to do, in our effort, and what do we get from you?

Unctuous words, but unclean hands.

Now, I ask: is this fair? Is it playing the game, gentlemen?

You are here to-night to discuss the question of the suppression of quackery, but it seems to me you have chosen the wrong topic. Your question should be the suppression of the physician in his aid of quackery.

1035. The necessity of legislative intervention could hardly be more strongly displayed. It is a strange commentary upon our boasted Anglo-Saxon freedom that patriotic men should thus find themselves impelled, compelled, to beseech a "Free Press," the palladium of our liberties, to try to be indifferent-honest, and to cease participation in rascality and infamy. Our conditions in Australia, it must be reiterated, are as bad and worse. We are not so far enlightened, and we have no daily or weekly newspapers which refuse to advertise humbugs, frauds, or dangerous and homicidal preparations.

1036. It is surely manifest that secrecy must come to an end. It must be made a criminal offence to advertise, or to sell, secret nostrums of any kind, cures ethical or mythical.

Journal of the A.M.A., 9 February, page 534:—

"PATENT MEDICINE" ADVERTISING IN THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

1037. Dr. F. M. Wood, Carlinville, Ill., writes:—"I am glad that you are showing up the facts on the advertising in religious papers. It seems to me that nearly all our religious papers are guilty in this matter. The *Christian Herald* is the only one I have found that is practically clean. Even they print the Magic Foot Draft ad. I have written several times to the *Presbyterian* of Philadelphia, and to

to the *Christian Intelligencer* of the Dutch Reformed Church (New York), urging the withdrawal of such ads. as Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and Hood's Sarsaparilla, stating their content and, in the case of the former paper, I received no reply. The latter paper replied, stating that they regretted that it was necessary to take these ads. in order to continue the publication of the paper, since the amount obtained in subscriptions is in no way adequate to carry on the expense of publication. In this case I carried the matter to the Monmouth County classes of the synod of New Jersey, and they passed a resolution protesting against such advertising in their church paper and urging the synod of the church to take action. Thus far it went, and no further, and I was without any resource to carry it further. It seems to me that the only way to get at them is the one you are taking, and to keep urging every physician to call this matter to their attention. If there was a means of getting at their subscription list and cutting it down by reason of such work, that would solve the problem, but it seems as if the gullible public is glad to be fooled. I note that the *Herald and Presbyter* of Cincinnati also published these ads. A list of the religious papers who are guilty, printed in the *Journal*, would be a help in this matter."

If every physician who is subscribing for a religious journal that carries quack medicine advertisements would do as Dr. Wood has done, there would soon be an end to this co-partnership of the religious Press in the Great American Fraud. Furthermore, if physicians would get their friends and patients to act also, they would help the cause along still more.

1038. All of which shows conclusively that there is only one available method of stopping the two frauds named above—one homicidal and the other debauching—together with the rest of the villanies upheld by the Press. That is, to follow the example of nations uncontaminated with manchesterism and to forbid the announcement of the frauds by law, thus making rogues and their abettors, against their will, moral by Act of Parliament. There is no other way.

Both nostrums, and nearly all the others used in Australia, are of external origin. Therefore the problem for Parliament narrows itself to this: which is to be the ruling consideration, the interests of the nation or the interests of the Press?

Here is some plain English from *The Practitioner*, a medical journal, 149, Strand, London, W.C., 1906, page 742. It is a recognised authority, if from the simple fact that Dr. William Osler, Regius Professor at Oxford, writes the first article of the year:—

The medical profession has no particular interest to serve by denouncing nostrums; on the other hand, the vendors, the newspaper proprietors and the Government, all of whom thrive on the sale of these preparations, may be said to be in league for the promotion of this undesirable form of commercial enterprise. The Home Secretary said not long ago that the only remedy for the nostrum evil is the spread of education. This may be taken to mean that he does not deem it expedient to interfere with a source of considerable revenue, for Mr. Gladstone is too intelligent not to know that quackery flourishes as rankly among "educated" people as among the "ignorant."

To Catch Women.

1039. Many, or most, quack advertisements are "keyed," as herein shown. Thus, when a customer applies to the drug-packer, it is known which newspaper deserves the credit of the order. In order, therefore, to keep the business of the drug-packer, the paper recommends the wares, as here seen. Or, again, a special charge is said to be made for thus "confidentially" pushing the goods in the ordinary letter-press. This practice is habitual with some journals, and, as in the adjoining illustration, is always designed to catch unwary women. The "questions" may not really have been made at all. Such "letters from correspondents" are themselves saleable for good prices to the letter-dealers, and by the letter-dealers to the drug-packers.

Recamier Cream contains corrosive sublimate.—(Potter.)

Recamier Balm also contains the same poisonous salt of mercury. For effects upon the skin, see pages 146, 163, etc.

Queer Advertisements.

1040. Here are a few samples which are well worth inquiring into by the proper authorities, whether the "cures" should prove to be true or false. "The Union Manufacturing Co." cures drunkenness, epilepsy, rheumatism, and Bright's disease. It would be interesting to investigate the real existence of the Reverends A. J. Rolfe, A. R. Thompson, John Glover, and J. J. Riddle, and their experiences.

1041. Attention is drawn to the different trading names at the same address, a favourite plan with drug-packers. Laws appear to be quite effete in their application to mysteries like "**Doctor Hinton Willis**" and "**Doctor Downing.**"

1042.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of Our Hour will be glad to answer inquiries of Dress, Toilet, and general subjects in this column.

EVA W.—A clear creamy skin is beautiful in its way; but your description of your own complexion certainly isn't attractive, and as you say your appearance is important to you in business, I think you should use Peach Bloom, which is harmless and inexpensive. It is 2/6 (including postage) from The London Toilet Co., 41, King William St., London, E.C.

ORANGE BLOSSOM.—You should have the ends of your hair cut and singed every two months or so, and Harlene would, I think, suit you well. It stimulates the growth, and makes and keeps it glossy.

REGULAR SUBSCRIBER.—You can either use Hopgood's Nutritive Cream, 2s. 9d. the jar—and which will soon rid you of the dandruff, and ensure a healthy state of the scalp—or take Capsuloids, which I know to be excellent for increasing growth of hair, arresting early greyness, etc. Sold at all chemists.

PONTAGNE.—Pour un Catalogue de Jouets d'enfant écrivez, Mr. Hamley, Regent Street, W., Londres.

IS DESPAIR.—Wash your hair, to free it from grease and dust, then apply daily Bayard's Universal Hair Restorer, 3s. 9d., which is an excellent preparation for restoring grey or faded hair to its natural colour. Perfectly harmless, free from grease, and does not stain. I quite understand the redness and tingling sensation; skin must be very sensitive. Bathe always in warm water (rain-water, if possible); and, in place of powder, use Bayard's Creamola, which is a liquid powder, and it keeps the skin beautifully soft and cool, giving a lovely bloom to the complexion. Anyone once using Creamola liquid will never use powder again. Price 6s. 9d. the bottle. Address, Mme. Bayard, Toilet Department, 31, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

GERTRUDE.—Sissy's Tea is 7s. and 21s. the box. It is highly recommended for producing a plump figure, clearing the complexion, and aiding digestion. Piles Orientale, 7s. the case, are also excellent for developing the figure. Mme. Bayard can send you either from this office, on receipt of postal order.

DESPERED MEMBER.—We know nothing concerning the preparation mentioned. Miss Sanders, 52, Maddox Street, New Bond Street, London, W., has a preparation called "Duseta," price 5s. 6d., which is supposed to be good for removing superfluous hairs.

MADAME RÉCAMIER,

5A, ARMY AND NAVY MANSIONS,

109, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.,

Gives Advice Free to Ladies on the Beautifying
of Face and Form.

Ladies suffering from Nervous Depression,
Neuralgia, and Rheumatism should try the
New Electric Vibration Treatment.

"Rejuvena" Tonic, for the cure of Face Flushing, Red Noses,
Indigestion, and Kidney troubles, 6/6 and 10/6 bottle.

WHELPTON'S PURIFYING PILLS

Cure Headache, Indigestion, Bile, Constipation, &c., &c.

INVALUABLE TO LADIES.

71d. and 1s. 11d., of all Chemists, or a Grace Court, 500, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Consist of aloes, rhubarb, ginger,
ipecac., and soap.

RHEUMATISM

CURT, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO.
We will forward to all sufferers
A COMPLETE FREE TEST CURE OF
DR. DOWNING'S SPECIFIC. Which
will instantly relieve all forms of
URIC ACID COMPLAINTS.

7 DAYS TREATMENT FREE.

Do not miss this opportunity. Write at once for a copy of the book "Rheumatism," and you will receive it free of charge. The book is written by a specialist in the treatment of rheumatism, and contains many valuable hints and suggestions for the cure of this painful disease.

2

Myra's Journal.

OCTOBER 1, 1906

FENNINGS'

For Children Cutting their Teeth. They Prevent Convulsions. Are Cooling and Soothing.

(Do not contain Arsenic, Calomel, Opium, Morphine, or anything injurious to a tender babe.) Sold everywhere in Stamped Boxes, 1s. 11d. and 2s. 6d., with full directions, or post free 2s. and 3d. stamps.

Safe
Teething!

CHILDREN'S

Easy
Teething!

READ FENNINGS' EVERY
MOTHER'S BOOK,
containing Valuable Hints on Feeding, Teething,
Vomiting, Stooling, &c.

Ask your Chemist or Grocer for a FREE COPY,
or you will be sent FREE POST 25 copies on application
to ALFRED FENNINGS, Gower, Isle of Wight.

Observe, FENNINGS' CHILDREN'S POWDERS also
have the Trade Mark thereon of "A Baby in a Cribble."

POWDERS

CATARRH & ASTHMA.



In order to prove to all who are
suffering from these dangerous
and loathsome diseases that our
remedy will actually cure any
case of Catarrh and Asthma
quickly. We will send a TRIAL
PACKAGE FREE. Send us your
name and address to-day,
and the remedy will be sent you by
return post. Try it. It will positively
cure you, so that you will be welcomed
instead of being shunned by your friends. En-
close four stamps to cover postage and packing.

THE DR. HUNTON WILLIS CO.,
430 BOURKE STREET, MELBOURNE, VIC.

SEE THAT YOU GET

YOU NEED to know how I
can benefit you
Send for full particulars
free to Mr. P. Robinson,
Dept. M., 18, Ashcroftum
Avenue, Lincoln. Remem-
ber, I assure you

BEAUTY & HEALTH.

BLOOD POISON.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS

We have made the cure of blood poison a
specialty. Primary, Secondary or Tertiary
Blood Poison Permanently Cured. You can
be treated at home under same guaranty.
Capital 500,000 dollars. We solicit the most
obstinate cases. If you have exhausted the
old methods of treatment, and still have aches
and pains, Mucous Patches in Mouth, Sores
Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots,
Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or
Eyebrows falling out, write for proofs of
cures. 100-page Book Free.

COOK REMEDY CO.,
1105 MASONIC TEMPLE, Chicago, U.S.A.

This is worth enquiring about

There is plenty of unquestionable testimony
that French's Remedy for Fits affords immediate
relief and permanently cures epilepsy. The Rev. A. R. Thompson, Portland, Me.; the Rev. John
Glover, Spring Bluff, Que.; the Rev. P. J. Riddle,
Rikau, N.Z., and many others will assure
enquirers of their personal knowledge of its effi-
cacy. The Union Manufacturing Co., 299 Eliza-
beth St., will send you a valuable pamphlet free.

This is worth trying
A positive guarantee to cure your Rheumatism,
Sciatica or Lumbago or to refund your money if
given if you use Wright's Rheumatic Remedy.
The celebrated Canadian cure. It costs only 5/6
for one month's treatment, that often cures a severe
case. Only a small dose is taken once a day, and
it has no disagreeable effect. Send to the Union
Manufacturing Co., 299 Elizabeth Street, Mel-
bourne, for particulars and a copy of their guarantee.

90-01-2
enril
hymn

9% see about this if I were you
An influential committee of business and pro-
fessional men, who at the outset of their investiga-
tion were profoundly sceptical, recently required
into two cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes
treated with Fennings' Compound, and they found
that 47 cures were effected. Sufferers from these
diseases should apply to the Union Manufacturing
Co., 299 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, for a copy of
this extraordinary report, that may be had free.

Is this what you were looking for
The Rev. A. J. Reile, Newellbrook, N.S.W.,
writes with reference to the Golden Specific for
Drainages:—"I am thoroughly convinced that
yours is the only genuine human cure for this
disease. I shall always in my parish work
recommend your treatment where the home life is
blighted by a case of drink. It can be given
secretly by the Union Manufacturing Co., 299
Elizabeth St., Melbourne, with most perfect safety."

Dr. Alabone's

**Dr. Alabone's Consumption Cure, The Keeley Gold Cure, and Mr. Stead's
"Review of Reviews."**

1043. Quackery itself destroys, according to the dictum of our only possible guides and authorities in the matter, more lives than any other ill that afflicts us, more even than "wars, pestilence, and starvation combined." Next to quackery and its horrors come the two scourges—carcinoma and tuberculosis. These two furnish a favourite field for exploitation; and pregnancy would be mentioned with these, only that it is not a disease.

Alabone's name was struck out from the list of the Royal College of Surgeons because of persistent infraction of the rule that underlies the whole principles of the healing profession. He made healing the subject of market-shouting and market-bargaining. To them, there shall be no ownership of cures, no secrecy at all. The only safety for society, for every member of it—including even the quacks themselves when their own inevitable fate comes in mortal peril or suffering—is that the same rule shall be enforced by the State. It is only in so far as the principle survives which makes for righteousness—better called justice—as against the doctrine of manchesterism and its supporters that any refuge remains.

1044. Sir Victor Horsley, and the body of which he is a distinguish ornament, insisted upon ostracism of the practitioner Alabone as their bounden duty. But Mr. Stead's paper, in a fierce four-page diatribe—published in November, 1904, pages 551-4, not as an advertisement, but as solid reading matter duly indexed—denounces Sir Victor and the College for adherence to righteousness in their daily practice. Thus institutions that are dignified with the lustre of noble battlers in the cause of humanity and rectitude in past and present generations are assailed—*quaerenda pecunia*—by a portion of the Press and placed, with Parliament, "upon their trial." And the favourite bogey is "morality by Act of Parliament," meaning of course the statutory suppression of roguery and wrong.

1045. In the same periodical, which assumes to be a general critic of current literature, are impudent puffs of the much-exposed **Keeley Gold Cure for Drunkenness** with strong personal recommendations by Mr. Stead of this notorious humbug, to friends of the alcoholics. Thus does the Press—part of it—become the handmaid of science.

Potter's *Materia Medica*, Tenth Edition, 1906, page 169:—

1046. A so-called **Bichloride of Gold Cure** for inebriety has become highly notorious through extensive advertising and other commercial methods, but from the most reliable information obtainable it is reasonably certain that the only preparation of gold which plays a prominent part therein is the gold coin which passes from the patient's pocket to that of the manager of the "Institute." The physiological symptoms produced by the remedy employed are those of strychnine and atropine, the administration of which hypodermically several times daily for three or more weeks is decidedly dangerous. In many cases cardiac failure has occurred soon after the completion of the treatment, and in a large number of instances insanity or other serious psychoses have developed immediately after the subjects have been through one of these so-called "cures."

This is indexed as the Keeley Gold Cure.

One of Keeley's advertisements in the "Review of Reviews," quotes Mr. Stead as follows:—

1047. "Mr. W. T. Stead writes in the 'Review of Reviews' for April:—If I were to become a drunkard, or even to feel any inclination in that direction, I think I should tell my friends I was going to take a month's holiday in a place where I did not want to be bothered with letters, and shutting myself in the Keeley Institute in West Boulton Gardens, I should not reappear until I had rid my system of the last trace of the craving for alcohol. . . . There is no doubt that it can be done. It is being done to-day. Nor does there seem to be any reason to fear failure where the victim seeks the institute with a genuine desire to rid himself of the clinging curse."

(MENTION THIS JOURNAL.)

And in another blatant announcement the Keeley people say:—

Mr. W. T. Stead states: "It may be said almost with certainty that he will leave the institute in four weeks as free from the craving for alcohol as if he were a newly-born child."

*97267—2 P

1048.

Seeking whom They May Devour.

1048. "Here shall the Press the People's Rights maintain,
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain."

Four decorative geometric patterns arranged vertically. The patterns consist of various shapes like rectangles, squares, and circles, some with internal cutouts, creating a complex, interlocking visual effect.

Birdseye RINGS

Conclusion. Carb Qdalm Bracelets—F.N.E.B., A

[illegible]

A MELBOURNE PHILANTHROPIST.

3. Letter from a Little Girl—
FATHER COMES HOME DRUNK
EVERY NIGHT.

So please, Dr. Langston, send some of your remedy that Mrs. S— used. I have no money, but want father cured of **DRUNKENNESS**. Father is overworked and the child is near.

DR. LANGSTON INSTITUTE
129 COLLINS ST. MELBOURNE

FREE TO THE WEAK
NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

Dr. Langston's Medical Work, "Mons. Sano Corpore Sano," written after an experience of 10 years as an Expert Specialist in DISEASES OF MEN. You can have the benefit of all this vast experience for the asking. Write for the book to-day, it is free.

REPTURE

EASILY, QUICKLY, CURED
AND PERMANENTLY
WITHOUT OPERATION.

No pain, danger, inconvenience, or loss of time. Immediate relief, ease, comfort, and certain cure. Thousands of testimonial letters from people you know, together with **TREATISE No. 12** posted free. Call or write to-day.

DR. LANGSTON'S INSTITUTION
ESTABLISHED 1897.
129 COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE.

卷之五

I cured myself of Nervous Weakness, Loss of Strength and Energy, in a most simple and easy manner, after many failures. I will send you the cure free to any sufferer. Don't pay exorbitant fees to specialists until you have tried mine. Address: Arthur Hale, Indiant Agent, Castle Rock, S. Dak.

CLARKE'S A WARRANTED CURE.

These Famous Pills Cure Gravel,
Pains in the Back, and All Kidney
Disorders. Free from Mercury.
Forty years' success. Sold by all
Chemists and Storekeepers through-
out the world.

THE CURE OF
CONSUMPTION.

**CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND CATARRH,
BY AN ENTIRELY NEW REMEDY, ILLUSTRATED
BY NUMEROUS CASES PROMINENTLY
TREATED BY PHYSICIANS, 96th Edition, 154th thousand.
Price 25 Cts. Free of Author, EDWIN W. ALA-
BONE, M.D., Phila. D.Sc., ex-L.M.C.S., Eng., Lytton,
Hickberry, England.**

By the name Author, "Testimonials of Patients, with Comments on the Open-air Treatment," price 1s; "Influenza Conducted," price 6s, and "How the Cure of Consumption is Suppressed," price 1s.

It having come to Mr. Albano's knowledge that his medicine has been unwarrantably used in connection with certain medical preparations, he wishes to state that this fraudulent use, wherever attempted, will be immediately resented and prosecuted.

STRENGTH

Now Lost

Now Regained

A remarkable, highly interesting, and instructive Work on the Cause and Cure of

**Neurasthenia,
Nervous Breakdown,
Brain Fat,
Depression,
Loss of Energy,
Sleeplessness,
Nerve Tires, etc.,**

the result of the rash, strain, worry, and overwork of modern civilization.

"This book not only contains valuable remarks on how to preserve Strength and retain the Power by an adequate use of the Brain, but also contains a full and complete description of the Cause and Cure of Neurasthenia and Nervous Tires, explaining Nervous Exhaustion, Vitality, and requiring new Life and Strength by the whole body and Nervous System, and will especially interest those who wish to fit themselves for business, study, or marriage. This new work is the only one of its kind, and to all young and middle-aged men will not only prove instructive, but a valuable safeguard. Sent sealed on receipt of 4 seven stamps twenty stamps, by

CHARLES CLOUTIER, 5, Northumberland Street, London, W., England.

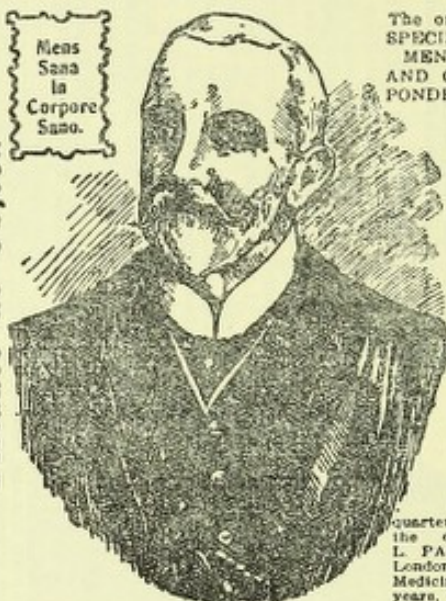
YOU CAN CURE AT HOME
Two worst cases of *Fila*. The treatment
is simple—the vesicle contains, **FREE,**
ABSOLUTE PROOF, &c., **FREE.**
NEW GUINTEA, IN, FARMERS' SOCIETY,
61 NORTH STREET, WILMINGTON, MICHIGAN.

1050. How the Press Co-operates with the Confidence Man.

Dr. BOYD'S MARVELLOUS SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

Treatment by Mail our Specialty.
Distance no Object.

Mens
Sana
in
Corpore
Sano.



The only GENUINE, SAFE, and RELIABLE SPECIFIC yet discovered for the cure of:—
MENTAL, KIDNEY, BLADDER, PROSTATIC AND GENITO-URINARY COMPLAINTS, DEPONDENCY, ACUTE MELANCHOLIA, and NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, arising from INDISCRETIONS AND EXCESSES; and also THE EXHAUSTED MENTAL AND BODILY CONDITIONS resulting from OVER-INDULGENCE IN (or abuse of) NARCOTICS, DRUGS, and ALCOHOL; the effects of which are seen in hundreds of persons, and are ascribed to any and every cause but the correct one.

Dr. Boyd's Specific Remedies

REJUVENATE, build up and restore VITALITY and VIGOR, at first holding in check and subsequently entirely arresting all UNNATURAL DRAINS upon the SYSTEM, which, if neglected or maltreated, destroy the vital functions, weaken and exhaust the nervous system, impair the mental faculties, and undermine the whole constitution.

All Medicines supplied are made up by us from Specific Formulae used with unvarying success in Dr. Boyd's very extensive practice as Specialist for over a quarter of a century, and are prescribed under the direct supervision of our able manager, L. PAUL ALLISON, late managing director of the London "Medical Review," Specialist in Medicine and Physiology for over thirty years, having acted as chief consulting assistant to Dr. Boyd for upwards of twenty-five years, and whose opinions and marvellous abilities as a diagnostician have been recognized by leading members of

the Medical Profession both in Europe and Australia.

We send Free and Post Paid to any address a valuable Treatise, explaining the symptoms, cause, and cure of Nervous Prostration, Functional and Organic Waste, and Decay arising from excesses and other causes.

This is only a small book compiled from personal experience in a successful professional career extending over thirty years, and contains sound sense and scientific instruction.

We know the nature of nervous diseases too well, and have too much respect for the unfortunate victims thereto to try and trade on their credulity, and although immediate and skilful attention may be urgently required, we make no attempt to force or frighten intending patients into accepting our treatment without due consideration. We only ask you to write for our book (which is posted free from observation in a plain, business-sized envelope), and read to satisfy yourself as to the nature and efficacy of our method of healing. It costs you nothing to communicate with us, and it may save long years of further misery and suffering.

The following are a few extracts from letters of grateful patients who have been treated and cured by Dr. BOYD'S Specific Remedies, which we guarantee genuine and unpolished:—

TESTIMONIALS.

We pledge our sacred word and reputation that the above testimonials are the true and faithful expressions of a few of many hundreds treated and cured by us, and in each case these patients had been treated by some of the best-known Specialists in Australia without success. In fact, we have only selected the very worst cases which have come under our notice, and which the combined skill of the Specialist and private practitioner has failed to relieve. In keeping with our promise of holding sacred the names of our patients, we refrain from giving the full name and address, but all the originals are filed at our office, and can only be shown with the full consent of the writer. Thus, we can obtain should any intending patients particularly desire to satisfy themselves as to their bona fides.

The Remedies are put up in graduated courses of varying strength to suit each individual symptom and we make a thorough and complete diagnosis in every case before prescribing. This we do with unflinching precision, our record being 25 per cent. cured out of every hundred treated, and we challenge any other medical man or firm to show the same results. Our fees are moderate and the same to all. No wonder so many meet with disappointment elsewhere, and in utter distrust and despair continue to suffer in silence, having given up all hope of procuring a safe and reliable cure. To such we say in all seriousness, don't let the past influence and destroy your future. There is a cure for the most distressing and stubborn symptoms when treated intelligently and scientifically by one who from long experience has familiarized himself with all the varying stages of the disease.

This has been our experience for over 20 years, and we invite all who are cast down by tormented hope to throw aside remorse and bitter regrets and give Dr. Boyd Specific Remedies a fair trial.

We guarantee to cure you within a reasonable time at a small cost, and defy any one to gainsay our ability to perform what we undertake.

We employ no prying corresponding clerks or lady typists. All letters are opened and answered personally by the Manager, the names of all patients remaining sacred in his safe-keeping, and seen by him alone.

We are in deep sympathy with all sufferers and show our patients the greatest consideration and respect at all times, and seek their confidence, goodwill, and friendship. Therefore, drop us a line, and we will forward our treasure-book. It can be carried in the pocket, and no one need ever suspect that you are in possession of this valuable prize, the direct key to restoration, health, and manly vigor. We at all times give advice free, and spare no pains in making each cure permanent and lasting.

Address all letters to the Manager, Medical Dept.

THE COOPER DRUG CO.,

PITT-ST., SYDNEY.

YOUR FORTUNE FREE.

By the World's Greatest Astrologer. Send me your name, date of birth, sex, if married or single, and 1/ for postage, etc., and I will mail you, sealed and confidential, a document of great value to you in the pursuit of your future happiness in love, business and other fields of life's activities. Thousands are this day blessing the hour they saw wrote me. Address

Prof. Henride Astro,
266 BOURKE STREET, MELBOURNE.

MEDICINE SENT FREE!!

To men until Cured of all NERVE Troubles, Weakness, Debility, Varicose, etc., no matter how severe the case may be. Thousands Cured Annually. Remedy sent by mail in plain packages. When CURED, we charge you not more than TWENTY-FIVE SHILLINGS. Write to-day.

Address: HAVARD REMEDY AGENCY,
Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

1051. Newspaper Co-operation in the Demand and Supply of the Letter Market.

Strong Men

Made from Weaklings.

OUR Secretarial Chamber is filled with letters from cured men and women. . . . Men who were weak and puny now declare that their strength is enormous; that their functional organs work perfectly; that they do not know what it is to be sick, and if you question their physical strength, they say: "I'm as strong as a horse, and . . ."

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

made me so. Before I got it I was only a "half-man," weak both at arm and leg. . . . Then Dr. McLaughlin's Belt—the man whose gratitude is building our reputation for and sale. . . . Don't miss your chance and get it. Let us cure you, and you will be as grateful to us. . . .

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is a gentle remedy in its effect. It does not strengthen the organs so that the old complaints never come back. It is gradually permeated by every one who tries it.

Do you suffer from Varicose, Aneurysm of the Organs, Glaucoma or Kidney Disease, Bladder Pains, Rheumatism or Lumbago? If you do, our Belt will cure you as surely as the sun lights the day. It is not a "Cure All," but always cures when prescribed. We want you to use it, because we know how glad you will be afterwards.

FREE BOOK!

SEND US THE FOLLOWING COUPON, and let us post our Illustrated Book to you. It will tell you how we make gladders and the best way ever published showing such the use of Electricity as applied to the human body. It contains 96 pages of good reading and good advice for both men and women, and gives a detailed description and the prices of our various grades of Belts, and for a Free Trial.

CALL at our Office and consult our Specialist personally. Address and Test of Book Free. 2 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily.

Send us this Coupon and Get Free Book

THE DR. McLAUGHLIN CO., 100W Market Street, Sydney.

Dear Sir,—Please send me your **ILLUSTRATED FREE BOOK**, as enclosed.

(Name) _____

(Address) _____

(City) _____

(State) _____

(Post Office) _____

(Telephone) _____

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Best Result, for Gout, Rheumatism, etc.

Dear Sir, I am glad to report that I am now entirely cured of Rheumatism, for which condition I had used your Belts. There is no doubt in my mind as to the value of Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt being the "real thing" when it comes to curing Rheumatism.

Yours truly,
EVANS MCINTOSH.

THE DR. McLAUGHLIN CO.,
100W Market Street, Sydney.

NOVEMBER 25, 1916.

IT STOPS THE PAIN!

Dr. Sheldon's Magnetic Liniment is a powerful preparation that will heal any sore, burn, or bruise, and heal like a surgical wound—without inflammation. You may have headache, toothache, or neuralgia. The remedy is Dr. Sheldon's Magnetic Liniment.

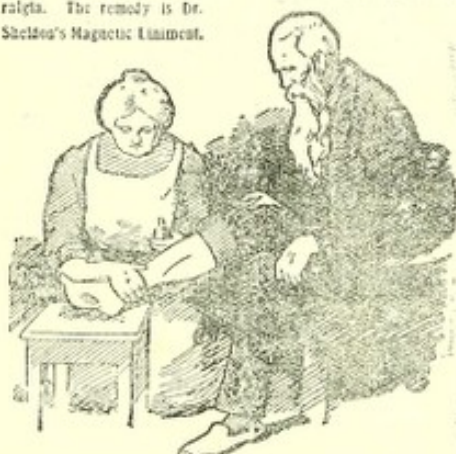
which, on being applied to the affected part, penetrates to the seat of the pain and almost instantly cures. It never blisters, but is intensely soothing and wonderfully cooling.

There is nothing in the

lengthy list of pains and aches that it will not cure, from the bite of an insect and the sting of a corn to the acutest form of rheumatism.

It is an external remedy of great healing power, quicker to cure than any other known preparation—stops the burning and the soreness, going straight to the seat of pain, and effecting a cure that people tell us is little short of marvelous.

Buy a bottle, and if it does not do all we claim, it is your privilege to ask for the refund of your money.



DR. SHELTON'S

MAGNETIC

LINIMENT

Cures Rheumatism—Lame Back—Toothache—
Neuralgia—Headache—Sore Throat—Quinsy—
Heals Cuts and Bruises—Chilblains—Scalds—
Lumbago—Sciatica—Stiff Neck—Sprains—
Allays all Inflammation—&c., &c.

Price 1s. 6d. and 3s. per Bottle. Obtainable Everywhere.

IF YOU CANNOT OBTAIN IT LOCALLY, SEND POSTAL NOTE FOR 10 OR 20 TO THE SHELTON DRUG CO., 11 O'CONNOR STREET, SYDNEY.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

The Standard and only
reliable Embrocation for
human use known.

An eminent divine recently asked a great London physician: "What is the leading Embrocation for Rheumatism, Chest Galls, Sprains and general bodily Aches and Pains?" "Why, St. Jacobs Oil, of course." "Which, then, is the second best?" "There is no second best—the others are quite out of sight."

The above voices the public mind throughout civilisation. St. Jacobs Oil has received 6 Gold Medals on account of its marvellous pain-killing qualities from different International Exhibitions. Prescribed by the leading Medical men throughout the world. Used regularly on board all Atlantic Liners, on the Warships of all Nations, and in the Metropolitan and Provincial Hospitals.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

ACTS LIKE MAGIC.

CONQUERS PAIN!



CHAT.

January 13, 1906.

FREE 4/6 COUPON
ENTITLING ANYONE WITH
RHEUMATISM

To receive prepaid, Free to Try, a regular 4/6 pair of Magic Foot Drafts and valuable new book (in colour) on rheumatism.

NAME
ADDRESS

Only one free pair to one address. N.H.B.

If you have rheumatism cut out this free 4s. 6d. coupon and send it to us with your name and address plainly written on the blank lines. Return post will bring you—free to try—a 4s. 6d. pair of the famous Magic Foot Drafts, the great cure for rheumatism. They are curing very bad cases of every kind of rheumatism, both chronic and acute, no matter how severe. They are curing cases of 30 and 40 years' suffering, after doctors and baths and medicines had failed. Send us the coupon to-day. When the Drafts come, try them. If you are satisfied with the benefit received—then you can send us 4s. 6d. If not we simply take your word, and the Drafts cost you absolutely nothing.

Aren't they worth trying on that basis? Our faith is strong that they will cure you, so cut out and send the above coupon to-day to Magic Foot Draft Co., N.H.B., Victoria Chambers, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. Send no money—no stamps—just the coupon.



the coupon.

Magic Foot-Drafts are one of Mr. Pointing's enterprises, "Century Thermal Bath Cabinets" is another, the "Espanola Bust Developer" is a third, the "Antidipso" drink-cure is a fourth, and there are probably more on the way. Some details are given on page 173.

CRAZED WITH BURNING ECZEMA CURED BY CUTICURA

"I was troubled with eczema in some way or other from childhood. About three years ago the trouble was confined to my right hand. I consulted two physicians, but received no benefit from them. In the winter of 1904 the trouble had become so bad as to extend over the back of my hand, and up on the fingers, and in a short time to the palm. The itching and burning at times was so severe as to almost craze me. I began to use Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent. I used two cakes of Soap, one box of the Ointment, and two bottles of the Resolvent. I cannot begin to tell of the benefit I received. My appetite and weight increased, and I felt and looked like a new person. Blessing the Cuticura Remedies, Miss Flora E. Wiley, Milo, Me., Oct. 6, 1905."

The original of the above testimonial is on file in the office of the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation.
Reference: R. Towns and Co., Merchants, Sydney, N.S.W.

NO LANCING OR CUTTING

Required if you use the world-renowned **BURGESS' LION OINTMENT**. It has saved many a limb from the knife, and has cured many a case of **WOUNDS, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE SKIN**. A CERTAIN CURE FOR **ECZEMA, TYPHOID, ANTHRAX, ROTTEN, &c.** The Ointment is sold by all Chemists & Druggists, or by post for 7s. 6d. from the Proprietor, **M. BURGESS, 90, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.**



Sudden Weather Changes

PEPS SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME TO-DAY.

It is not the coldest days that cause the biggest epidemic of Bronchitis, Pleurisy, and Pneumonia. Far more dangerous from a health standpoint are the changeable days, the days that are foot-wetting and lung-chilling one moment and warm and humid the next.

There is no better safeguard under the present conditions than a box of Peps. A few little Peps crushed in the mouth or merely dissolved on the tongue provide a timely tonic and antiseptic for the throat, lungs and chest. Delicate tissues which are the most susceptible to chill and disease, such as the mucous membrane lining the bronchial tubes (tissues which cannot be reached direct by ordinary medicine) are bathed in the rich pine fumes emitted from the dissolving tablet.

Inflammation is allayed, the injury begun by incessant coughing, wheezing, sneezing and harking, is repaired; and Bronchial or Lung trouble is positively arrested in its first stages. If a few Peps are taken before venturing out on a bleak afternoon, or at night thinly clad for theatre or dance, a valuable protection against the common chest-dangers will be obtained. A Pep should be placed on the tongue as the time comes to expose to the cold wind or driving rain. This applies not merely to City dwellers, but also dwellers in the bush, where miles of exposed country have to be traversed on foot or in buggy.

Peps owe their success to their unvarying efficacy, the uniqueness of their conception, and their purity of composition. Their aim is to bring within the reach of the masses, who are not able to winter amid the famous pine woods of the Alps, the same rich pine essences which contribute so much to the robustness of the Swiss Shepherd, and which likewise hasten the recovery of the wealthy invalid. A box of Peps virtually brings a "Pine Forest into the Home."

Peps are exceedingly pleasant and safe. They are free from opium, morphine and all those narcotics which enable so many "Bronchitis-cures" and "Lung-cures" to give the appearance of relief, while in reality they are poisoning the nerves and undermining the whole system. Peps are equally free from ammonia compounds, cubans and triacetates, which account for so many "cold-breakers" tablets irritating the kidneys and stomach. At this unsettled season, Peps are as indispensable to outwardly-healing folk as they are to the weak-chested and convalescent.

Peps

A GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE.

As a Household Medicine they are of unequalled service, especially in cases of Colds, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Asthma, Influenza, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, the Shivering Cough of Consumption, Lung Weakness, Children's Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Croup of the Throat, the old Smothering Cough, as well as for many other ailments, such as Indigestion and Irritability. Peps protect the throat and cleanse the lungs.

PRICES: 1/6 per Box, of all Chemists and Druggists, or Post Free, for the same price, direct from the Sole Proprietors, The Pepsin Co., 20 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.



NEWS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1906.

FACTS WOMEN SHOULD KNOW

YOUNG GIRLS

are earnestly urged to write us at once for Free Advice. Make us your confidant, describing all your troubles, stating age, and we will send you valuable instructions and advice, in plain, sealed envelope.

Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chastemore Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

DO YOU KNOW

that female disease will drag you down into a miserable wreck, if you do not fight it with all your power, and drive it out of your system? Nothing is so certain to destroy your good looks, and shorten your life, as that dreadful bane of every woman—disordered female functions. If you suffer from any female disorders, take

WINE OF CARDUI Woman's Best Friend

It will surely relieve and cure you. Cardui is a pure, scientific, vegetable medicine, with a specific, soothing, healing, curative effect upon all the female organs and functions. It relieves headache, backache, dizziness, etc., stops periodical pains, gives renewed strength and vital energy to weak women and fits them for every duty of life. Try it.

At every Druggist's in 21 Bottles.

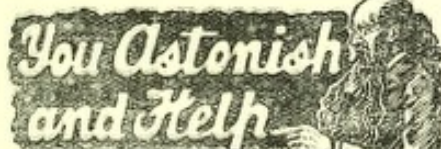
"I WILL NEVER STOP TAKING CARDUI."

Write Mrs. F. C. Waters, of 1124 King's road, Jackson, Miss. "Before I used Cardui I weighed only 90 pounds, and had been suffering two years with female trouble. Since taking four bottles I have gained 30 pounds in weight and Cardui has done me more good than any medicine I ever took."

FITS CURED

by OZERINE. It has cured permanently the very worst cases of EPILEPSY when everything else had failed. From the first dose fits usually cease. Send to all parts of the world. 4/6 and 11/6, post free. Thousands of testimonials. Write for a free Bottle and look it up. L. W. NICHOLL, Pharmaceutical Chemist (Dept. 22), 28, High Street, BELFAST.

FASHIONS AND DIAGRAM.



Writes a Professional Man.

H. P. says: "How I wish I had taken your advice and remained as I was your words were too true."

Mrs. K. says: "You have read my life with humiliating accuracy."

C. T. A. T. says: "I wrote in curiosity: you have convinced me indeed."

Mrs. S. writes: "Correct in my future possibilities, as I know they will more than probably happen."

My clients are counted amongst Royalty, Statesmen, Doctors, and the thinking men of the world.

Rub some olive black or ink on the thumb, press them on paper; send with birth date a P.O. for 1s. for cost of chart, etc., to be sent you, and stamped envelope. I will give you a rendering of your life **FREE** from chart, to advertise my success.

ZAZA, Dept. C, 90, New Bond Street, London, W.



Queen Alexandra Honors The Massacon Inventor.

DEAFNESS, total or partial, need no longer be a hopeless affliction. The wonderful discovery and invention of the MASSACON for the CURE OF DEAFNESS, and the ACOUSTICON, as an artificial aid to hearing, has brought permanent relief from the misfortunes of deafness within the reach of all. H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA has conferred a Gold Medal on the Inventor as a reward for scientific invention. Write to-day for free Booklet B, giving full particulars of these instruments. Consultations and tests free. **ACOUSTIC PATENTS LTD.,** Equitable Buildings, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.

The active principle is senna

EVERY MAN
Suffering from GENERAL and PHYSICAL DEBILITY is
entitled to a Valuable Treatment applying the law of Nervous
Organism. Discomfort may be successfully treated with
scientific medication. The subject is many and phases, and
will act as a perfect and permanent cure. Best in a place to
evaluate that of change.

M. W. NORTON, 50 R. 40, Chancery Lane, Lond.

By Ozerine, the new remedy which has cured permanently the very worst cases of Epilepsy when everything else had failed. In many cases fits cease entirely from the first dose. 4/6 and 11/-, post free. 4 Thousands of Testimonials. Write to Dept. 4 for a free bottle, and test it.

J. W. NICHOLL, Pharmaceutical
15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 152

1055. Confidential Friends, by Newspaper Introduction.

NEWS! THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1906.

3

A GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Truly, the story of a great deal of the unhappiness of women is the story of Lost Health. Many women wonder how it is that gradually their form loses its plumpness, the cheeks grow sallow and thin, the good looks disappear, and they lose their strong and healthy constitution. The unhealthy, sallow complexion, the drawn, lifeless skin, pimpled and freckled, the dark rings encircling the eyes, and that languid and unwell feeling tell of a disorganised system, arising from imperfect digestion, a general lack of energy of the organs of the body, and last, but not least, it denotes the presence of painful womanly diseases, which undermine the general health.



Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a Great Female Medicine. Throughout the many stages of Woman's Life, from childhood to womanhood, through motherhood to the declining days of old age, there is no safer, more reliable, or better medical companion than Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They establish free and regular visitation, dry debilitating drains, heal inflammation and ulceration, and cure all womanly weaknesses. They are a perfect Blood Purifier, and a sure cure for Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils, and for Female Ailments.

That Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are woman's Best Friend is vouched for by thousands of grateful women, who have been restored to health and happiness, and who now enjoy comfort and ease. They speak from experience in the interests of suffering humanity. They speak from conscientious motives, having nothing to gain but the good-will of their fellow beings.

THEY DO A WORLD OF
GOOD.

A TERRIBLE SUFFERER RESTORED TO
HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

THE TEST OF TIME.
EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

"Having used Dr. Morse's
Indian Root Pills as a Female Medicine."

"For many years I was subject to various ailments."

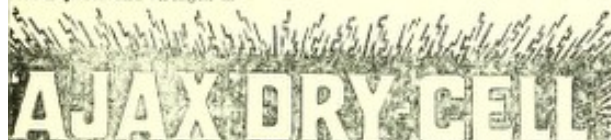
"For over eight years, Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have been my constant friend."

THE NEW NERVOUS TROUBLES CURE FOR NERVOUS TROUBLES

Weak Women, here is the Cure.

performed in treating nervous troubles with electricity, the modern cure, was perfected in an easy method. "Ajax" Dry-Cell is a dry cell body battery, so that you can apply it about your waist. When you retire, turn on the current, be cured with comfort while you sleep. You know the failure of drugs. They only stimulate. We know the success of electricity, because we have taken our patients, upon whom drugs have had no good effect, and cured them with electricity. Are you nervous? Have you rheumatic pains? Are you easily tired? Do you the ambition of early days? Are you inclined to give up the fight, when you know that your heart should be full of courage, your nerves strong, and your eyes lit?

Here is youth and strength in



you. Don't drag your stomach. Feel the glowing, expanding power of electricity store's sure cure—in your blood and nerves. Vitality increases under it, pain ceases where it enters. Make a storage battery of your nervous system and you have health and strength.

Ajax Dry-Cell is a new invention and up to date. If you use any other you have trouble; with "Ajax" Dry-Cell, none. Electric Belts have to be charged in acid or nasty, ill-smelling vinegar. "Ajax" Dry-Cell is always ready. If you have an electric belt we will make you an allowance on it in exchange for our belt, with price, sealed in a plain envelope and free to any one.

consultation is free. Call to-day for free Booklet, or send this Coupon.

THE BRITISH ELECTRIC
INSTITUTE (Dept. 26),
26, HOLBORN VIADUCT,
LONDON, E.C.

THE BRITISH ELECTRIC INSTITUTE (Dept. 26),
26, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

Please send me, post paid, your Free Booklet—
"A SOUND MIND IN A SOUND BODY."

Name.....
Address.....

to Hours, 9 a.m. till
6 p.m.

as the other "electric" belts—absolutely worthless. See Harness' Belts case, page 347, and *British Medical Journal*, page 758, July, 1906, for exposure of "Ajax" Dry-Cell.

*97267—2 Q

LADIES.

CALL OR WRITE FOR PARTICULARS OF OUR
FAMOUS REMEDIES.

THE PARISIAN DRUG CO.
13 BOND STREET, SYDNEY

Established in N.S.W. 34 years.

Preventives and Abortifacients.

Details of this business are in the
Second Volume of the Report of the
New South Wales Royal Commission.
It is persistently advertised.

For a list of the best and most wonderful
cure for Ven. Venereal, two N.S.W. stamps,
Mr. Fred Watson, P.O. North Elizabeth-st. Melbourne

SLAVES TO DRINK TOBACCO AND DRUG HABIT.

Permanently cured at their own homes with
"ANALEPTIC" Treatment. Endorsed by the Pro-
fession, Clergy and all Temperance Societies. Can
be given secretly if necessary. Full particulars
absolutely free and confidential in plain, sealed
envelope. Call or write at once.

THE "ANALEPTIC" CO.,
10 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.

GENERAL WEAKNESS

Dr. W. T. W., of Dorset, writes: "My patient, a lady,
was suffering from general weakness and troublesome
headache, which distressed her very much. Dr. Hommel's
Hemotogen had a most decided effect after taking it a few
days, the headache disappeared, and it was remarkable
how strong she became in so short a time."

AND HEADACHE

DR. HOMMEL'S HEMOTOGEN is a fluid sold in bottles
only, not in capsules or other forms. Price 2s. 6d. From
Chemists and Stores.—Free Pamphlet from Nicolay & Co.,
55, St. Andrew's Hill, London, E.C.

A PRESCRIPTION THAT COST 500 GUINEAS.

PRINTERS' INK.

A JOURNAL FOR ADVERTISERS.
PUBLISHED AT SECOND-CLASS MATTER, AT THE NEW YORK, N. Y., POST OFFICE, JUNE 20, 1906.
Vol. LVII. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 28, 1906. No. 9.

"A STICK OF DYNAMITE." this apparent purpose lie motives not so apparent.

THE T. A. SNIDER PRESERVE CO., of Cincinnati, is a concern of about twenty years' establishment, owned by Jefferson Livingstone, Snider's catnip and chili sauce it is said, have always held the best trade in these condiments, being the finest goods in their line. They have held the market on quality, unopposed by advertisement, and against widely advertised, and against widely advertised, the first advertisement there seemed to be an impression that consumers had been steadily locked up by a well-organized selling force working on the copy was big and made a startling statement—that baked beans are never sold in cans because they will not keep. The advertising law came up for agitation in Congress, and it was evident that also because the copy was big, it must finally pass, bringing into but chiefly through what was the food industry radical new thought to be a technical defect in the copy. For, after making this yellow statement about the other fellows' beans, the advertiser omitted to state whether Snider's were baked or not, and went on to talk about something else. Almost coincident with this first advertisement was the discussion of the baked bean industry before the United States Government's pure food commission, when it was clearly shown that all beans packed in cans and labeled "baked" are really boiled, and will soon have to be so labeled.

The object of the Snider copy, on its face, is to send consumers to the groceries for this brand. For that purpose it seems to be more effective copy than has ever been used in connection with canned beans before. But behind

the Snider people looked ahead what it would cost a newcomer to and saw this new condition, and established himself. The Snider people set to work quality of its products could not to develop a brand of canned beans that they would be in keeping with the publication of the fact with their other products in quality, that they continued better than any, giving them on the market.

So their way out of a very bad this, they claim, by a superior box lay in changing the nature process of boiling. Beans cause it all was that they went into the canned bean line.

Canned pork and beans are not much of this sulphur by skin new. About forty different man-ning it off the kettle, and so

THE FIRST AD—A STICK OF DYNAMITE.

The Snider people looked ahead what it would cost a newcomer to and saw this new condition, and established himself. The Snider people set to work quality of its products could not to develop a brand of canned beans that they would be in keeping with the publication of the fact with their other products in quality, that they continued better than any, giving them on the market.

So their way out of a very bad this, they claim, by a superior box lay in changing the nature process of boiling. Beans cause it all was that they went into the canned bean line.

Canned pork and beans are not much of this sulphur by skin new. About forty different man-ning it off the kettle, and so

THE FIRST AD—A STICK OF DYNAMITE.

The Snider people looked ahead what it would cost a newcomer to and saw this new condition, and established himself. The Snider people set to work quality of its products could not to develop a brand of canned beans that they would be in keeping with the publication of the fact with their other products in quality, that they continued better than any, giving them on the market.

So their way out of a very bad this, they claim, by a superior box lay in changing the nature process of boiling. Beans cause it all was that they went into the canned bean line.

Canned pork and beans are not much of this sulphur by skin new. About forty different man-ning it off the kettle, and so

THE FIRST AD—A STICK OF DYNAMITE.

The Snider people looked ahead what it would cost a newcomer to and saw this new condition, and established himself. The Snider people set to work quality of its products could not to develop a brand of canned beans that they would be in keeping with the publication of the fact with their other products in quality, that they continued better than any, giving them on the market.

So their way out of a very bad this, they claim, by a superior box lay in changing the nature process of boiling. Beans cause it all was that they went into the canned bean line.

Canned pork and beans are not much of this sulphur by skin new. About forty different man-ning it off the kettle, and so

PRINTERS' INK.

the perfect ripe tomato which we manufacturers in this country pack have educated public taste to ex-beans, and of these two leading product in our best goods. If it brands have had years of public had, that flavor deteriorated too ity and promotion—Hemz's and when the bottle was opened.

By using benzoate of sodium. The grocer doesn't want to add in what is asserted to be a harm—a third line, the wholesale trade less quantity, canners have been doesn't want another, and even enabled to omit coloring matter, the consumer has settled into a For years, there has been no law deep rut from which something requiring preservatives to be in-out of the ordinary would be directed on labels, and the needed to lift him. The Van he has bought catnip with little Camp people, it is said, have for attention to this matter. But on January 1, 1907, all many years made the assertion foods must bear truthful labels, their canned beans on one-fifth

the perfect ripe tomato which we manufacturers in this country pack have educated public taste to ex-beans, and of these two leading product in our best goods. If it brands have had years of public had, that flavor deteriorated too ity and promotion—Hemz's and when the bottle was opened.

By using benzoate of sodium. The grocer doesn't want to add in what is asserted to be a harm—a third line, the wholesale trade less quantity, canners have been doesn't want another, and even enabled to omit coloring matter, the consumer has settled into a For years, there has been no law deep rut from which something requiring preservatives to be in-out of the ordinary would be directed on labels, and the needed to lift him. The Van he has bought catnip with little Camp people, it is said, have for attention to this matter. But on January 1, 1907, all many years made the assertion foods must bear truthful labels, their canned beans on one-fifth

the perfect ripe tomato which we manufacturers in this country pack have educated public taste to ex-beans, and of these two leading product in our best goods. If it brands have had years of public had, that flavor deteriorated too ity and promotion—Hemz's and when the bottle was opened.

By using benzoate of sodium. The grocer doesn't want to add in what is asserted to be a harm—a third line, the wholesale trade less quantity, canners have been doesn't want another, and even enabled to omit coloring matter, the consumer has settled into a For years, there has been no law deep rut from which something requiring preservatives to be in-out of the ordinary would be directed on labels, and the needed to lift him. The Van he has bought catnip with little Camp people, it is said, have for attention to this matter. But on January 1, 1907, all many years made the assertion foods must bear truthful labels, their canned beans on one-fifth

the perfect ripe tomato which we manufacturers in this country pack have educated public taste to ex-beans, and of these two leading product in our best goods. If it brands have had years of public had, that flavor deteriorated too ity and promotion—Hemz's and when the bottle was opened.

By using benzoate of sodium. The grocer doesn't want to add in what is asserted to be a harm—a third line, the wholesale trade less quantity, canners have been doesn't want another, and even enabled to omit coloring matter, the consumer has settled into a For years, there has been no law deep rut from which something requiring preservatives to be in-out of the ordinary would be directed on labels, and the needed to lift him. The Van he has bought catnip with little Camp people, it is said, have for attention to this matter. But on January 1, 1907, all many years made the assertion foods must bear truthful labels, their canned beans on one-fifth

the perfect ripe tomato which we manufacturers in this country pack have educated public taste to ex-beans, and of these two leading product in our best goods. If it brands have had years of public had, that flavor deteriorated too ity and promotion—Hemz's and when the bottle was opened.

By using benzoate of sodium. The grocer doesn't want to add in what is asserted to be a harm—a third line, the wholesale trade less quantity, canners have been doesn't want another, and even enabled to omit coloring matter, the consumer has settled into a For years, there has been no law deep rut from which something requiring preservatives to be in-out of the ordinary would be directed on labels, and the needed to lift him. The Van he has bought catnip with little Camp people, it is said, have for attention to this matter. But on January 1, 1907, all many years made the assertion foods must bear truthful labels, their canned beans on one-fifth

the perfect ripe tomato which we manufacturers in this country pack have educated public taste to ex-beans, and of these two leading product in our best goods. If it brands have had years of public had, that flavor deteriorated too ity and promotion—Hemz's and when the bottle was opened.

By using benzoate of sodium. The grocer doesn't want to add in what is asserted to be a harm—a third line, the wholesale trade less quantity, canners have been doesn't want another, and even enabled to omit coloring matter, the consumer has settled into a For years, there has been no law deep rut from which something requiring preservatives to be in-out of the ordinary would be directed on labels, and the needed to lift him. The Van he has bought catnip with little Camp people, it is said, have for attention to this matter. But on January 1, 1907, all many years made the assertion foods must bear truthful labels, their canned beans on one-fifth

the perfect ripe tomato which we manufacturers in this country pack have educated public taste to ex-beans, and of these two leading product in our best goods. If it brands have had years of public had, that flavor deteriorated too ity and promotion—Hemz's and when the bottle was opened.

By using benzoate of sodium. The grocer doesn't want to add in what is asserted to be a harm—a third line, the wholesale trade less quantity, canners have been doesn't want another, and even enabled to omit coloring matter, the consumer has settled into a For years, there has been no law deep rut from which something requiring preservatives to be in-out of the ordinary would be directed on labels, and the needed to lift him. The Van he has bought catnip with little Camp people, it is said, have for attention to this matter. But on January 1, 1907, all many years made the assertion foods must bear truthful labels, their canned beans on one-fifth

the perfect ripe tomato which we manufacturers in this country pack have educated public taste to ex-beans, and of these two leading product in our best goods. If it brands have had years of public had, that flavor deteriorated too ity and promotion—Hemz's and when the bottle was opened.

By using benzoate of sodium. The grocer doesn't want to add in what is asserted to be a harm—a third line, the wholesale trade less quantity, canners have been doesn't want another, and even enabled to omit coloring matter, the consumer has settled into a For years, there has been no law deep rut from which something requiring preservatives to be in-out of the ordinary would be directed on labels, and the needed to lift him. The Van he has bought catnip with little Camp people, it is said, have for attention to this matter. But on January 1, 1907, all many years made the assertion foods must bear truthful labels, their canned beans on one-fifth

the perfect ripe tomato which we manufacturers in this country pack have educated public taste to ex-beans, and of these two leading product in our best goods. If it brands have had years of public had, that flavor deteriorated too ity and promotion—Hemz's and when the bottle was opened.

By using benzoate of sodium. The grocer doesn't want to add in what is asserted to be a harm—a third line, the wholesale trade less quantity, canners have been doesn't want another, and even enabled to omit coloring matter, the consumer has settled into a For years, there has been no law deep rut from which something requiring preservatives to be in-out of the ordinary would be directed on labels, and the needed to lift him. The Van he has bought catnip with little Camp people, it is said, have for attention to this matter. But on January 1, 1907, all many years made the assertion foods must bear truthful labels, their canned beans on one-fifth

the perfect ripe tomato which we manufacturers in this country pack have educated public taste to ex-beans, and of these two leading product in our best goods. If it brands have had years of public had, that flavor deteriorated too ity and promotion—Hemz's and when the bottle was opened.

By using benzoate of sodium. The grocer doesn't want to add in what is asserted to be a harm—a third line, the wholesale trade less quantity, canners have been doesn't want another, and even enabled to omit coloring matter, the consumer has settled into a For years, there has been no law deep rut from which something requiring preservatives to be in-out of the ordinary would be directed on labels, and the needed to lift him. The Van he has bought catnip with little Camp people, it is said, have for attention to this matter. But on January 1, 1907, all many years made the assertion foods must bear truthful labels, their canned beans on one-fifth

the perfect ripe tomato which we manufacturers in this country pack have educated public taste to ex-beans, and of these two leading product in our best goods. If it brands have had years of public had, that flavor deteriorated too ity and promotion—Hemz's and when the bottle was opened.

By using benzoate of sodium. The grocer doesn't want to add in what is asserted to be a harm—a third line, the wholesale trade less quantity, canners have been doesn't want another, and even enabled to omit coloring matter, the consumer has settled into a For years, there has been no law deep rut from which something requiring preservatives to be in-out of the ordinary would be directed on labels, and the needed to lift him. The Van he has bought catnip with little Camp people, it is said, have for attention to this matter. But on January 1, 1907, all many years made the assertion foods must bear truthful labels, their canned beans on one-fifth

PRINTERS' INK.

cook their product that it is more using of the company's own porous and digestible. In addition to the superiority involved in the Snider process, there was another interesting advantage in marketing. Competing manufacturers have been selling canned beans for many years, and it is reasonable to assume that cans of the established brands put up nothing had ever been said about several years ago can be found the narrative value of beans on grocers' shelves in many parts. These legumes are singularly rich in the country. In entering the market with a new product the Snider's would necessarily have only fresh goods, and consequently Boston, and in speaking of the return beans will give in nutritious be in a position to "invite comparisons."

When the new line was ready by possible to exaggerate. But the company began to discuss advertising. Its force of salesmen, numbering about fifty, were very generally opposed to advertising, under the impression that publicity would take the form of imitation or repetition of arguments already being employed by manufacturers of established brands.

Mr. Livingstone, however, thought that original advertising to fit the new goods could be developed, and for the purpose of securing ideas on the subject had his needs before ten or twelve leading advertising agencies. The concern that eventually got the contract was the Edridge-Kennedy Co., of New York—John E. Kennedy, of that company, going on to Cincinnati to make a study of the proposition. Mr. Kennedy's plan of work is somewhat different from that usually followed by the agencies. He charges \$2,000 for studying a proposition and \$5,000 for carrying it out.

Mr. Kennedy's first assignment was to him before he takes up the proposition at all, while the second is withheld until the advertiser has formally approved his plans. In no case, he states, has he ever made an examination and plan without eventually securing this approval and the commission to carry it out.

The Snider proposition was difficult. In addition to the tight lines drawn in the grocery trade, jobbing, wholesale and retail, there was the disabled in advertising.

These statements were intended to wake up the public and the grocery trade in a hurry. They did. Some goods—a very few orders—had been sold before the ad appeared, on the quality of the product. But there was no

These statements were intended to wake up the public and the grocery trade in a hurry. They did. Some goods—a very few orders—had been sold before the ad appeared, on the quality of the product. But there was no

These statements were intended to wake up the public and the grocery trade in a hurry. They did. Some goods—a very few orders—had been sold before the ad appeared, on the quality of the product. But there was no

These statements were intended to wake up the public and the grocery trade in a hurry. They did. Some goods—a very few orders—had been sold before the ad appeared, on the quality of the product. But there was no

These statements were intended to wake up the public and the grocery trade in a hurry. They did. Some goods—a very few orders—had been sold before the ad appeared, on the quality of the product. But there was no

These statements were intended to wake up the public and the grocery trade in a hurry. They did. Some goods—a very few orders—had been sold before the ad appeared, on the quality of the product. But there was no

These statements were intended to wake up the public and the grocery trade in a hurry. They did. Some goods—a very few orders—had been sold before the ad appeared, on the quality of the product. But there was no

These statements were intended to wake up the public and the grocery trade in a hurry. They did. Some goods—a very few orders—had been sold before the ad appeared, on the quality of the product. But there was no

These statements were intended to wake up the public and the grocery trade in a hurry. They did. Some goods—a very few orders—had been sold before the ad appeared, on the quality of the product. But there was no

These statements were intended to wake up the public and the grocery trade in a hurry. They did. Some goods—a very few orders—had been sold before the ad appeared, on the quality of the product. But there was no

These statements were intended to wake up the public and the grocery trade in a hurry. They did. Some goods—a very few orders—had been sold before the ad appeared, on the quality of the product. But there was no

These statements were intended to wake up the public and the grocery trade in a hurry. They did. Some goods—a very few orders—had been sold before the ad appeared, on the quality of the product. But there was no

These statements were intended to wake up the public and the grocery trade in a hurry. They did. Some goods—a very few orders—had been sold before the ad appeared, on the quality of the product. But there was no

These statements were intended to wake up the public and the grocery trade in a hurry. They did. Some goods—a very few orders—had been sold before the ad appeared, on the quality of the product. But there was no

1059. Successful Swindles, and a Swindle that Failed.

THE EXPERT'S EXPERIENCE.—"PUT THE ADS. IN THE PAPERS, AND LET THE DRUGGISTS GO TO BLAZES."

PRINTERS' INK.

9

STORY OF A PATENT MEDICINE THAT WAS INTRODUCED BY AN ADVERTISING EXPERT.
I am invited to tell the story of Laxakola.
It was in 1899 that I listened to the siren song of Samuel M. Crombie, and was lured into an effort to establish a patent medicine business.
Before that I had known that Crombie had an assortment of patent medicines, home logs, and other things that seemed to me profitable, and that Dr. Shoop, of California, had secured the right to sell them in the State of Wisconsin and for a limited period to enter the market.

I knew all about how Dr. J. C. Shoop had made his millions in California, and how the inventor of California Fig Syrup was living off his millions in San Francisco.
The patent medicine business certainly does look beautiful from the outside.
Mr. Crombie had invented Laxakola, and had induced quite a number of people in Ypsilanti to use it. I tested it out on various unsuspecting friends, and it seemed all right.
There didn't seem to be any reason why I should insist on keeping the good thing all to myself, so a prospectus was sent out, inviting subscriptions to the stock of the company. The capitalization was modest—only Three Million Dollars.
The circular was headed: "A Rare Chance for a Gamble," and it was set forth the stories I had accumulated, which told of the fabulous wealth of all the patent medicine men and the ease with which it had been acquired. Incidentally, subscriptions to the stock of the Laxakola Company were invited from people who were prepared to lose without weeping and wailing, and it was distinctly stated that we did not want money from any one who, if he lost his money, would wear sackcloth and ashes the balance of his life.

PRINTERS' INK.

10

With all of our immense advertising ability, combined with the medicine knowledge of Mr. Crombie and Mr. Phinney, and very large part of our cash, we had proven to our own dissatisfaction that, in our case at least, Mr. Phinney's plan wouldn't be ready to go ahead. So we turned the crank a few times and started off at the third speed.
Crombie was sure that our only salvation lay in co-operating with the Proprietary Medicine Association, the Retail Druggists Association, and the Jobbers Association.
Phinney, having gone through several nights with these aggregations, knew of a very definite and very warm locality to which he was not only willing, but anxious, to consign them.
The result was that we tried Laxakola in the West on the Crombie plan, and in Boston and New England, on the Phinney plan.

Phinney's idea was to put the ads in the papers and let the druggists "go to blazes." He knew that if we sent in enough calls for the stuff, the druggists would have to buy.
Crombie's idea was to canvass the druggist, sell him as much Laxakola as he would consent to buy, and then advertise, to help him get rid of it.
I believe they are both good systems, but neither one of them created any excitement at the Laxakola office.
We did manage to place a few gross, but after a few months we found that we were not getting any re-orders. Instead, we were getting some complaints intermixed among the testimonials.
Various experiments seemed to demonstrate that when Laxakola was fresh out of the barrel it was all right, but, after a few months of close communion in the bottle, some of the other ingredients acted on the system, as to render it wholly ineffectual and, thus, eliminated the "early-rising" feature so essential in such preparations.
By the time we had this trouble located and corrected, and had to pretty close on to one hundred

PRINTERS' INK.

11

thousand dollars, the remaining stockholders, including Mr. Carhartt, having invested about seventy-five thousand. The total tangible assets of the company at that time were possibly three thousand dollars, and we were not yet paying expenses.
Just at that period I had neither the desire nor the ability to contribute any more funds, so Mr. Carhartt caused to be instituted the necessary legal motions to wind up the company's affairs with dispatch, if not with entire neatness.

Mr. Carhartt had not yet had all the excitement he thought was coming to him in the medicine business so, when the assets of the company were sold, he bought them, I believe for a sum somewhat less than sufficient to pay the current indebtedness. This wiped out the stockholders, a good many of whom turned out to be good gamblers, when they thought they would win ten for one, but darned poor losers when the game went against them.
During the progress of the Laxakola business, we added to our first medicine a dyspepsia guard with all of my goods he could buy. Then I would advertise in his town to the full extent to which I could go and still receive a profit on my initial sale. In the course of time the drug-thing in connection with the entire business was the fact that one of my customers in the advertising business was the *Neuralgic Company of Wheeling, W. Va.*, a company which began operations about the same time as the Laxakola Company, and whose business was carried on along lines for which I was very largely responsible, and which was advertised entirely through my agency.

And the Neuralgic business was, from the start, a success, and has continued to be so up to date.
Also at about the same time we began to conduct the advertising of Laxakola, and that was a success from the start, and is so to-day.
So it seemed that what we

could do for other people we could not do for ourselves. I believe that I could now start a patent medicine business and make it a success, but I haven't the faintest glimmer of a desire to do so.
A picture of Dr. Pierce's new yacht was in the New York *Herald* a few days ago, but it no longer interested me.
I never knew a business to look so beautiful on the outside and be so disagreeable on the inside. Successes are made in it in various ways.

I believe that Mr. Wineburg and Mr. Moses have made a lot of money out of Omigee Oil, and understand that they never had a salesman but depended entirely on the compelling force of their tremendous advertising.
Maybe that system would work out again, but the man who tries it must have a very strong heart action.

I have a very strong belief that whatever a storekeeper owns he will sell, and if I were in the medicine business, I would load the retail druggist clear up to the guards with all of my goods he could buy. Then I would advertise in his town to the full extent to which I could go and still receive a profit on my initial sale. In the course of time the drug-thing in connection with the entire business was the fact that one of my customers in the advertising business was the *Neuralgic Company of Wheeling, W. Va.*, a company which began operations about the same time as the Laxakola Company, and whose business was carried on along lines for which I was very largely responsible, and which was advertised entirely through my agency.

Following this plan and given a good medicine, a reasonable amount of money, and a large supply of patience, the result may be considered certain.
The big solid concerns in the medicine business have grown slowly. Time is just as necessary as money or advertising skill.

CHAS. AUSTIN BATE.

Perman India's Government is seeking to purchase quantities of which the immense quantities are sold by it through the postoffice.

a well known name

1060. How Testimonials are Obtained. "MORE DIABOLICAL THAN ANY POSSIBLE FICTION."



A Diabolical "Patent-Medicine" Story

By Edward Bok

LAST month, on this page, it was my privilege to present a few facts as to the dangers that are apt to be in some of the "patent medicines" of the day. This month I shall try to show some of the methods used in putting two "patent medicines" before the public.

NOT long ago a man was engaged by a certain "patent-medicine" concern to advertise its concoction. After looking into statistics he made up his mind to do so. But, even if all the people in the country were suffering from the disease which the medicine was supposed to cure, the preparation, the receipts would not be enough to pay the advertising bills of the concern, let alone other expenses. So, to use practically his own words, this man decided upon this diabolical plan:

"I set out as my advertising to create 'hypes,' and it is what I call 'hypes.' Why, hypochondria, I mean, people who have melancholia, the blues, feel depressed, you know, but who, in reality, have nothing the matter with them. There are thousands and thousands of them already, let me say, and I mean to make thousands more of 'hypes.' How? Why, by making as many people as possible who really haven't got anything the matter with them think that they are suffering from the diseases which our medicines are said to cure. See?"

"HOW do you do it?" was asked this man.
"Why, this way—take your own case as an example. Suppose this morning you pick up your newspaper and read an advertisement with the heading 'Dangerous Symptoms' in big, black type. Do you ever have a headache? Take notice! It means that your nervous system is out of order. You are facing the awful horrors of nervous exhaustion. Take a bottle of—before it is everlastingly too late. So much at all druggists." This time the "ad" makes a slight impression on you. You begin to wonder whether it is possible that there really is any danger of your coming down with nervous exhaustion. Perhaps within the next day or two you do have a slight pain in the back. It doesn't mean anything, of course. But you remember my advertisement, or you see it again in your paper that morning. Then you may go to the drug store and buy a bottle of our medicine. Morning, after morning, and afternoon after afternoon, we keep hammering away about the same line. We enumerate, one after the other, all the little aches and pains which everybody occasionally feels. Each one is, of course, an alarming symptom of nervous exhaustion. Sooner or later this kind of advertising is bound to fetch a large proportion of people, especially women, because they are more imaginative than men, and there you are. That's the principle I work on: that's my job of creating 'hypes.' We've got it all down to a scientific basis."

IT IS not pretended, of course, that the interview printed above is verbatim—that the words quoted are, in every case, exactly those used by the man who did the talking. But it is asserted, as strongly as possible, that exactly what he said is here fairly presented, though, perhaps, in slightly different language. There has been no exaggeration; no distortion; nothing but a painstaking attempt to set down, with complete fairness, a report of his statements. And, of its face, the interview would seem to bear proof of its own authenticity. It sets forth a truth stranger—more diabolical—than any possible fiction. Fancy a man whose imagination could conceive of the existence of a great business which makes its owners rich by actually and literally creating human distress and suffering, and, possibly, disease, where none existed before.

"YET," says some still-unbelieving woman, "how is it possible for these concerns to get those strong stories of cures and recommendations by well-known people which we see in the newspapers?" The question is a natural one. It has been so often asked of this magazine that a successful effort was made to learn the methods employed, in at least one instance, by which these "letters" and "recommendations" were secured. It is not claimed that the account which follows is fairly representative of the plan generally adopted in exposing a "patent medicine." Neither is it denied. It is sufficient to say that this is an absolutely accurate description of the methods adopted in one instance.

A COMPANY for the manufacture and sale of the medicine was organized and a large sum was appropriated for introductory advertising. This appropriation was put in the hands of an advertising agency. A representative of the advertising agency went to a large city, where it was desired to advertise the goods, and called at the office of one of the weaker newspapers,

which, in the ordinary course of events, could hardly expect to get an advertising contract. He held a conference with the advertising manager of the paper, who sent upstairs for a member of the staff whose work brought him into close touch with the politicians and state-men of the city.

"Mr. Jones, here," said the advertising manager to the staff member when he came down, "wants to get some testimonials for his new medicine. I wonder if you can't help him out?"

Mr. Jones went on to explain:
"The staff isn't on the market yet, you know," he began, "and we want to start it off with a lot of good, but testimonials. We want to get good letters from well-known city officials and other prominent people. In each case we must have a photograph. We'll give them all good send-offs, and publicity never hurts a politician, you know. Think you can get me some?" The advertising manager of the paper explained to the "man from upstairs" that his success would mean a big advertising contract for the paper.

The "man from upstairs" thought he could do it.
"Of course, I'll pay you for them," said the "patent-medicine" man. "A letter and a photograph from a good alderman ought to be worth about five dollars!"
"I don't think that's enough," was the reply.
"Well, suppose we make it ten dollars then for an ordinary politician. For a head of a department in the City Hall I'll pay fifteen dollars. The Chief of Police, twenty-five dollars. If you can get the Mayor I'll be glad to pay fifty dollars. Anybody prominent on the outside that you can get hold of we'll arrange for separately. Now, we want to get these in a hurry, as we're about to start our salacious calling on the drug trade."

NOT a word has been said so far, you will notice, about any of these people who were to be asked to sign testimonials testifying to the curative properties of the new medicine going so far as to try a bottle of the remedy before furnishing their letters and photographs. Nor was that subject mentioned, except as a jest.
The "man from upstairs" went to work on the basis that he was to get testimonials from people who had never even seen a bottle of the medicine, to the virtues of which they were to testify publicly. With many of the aldermen and other public officials he was on friendly, even intimate, terms. As a newspaper reporter and writer he was in a position to do them frequent favors. To the first city official he met he said:

"Now, I want to get you to sign a testimonial for a new medicine, for me. What is it? Why, it's the newly-discovered cure for everything in the shape of indigestion, asthma and that 'tired feeling.' Will you do it?"
"What do you want to do with it?" asked the city official.

"Well, we want you to sign a letter, giving your experience with this wonderful, new remedy, telling about how your stomach labors on behalf of your constituents, lift you badly run down physically; you went to see your doctor; he advised you to quit work and go to a warmer climate, but you couldn't think of deserting your 'constitents'; then a friend recommended this medicine; you took only one bottle and it made you feel like a new man. See? I'll fix a nice letter for you. You sign it and give me your photograph. I'll write a little introduction telling all about what you have done for the people and how you have been often mentioned for Mayor and so forth. We'll run it in the leading papers all over the country. We can't have it printed here in town. It won't do you a bit of harm, and you'll do me a great favor at the same time."

The city official consented, with a grin, to the use of his name, and agreed to furnish a photograph. A dozen other city officials were found to be equally complacent.

A DAY or two later the "man from upstairs" reported to the advertising agent his success in securing these agreements. The two then sat down to prepare the "testimonials" which the politicians were later to sign. Some of these letters were really very humorous literary efforts and evoked businesslike laughter on the part of their authors. One letter was "tried" on one city official, and he signed it. Then for days letters of a similar character were prepared for each of the men who had promised to sign a "testimonial." These letters and photographs were widely used in various parts of the United States. In the lot there were something like thirty letters, each signed by a man who had never seen a bottle of the medicine or tasted a drop of it.

STOP now and think, for a moment, after you have read thus far, of the willfully diabolical methods which are revealed—methods surely criminal in their nature and so harmful in their results as to be beyond human calculation. Yet do our American women go on and on and buy hundreds of thousands of samples of these self-same "patent medicines" that are exploited by fraudulent methods. But, say some of these women, "What shall we do? How shall we tell the good from the bad in these 'patent medicines'?" For, surely, all are not bad? That is true. All "patent medicines" are not bad. It would be foolish for any one to make such a statement. But the risk is too great to select the good from the bad is too great for any man or woman to take on his or her own responsibility, since the undeniable fact remains that such of the "patent medicines" as are of the slightest use are in the vast minority. The majority of them are unquestionably either harmful or harmful.

and in the case also do no earthly good to their consumer, and in the other do absolute harm. A woman should make only one ride for herself and for her family with regard to "patent medicines" of all kinds, and that is to take or give none, under any circumstances, except by the advice of her own physician. Then, and then only, is the safe thing to do.

FOR, suppose we grant for a moment that a certain "patent medicine" is good for, say, a headache. A woman, troubled with headaches, is told by a neighbor that such and such a medicine helped her so that she is no longer similarly afflicted. Or she reads of a certain woman, famous or unknown, who has been helped or cured of what, she thinks, is precisely the same kind of headache from which she is suffering. Thereupon she figures and decides that if that woman has been cured so can she be helped or cured. But there she is absolutely wrong, and just there she makes her grievous mistake—yes, perhaps her fatal error. She doesn't but does not know. She forgets that the same kind of headache in two cases may arise from two distinct and entirely different causes, and the remedy that may help one may not only fail in her case, but may also prove to be exactly the wrong cure, and do her injury. Each of us is constituted differently, in mental and physical constitution, and as no two of us are created alike no two of us can be treated, physically, alike.

IT MAKES absolutely no difference even if a dozen of our best friends were, before our very eyes, cured of a certain ache or ill by a certain preparation, it still is no argument that that special medicine will suit our particular case or cure our special ill. It should make no difference whether advertisements say to us that physicians, clergymen, statesmen or men and women in any profession, of whatever eminence, "endorse" this or that medicine. That has no bearing on our particular case. In the first place, we have seen, from the instance above quoted, how such "testimonials" may be secured, even if all are not secured in this way. In the second place, no physician of any standing in his profession, whose word is worth the having or whose advice is worth a penny, would publicly recommend, for general usage, any "patent medicine" ever concocted. And in the third place, even if the "testimonials" are genuine and honestly secured, how can they possibly prove to us that such a medicine can be of the slightest use to us in our particular case? What is one man's meat is another man's poison.

THERE is no evil in America to-day so great as this accursed passion for self-doctoring: no evil that is so far-reaching in its absolutely dangerous effects, particularly upon women and children. And it is upon this evil that a certain portion of the "patent-medicine" industry thrives, with all its horrors of deception, fraud and dangerous ingredients. Every disease known to the agony of man is resorted to by some of these "patent-medicine" concerns to keep the public in ignorance of the deadly, dangerous drugs contained in their preparations; every manner of fraud and deception is practiced, and yet thousands of women—and men—permanently keep on in their use of some of these deadly or worthless drugs—not alone using them themselves, but, what is infinitely worse, giving them to their helpless children, who cannot protect themselves from the habit thus created within them for a taste for alcohol, cocaine, opium or morphine, lured by the hands of their own parents! Strong words, you say. Yes, but they are precisely what thousands of parents are doing, and nothing less!

IN EVERY other phase of life, when we take a step upon which we think something important may hinge, we seek competent advice, or we take the time to investigate. If we seek the law we go to a lawyer. If we buy land we seek advice as to a clear title. If we build a house we seek the help or advice of a builder or architect. We will look into a school for our child; we will not trust even our own judgment to buy a horse or a piano. Yet, when we touch our own health, our own bodies—upon which our whole material existence rests—we take things into our own hands; we decide for ourselves what ails us and what we should take for that ill. We go out of our way to avoid competent advice; we think it clever, in fact, that we can do without a doctor. We boast of it that we can diagnose our own ills. We are elated at the very thought that we can save the doctor's fee. And then we do what? We either believe what somebody else tells us, who knows no more, and sometimes less, than we do ourselves, or we believe an advertisement, written either as I have shown above, or at the best to sell a certain ware, and swallow something—what, we haven't the least idea except what the advertisement chooses to tell us in the medicine—which, of course, it seldom does. And this is what we call intelligence—what some of us, in fact, pride ourselves on doing while all the time a lot of quacks are laughing up their sleeves while they procure their useless or harmful medicines, and wondering "how cavy the public is!"

FOR one thing, at least, we may well be thankful: that the eyes of the American public are beginning to be opened to the absolute dangers that lie in this "patent-medicine" curse, and to the diabolical methods of fraud and deception that are practiced, as in such instances as I have given here, to humbug the people.

1061.

Pictures that Tell Their Own Stories

Collated and Presented by Edward Bok

Congressman White from North Carolina.

Congressman George Henry White of Tarboro, N. C., writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman regarding the merits of Peruna:

House of Representatives,
Washington, Feb. 4, 1899.
Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:
Gentlemen: "I am more than satisfied with Peruna and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy. Very respectfully,
GEORGE H. WHITE."

Dear Sir:

I am just in receipt of your letter of the twelfth instant, enclosing what purports to be a letter from me when I was in Congress from the Second District of North Carolina, with my residence in Tarboro, N. C.

I was the Congressman evidently to whom the Peruna people referred. But the letter is an absolute falsehood and forgery. I never saw or heard of it before, nor did any member of my family ever use the nostrum for Grippe or Catarrh as alleged.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) George H. White.

A PERUNA "TESTIMONIAL"

A LETTER ABOUT THE "TESTIMONIAL"

LETTERS FOR HIRE.

100,000 for Wm. Kild medical Co. cards, representing all kinds of diseases will suit 1904.
100,000 men's testimonials 25,000 women's 104, 105.
20,000 agents and druggists.
50,000 Dr. Pierce's order blanks 107, 108.
20,000 Quinolin order blanks 109.
30,000 Thos. Ross, 102, 103, medicine for cards.
20,000 Agents' directory 104, 105.
25,000 Home work 105, 106, 107.
25,000 Household tract, 108, 109, 110.
15,000 Bond Jewelry papers, tract 106, envelopes.
20,000 7c song orders, Star Music Co., 104, 105.
15,000 Dr. May & Frislar, London's regulations 103, 104.
4,000 Nervous debility 104, 105, Applause Co.
Over 1,000,000 letters on hand, all kinds. Call or write me for samples and info. Letters bought.
C. A. Davis, 1634 W. Ohio Street, Chicago.

An Advertisement Showing How the Names to Orders Sent to Patent Medicine Concerns are Offered for Sale or Rent to be Used by Others. Yet We are Told How "Sincerely Condemned" These Letters are Reported and Held!

FROM THE MAIL ORDER JOURNAL OF APRIL, 1905.

...sure the d...
...blame the woman
...embarrassing to detail some
...of her suffering, even to
...only physician.

It was for this reason that years ago Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., determined to stop in and help her sex. Having had considerable experience in treating female ailments with her Vegetable Compound, she encouraged the women of America to write to her for advice in regard to their complaints, and being a woman, it was easy for her to give details of their suffering.

No physician in the world has had such a training, or has such an amount of information at hand to assist in the treatment of all kinds of female ailments. Thus, therefore, is the reason why Mrs. Pinkham, in her laboratory at Lynn, Mass., is able to do more for the ailing women of America than the feeble physician. Any woman, therefore, is responsible for her own suffering who will not take the trouble to write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice.

This Advertisement of "Livia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound" was printed on June 27, 1905 (About Two Months Ago).



MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S MONUMENT
in Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Middlebury, Vt.
Mrs. Pinkham Died May 17, 1893 (122 Years Ago)

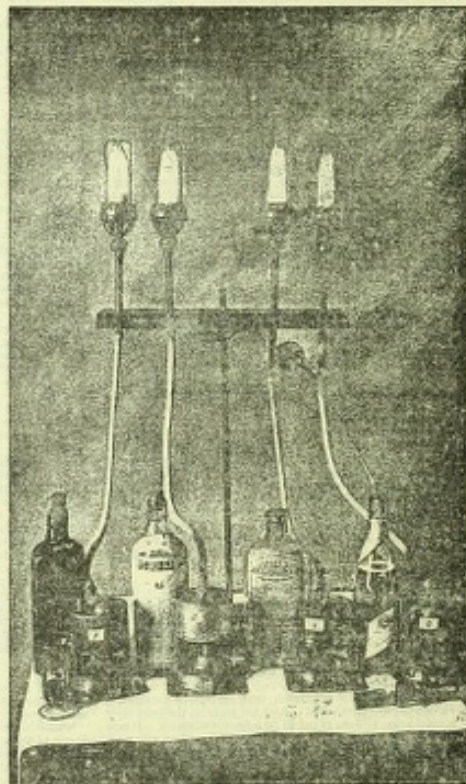


How Under the English Pharmacy Act the English Authorities Compel the Manufacturers of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" on Each Bottle Offered for Sale to Acknowledge the Presence of Morphine in Their Preparation and Use the Label "POISON"

(The bottle from which this wrapper was taken was bought in London, in April, 1905.)

How Patent Medicines Will Burn

A Most Interesting Experiment



Doctor A. J. Reed, of the Battle Creek Sanatorium, recently made for the periodical "The Life-Belt," of Hingham, Mass., an interesting experiment for the purpose of testing the alcohol in patent medicines. He reports that he put in one can 4 drops of (1) Sarsaparilla (2) Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in a second can the same amount of (1) Sarsaparilla (2) "Peruna", in a third can a similar amount of "Livia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound", and in a fourth can a teaspoonful of Beer. The cans were connected by rubber tubes to a gas burner and ignited. Heat was applied and the vapor gave bright illuminations as follows:

Can No. 1: Hostetter's Bitters burned for 4 minutes
Can No. 2: Peruna burned for 2 minutes 59 seconds
Can No. 3: Livia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound burned for 2 minutes 55 seconds
Can No. 4: Beer burned for 20 seconds

The

The Antinomy of Manchesterism.

Kidd's *Principles of Western Civilisation*, p. 408 :—

If we look at the history of the movement proceeding from the Manchester school of thought in England—that movement with which the first intoxication of the perception of the importance of the principle of free competition in our civilisation must always remain identified—the fate which we see to be overtaking it in our time is presented in an aspect so striking, that the interest of the situation falls little short of the dramatic.

A quarter of a century after Adam Smith had published the "Wealth of Nations" in England, we see Ricardo already beginning to assume the absolute potency of the uncontrolled competitive forces to regulate the entire social progress. This was the time when, under the conditions of uncontrolled competition, women and young children were being employed for twelve and fifteen hours a day in the factories of Great Britain in circumstances so terrible, and with results so appalling, that the memory of them still haunts like a nightmare the literature of the modern industrial revolution in England. It was the time when it was said that half the infants of Manchester died before reaching the age of three years, and in which, in certain factory districts, the surviving youthful population was said to be in large part physically worn out before reaching adult age.

The intellectual phenomena which developed side by side with these results in England were still more noteworthy. Slowly in English thought, during the nineteenth century, there came into view the economic theory, accepted as orthodox for the time being, of this "free" labour. According to the received opinion, the labouring classes were considered as condemned by natural law to live and breed under the control of capital on the minimum reward which—to quote Ricardo's definition of the natural price of labour—was "necessary to enable the labourers, one with another, to subsist, and to perpetuate their race without either decrease or diminution."—(*The Principles of Political Economy and Taxation*, by David Ricardo, 1821, p. 86.)

The remarkable conception which accompanied this theory, and which runs through the whole of J. S. Mill's "Political Economy," delivered the labourer helplessly and permanently bound, as it were, into the hands of the capitalist class, making all efforts to free himself appear hopeless. This conception was presented in the now practically exploded theory of a wages' fund—implicitly accepted, strange as it may appear, by the dominant school of English economists through all the period from 1820 to 1870—according to which the amount of the wages' fund being considered as fixed by the prevailing conditions of capital, "any attempt which the working class might make to gain better terms from their employers by means of trade unions or otherwise, were either foredoomed to failure, or, if successful, did but benefit one particular class or section of the labouring classes at the expense of the rest."—(*Dict. of Pol. Econ.*, vol. 3, p. 636. (?) Spooner.) Finally, this conception had its corollary in that notorious theory of population propounded by Malthus—socially suicidal, and biologically foolish as we now perceive it to be—which led J. S. Mill to actually propose to the labourers as the main remedy for low wages, that they should restrain their numbers, and endeavour to look upon every one of their class, "who had more than the number of children which the circumstances of society allowed each, as doing him a wrong, as filling up the place which he was entitled to share."—(*Principles of Political Economy*, by John Stuart Mill, 2, 13.)

"Doctor" McLaughlin's Electric Belts.

ELECTRO-VIGOUR.

PROSECUTION OF AN UNREGISTERED PRACTITIONER.

Lewis Bailles, 164, Strand, appeared before Mr. Marsham, at Bow-street Police Court, on October 13th, 1903, to a summons charging him with wilfully and falsely pretending to be a doctor, and using the name and title of "doctor" in such a way as to imply that he was registered under the Medical Act, 1858. A second summons charged him with unlawfully using the title and description of "M.B.," thereby implying that he was a Bachelor of Medicine.

Mr. Bodkin prosecuted on behalf of the Medical Defence Union. Mr. Claude M. Treadwell appeared for the defendant, who pleaded "guilty" to both charges.

Mr. Bodkin explained that the defendant was connected with what was called the McLaughlin Company, which carried on its business at 164, Strand. They advertised what they called their electro-vigour treatment in the "Times," "Daily Telegraph," "Daily Mail," "Daily Express," and other papers, whose position gave the advertisements a certain amount of weight. In these advertisements the electric belt was alluded to as a rapid cure for almost every known and unknown disease to which humanity was liable. Readers were invited to go to 164, Strand, to see this wonderful appliance, and told that if they did so they would be under the care of a qualified physician. Those who would not call were invited to send for an illustrated book, which would explain how they could cure themselves at their own homes. In July last Mr. Tyrrell, a solicitor's clerk, was sent to 164, Strand, and represented to the defendant that he had called on behalf of a friend, whose symptoms he described. The defendant told Mr. Tyrrell that he had been a ship's doctor, that he held four medical qualifications, and was in the habit of prescribing drugs when necessary. On September 21st, Frederick Downes Whitwell, another clerk, went to 164, Strand, to consult the defendant. After attending to several other persons in a private room, the defendant examined Mr. Whitwell, using a stethoscope. He came to the conclusion that he was suffering from a weak heart, and enlarged liver, and recommended him to buy a ten-guinea electric belt, which he was willing to sell for £3. Mr. Whitwell asked the defendant to give him his name, and he wrote "L. Bailles, M.A., M.B." Mr. Bodkin went on to say that the defendant's real name was Lewis Lamb Bailles. In 1894 he was on the Register as Bachelor of Surgery and Bachelor of Medicine of the University of Durham, but in July

July of that year he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for rape. The General Medical Council struck him off the Register, and all his University degrees were taken from him. Moreover, his name was removed from the Calendar of the University of Durham. In spite of this the defendant, after being liberated from prison, advertised himself as a Bachelor of Medicine. "It has been held," said Mr. Bodkin, "that it was a very serious thing for a man of very bad character to hold himself out to be a member of an honourable profession, and he hoped the magistrate—bearing in mind that this advertising scheme had proved very profitable—would impose a substantial fine, and make the defendant pay the costs of the prosecution."

Mr. Treadwell said the defendant knew he was not entitled to act as a doctor in the ordinary way, but thought he was at liberty to work for a company as a servant. That was what he had done. He was simply a servant of the company, and was not responsible for their advertisements. Of course his view of the law was wrong, but he hoped it would be accepted in mitigation of punishment.

Mr. Marsham said the defendant appeared to be the only medical man connected with the company.

Mr. Treadwell said he had reason to believe that was not so. The defendant told him he had only been associated with the company about three months.

Mr. Marsham wished to know if the belts had done anyone any harm.

Mr. Bodkin: I am given to understand that the belts are so absolutely free from electricity in any possible way that you might just as well wrap a piece of paper round a man's body.

Mr. Marsham: Then they did no harm?

Mr. Bodkin: Except that these people were asking ten guineas for a belt which was absolutely worthless.

Mr. Tyrrell, one of the clerks referred to, said that when he called at 164, Strand, the defendant told him it was one of the happiest days of his life, because he had been consulted by so many people. He said he had been there about twelve months, and was going to have another doctor to assist him on the following week, as he found it impossible to cope with all the correspondence although he had twenty-five typewriters.

Mr. Marsham said the defendant must have known he was doing wrong, and ordered him to pay on the first summons £20 and £21 costs, in default two months. On the second summons the defendant was fined £5, in default twenty-one days. The money was paid.—*British Medical Journal*, 2, 1903, p. 1022; also *ibid.*, p. 1182.

Strange that the Home Secretary should have quoted Mr. Harness' "Electric Belts" case, and did not allude to this "Doctor McLaughlin's Electric Belts" case. Perhaps the reason was that Mr. Harness—wisely or unwisely—submitted to "the law" and gave the business up, whilst "The Doctor McLaughlin" concern contemptuously sails on as before, law or no law. It is difficult to see in Mr. Gladstone's citation any explanation for inaction, for he himself associates inert belts and secret drugs as integral parts of quackery. Unfortunately for the exploited, the accepted and antinomian gospel of John Stuart Mill explains everything. Thus his decadent successor Nietzsche, whose light went out in insanity, saw the Uebermensch come into his "rights"—the conscienceless millionaire quack flourishing on the sorrows of mankind—by law. (Friedrich Nietzsche: "Also Sprach Zarathustra.")

Alcoholic Drugs and Epilepsy.

1062. Ayer's "Sarsaparilla," Warner's "Safe Cures," Hartman's "Peruna," Palmer's "Vitadatio," Hostetter's Bitters, Payne's "Celery Compound," "Sulphur Bitters," Wolfe's "Schiedam Schnapps" (which do not come from Schiedam) for the liver and kidneys and other ailments, all contain the one active element of alcohol, whose quality is disguised by admixture with non-official vegetable extracts, and they are largely consumed by women and intending teetotallers. They are particularly and urgently recommended by newspapers, as also by family and society journals, to pregnant and nursing women.

1063. A symposium is being conducted by the *Journal of the American Medical Association* upon the uses of alcohol, and in the course thereof attention has been given to the mass of evidence which goes to show that epilepsy is produced from alcoholic indulgence by parents, but especially by the mother. The question, however serious, is too wide for due consideration here.

Journal of the A.M.A., 9 February, 1907, page 471:—

1064. Mrs. Martha M. Allen, Superintendent of the Department of Medical Temperance of the W.C.T.U., writes:—"Jails, asylums for the insane and the feeble-minded, hospitals, poor-houses, are all crowded with the victims, direct or indirect, of alcoholism. A physician connected with an asylum containing over 400 feeble-minded girls told me that she had studied the history of each inmate, and could say truthfully that about 90 per cent. were in that institution as the result of drunkenness of one or both parents. The brothels and dives of our great cities are kept supplied with girls largely through the agency of alcoholic drinks. Girls do not seem to know that wine and beer inflame the passions

passions, and at the same time lessen self-control and impair the judgment, and for lack of this knowledge thousands of girls are destroyed, body and soul, every year. Evil men know the effects likely to be produced by these drinks, so lure thoughtless girls to partake of the wine or beer under pretence of friendship and having a 'lark,' but the end thereof is shame, disgrace, and destruction. **Rudyard Kipling**, with the true poet's heart to feel for humanity, saw this frightful evil in Buffalo some years ago, and declared that it made him a prohibitionist."

1065. On page 470, from an article by **Dr. Matthew Woods, of Philadelphia**:—Two epileptics now under my care, the only cases occurring in their respective families, were traced by the parents themselves to the use of intoxicants, and another, that of a young imbecile girl, was conceived, her father confessed, at a time when, because of business perplexity and failure, he had abandoned himself to drink, "being," he said, "in a state of continuous intoxication, ending in *delirium tremens*, for nearly three months." Four children born before this crisis in his affairs, and two born since, are perfectly well. Children whose geneses result from such unions, must, almost necessarily, you might think, be born with that excessive reflex susceptibility that makes them prone to epilepsy and other mental or motor disturbances, or in other words it would seem that offspring born of such abnormal consorting inherit a physical vulnerability, not like Achilles, of the heel only, but of the whole nervous system, which but waits for the touch of the invisible hand, the special exciting cause, to develop into epilepsy or some other disorder of voluntary motion, such as chorea, vasomotor spasm, and allied distempers of the nerve centres.

1066. **Dr. Spratling**, of the Craig Colony for Epileptics, in his admirable book, "**Epilepsy and its Treatment**," quotes Maudsley approvingly where he says that epileptics because of drink, &c., on the part of the parents, "are as much manufactured articles as are steam engines and calico-printing machines," and **Dr. Spratling** himself, as the result of extensive observation, having a thousand epileptics under his care, firmly believes that drunkenness in the parent is frequently transformed into epilepsy in the child.

1067. **Echeverria**, who analysed no less than 572 cases, says, "parental intemperance solely originates the predisposition to epilepsy in 17-30 per cent. of them, and parental insanity, associated with epilepsy, 15-96 per cent.—nearly 16 per cent." This is a very remarkable statement, as it shows that a greater percentage of epilepsy is produced by intemperance on the part of parents than by insanity and epilepsy combined. It is truly a most startling observation. According, also, to this writer, alcoholic epilepsy was more common among the working classes. **Molli** asserts that from 30 to 40 per cent. of all persons with drunken fathers were epileptics.

1068. The same writer quotes from **M. Hippolyte Martin**, who collected a number of interesting facts in regard to the influence of parental intemperance in the production of epilepsy in children. In 150 cases of insane epileptics at the Salpêtrière, he found that 83 had intemperate parents, nearly 60 per cent. He divides them, according to **Dr. Hare**, from whose comprehensive prize essay I quote, into two classes, the first comprising 60 cases, or over two-thirds, in which alcoholism in the parent was a certainty, and second, those in whom such a history was not found. **Martin** also found that in 83 intemperate families with 410 children, 108, or more than one-fourth, were epileptics.

He also gives the cause of the deaths of the parents in a number of cases, to show that no hereditary tendency other than alcoholism produced epilepsy, and this, too, in that France, where we are sometimes led to believe that the favourite beverage is light wine, and that there is no intemperance.

1069. In estimating the number of epileptics in different parts of Russia, **Kovalowsky** writes as follows (quoted by **Dr. Spratling**):—

"Caucasus is a country of grapes and wine. The natives quench their thirst not with water, but with wine that contains from 5 to 15 per cent. of alcohol. Wine drinking is so common in Caucasus that no one considers it inebriety. Everyone knows what a high percentage of epilepsy is caused by the abuse of alcoholic beverages. I have spent the summer during the past fifteen years in Caucasus, where I have a medical practice, and in no place have I had so large a proportion of epileptics among my patients."

1070. **Bourneville**, who studied 2,554 children admitted to the Bicêtre and Fontaine Vallé—2,072 boys and 482 girls—all of them suffering from idiocy, imbecility, epilepsy, and hysteria, found that 1,053 of them were the offspring of drunken parents, 983 having drunken fathers and 80 drunken mothers.

1071. **Demaux** asserts that among thirty-six epileptics whom he examined during twelve years, whose histories were well known to him, five were conceived when their fathers were intoxicated. In conclusion allow me to cite two more examples from my own case book:—

I.C., a lawyer, who hardly knew the taste of liquor till he was a prosperous man, with no hereditary taint, in the beginning of his career became the father of four healthy children. Afterward, when he had attained comparative fame and a wine-cellar, and had become a good deal of a *bon vivant*, two other children were born, one of which developed uncomplicated epilepsy in his sixth year; the other had paralytic dementia, with epilepsy.

Another patient, a travelling salesman, with a good family record, who "even when on the road never drank during business hours." With the beginning of prosperity this man began the habit of imbibing at dinner, and finally continued his potations into the night, his wife and friends frequently joining him. Three of his eight children are epileptics, and yet no one but his intimates are supposed to know of his conviviality, as he only drank in the night. Once he said to me, "Formerly I drank for pleasure; now I drink because of remorse."

Such illustrations might be repeated indefinitely, but I think I have said sufficient to convince you that there is a definite relationship between alcoholism and epilepsy.

Another

Another Paltry Swindle.

1072. Fitch's Kidney and Liver Cooler was found by the analyst to consist simply of a solution of saltpetre in water, 56 grains to the ounce, that is, 14 grains to the dose. The cost of a bottle selling for two shillings is one-eighth of a penny.

Predigested Foods for Infants and Invalids.

1073. These are seen in every pharmacist's shop and often in storekeepers' general stock. Pharmacists assure me, and I cannot find anything to the contrary, that there is no check, test, or inspection of these things, nor is it the business of any public body to trouble about the stuff at all. The neglect of the weak in our civilisation is as nearly complete as the prophets of *laissez-aller* can desire. Animal products are subject to radical changes from age, temperature, light, electricity, motion, heat, as also from interaction of the constituents of these compounded foods. What the invalid swallows in this way, at least in some of our States, is left altogether to chance and the merciful disposition of the food-packers, whether American or British.

1074. The newspapers and magazines urge the use of these supposed foods, "peptones," "peptonoids," "peptonized foods," Stearns' "Elixir Lactinated Pepsin," "Elixir Pepsin and Pancreatin," Peter's "Peptic Essence Comp.," "Elixir Atonic Dyspepsia, Phenolated," "Malt Extract with Pepsin and Pancreatin," "Liquid Pancreopepsin," "Peptic Digestant," "Elixir Pepsin, Pancreatin, Bismuth and Strychnine," "Maltine with Pepsin and Pancreatin," Carnrick's "Peptenzyme Elixir," and so on, literally *ad nauseam*. There is much money thus divided by Press and packers from very loving hands and hearts. But if the invalids knew of what, and how, these precious foods were prepared, they would prefer to live—or even die—without taking them. Some of the constituents are shown by pharmacologists and chemists to be incompatible in nearly all of those quoted.

1075. This subject of infants' and invalids' foods is so wide and important that I can only deeply regret the necessity of concluding this Report without adequately displaying in this connection the wicked absurdities of our present position of trade and law and custom. Here is a single article which, out of much to the same effect, is sufficient to show the urgency of legislative measures.

Journal of the A.M.A., 9 February, 1907, page 533:—

THE DIGESTIVE IMPOSSIBILITIES.

1076. The evidence showing the absurdity of such mixtures (of Pepsin and Pancreatin) as already presented by the Council and in the article of Professor Sollmann, ought to be sufficient to convince any physician who will give the subject just one minute's thought. This week, however, we present further evidence in the form of quotations from text-books, a class of evidence which, while not always reliable, must be accepted as reliable in this instance, for the reason that it is capable of proof and has been proved. We inject these quotations into a partial list of the preparations on the market, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions regarding the manufacture and the use of such impossible combinations. The manufacturer's excuse is that physicians demand such preparations. Why do some physicians demand and use such preparations? The answer is easy: because, repeating again, they have depended upon the literature of the manufacturer rather than on scientific literature and on text-books. The "literature" in the form of advertisements of Lactopeptin and Elixir of Lactopeptin probably is more responsible for the demand for these monstrosities than any other one thing. It has been said that more money has been spent in advertising Elixir Lactopeptine than has been spent for any other one proprietary preparation on the market. Probably this is true, if we take into account the liberality of the firm in this regard and the time the preparation has been on the market.

1077. It must be remembered that trypsin—mentioned in some of the quotations—is one of the principal constituents of pancreatine.

New York Pharmacal Association.

1078. Elixir Lactopeptine. "Contains the five active agents of digestion—pepsine, diastase, pancreatine, lactic acid, and hydrochloric acid—combined in the proper proportions to insure the best results.

["Useless pepsine compounds.—But let me warn you to place no faith in the pharmaceutical monstrosities which are said to contain pepsine combined with pancreatine, with which it is positively incompatible, nor those in which it is combined with wines or any preparation of alcohol which, except in the weakest dilutions, interfere with its action. . . . Pancreatine not only cannot be combined in the same mixture as pepsine, since they mutually destroy each other, but it cannot be prescribed with any benefit so long as pepsine and HCl are being secreted by the stomach."—Boardman Reed, 'Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines,' page 347.]

Sharpe

Sharpe and Dohme.

1079. Pan-peptic Elixir. "An efficient tonic-digestive containing pure pepsine, pure pancreatine, pure caffeine, lactic acid, and celery, the latter being added chiefly for its flavouring properties."

Elixir Pepsine and Pancreatine.

Elixir Pepsin, Bismuth, and Pancreatine.

Elixir Pepsine, Strychnine, Bismuth, and Pancreatine.

["Pancreatine digests albuminoids and converts starch into sugar and proteids into peptones, also emulsifies fats in presence of an alkaline solution (pepsine requiring an acid one). Prolonged contact with mineral acids renders it inert. It is digested by pepsine, and hence probably never passes into the duodenum in its own character."—Potter, "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," tenth edition, page 373.]

H. K. Mulford Company.

1080. Elixir Lactated Pepsine. "Contains pepsine, pancreatine, lactic acid, maltose, hydrochloric acid, &c."

Liquor Diastase. "Contains pepsine (isolated), diastase, trypsin, ptyaline, nitro-hydrochloric acid, C.P., nux vomica, with aromatics."

["In the presence of an acid it (pancreatine) soon becomes inert."—A. A. Stevens, "Modern Materia Medica," 1903, page 176.]

["Attention is called to the fact that many ferments—especially trypsin—are destroyed by the pepsine. It is, therefore, very doubtful whether any ferment can be given which will act beyond the stomach."—Sollmann, "Text-book of Pharmacology," page 749.]

Parke, Davis, & Co.

1081. Elixir Pepsine, Bismuth, and Pancreatine. "Designed to cover the indications when both the stomach and the duodenum fail in functional activity—that is when there is both gastric and intestinal indigestion—with symptoms of catarrh in the regions named."

Elixir Pepsine, Bismuth, Strychnine, and Pancreatine. "Covers the same indications as the preceding, with the advantage of the tonic influence of strychnine."

Elixir Pepsine and Pancreatine.

Elixir Pepsine and Pancreatine with Caffeine.

Malt Extract with Pepsine and Pancreatine.

Elixir Lactated Pepsine. "A combination of pepsine, pancreatine, diastase, lactic acid, and hydrochloric acid."

["Trypsin is gradually destroyed by gastric juice, and even by digestive hydrochloric acid."—Hammarsten, "Physiol. Chemistry," page 327.]

["Pancreatine and peptonized foods.—We must again point out that the value of these preparations depends on their being predigested foods, and it would be an error to suppose that in administering them we are introducing an active digestive ferment into the small intestine; for the proteolytic action of trypsin is arrested in an acid medium like the gastric juice, and the gastric pepsine aids in the destruction of the ferment."—Yeo, "Hare's System of Practical Therapeutics," Vol. I, page 221.]

Frederick Stearns & Co.

1082. Elixir Lactinated Pepsine. "Few combinations of digestive ferments have given better satisfaction than this one. It contains pepsin, pancreatin, vera diastase, lactic acid, hydrochloric acid, sodium chloride, and milk sugar, thus representing the various digestive fluids of the body."

Elixir Pepsine, Bismuth, and Pancreatine.

Elixir Pepsine and Pancreatine.

["Pepsine and pancreatine are incompatible in solution, for the reason that if the menstruum be of such acid nature as to preserve the pepsine, the pancreatic enzyme will in time be destroyed."—B. T. Fairchild, "Reference Hand-book of Medical Sciences," Vol. VI, page 556.]

Fig-packing in Smyrna.

1083. A lady, a nurse, stated some years ago that she had watched the workpeople packing the figs which ordinarily reach us in small pine boxes. She explained that they shaped the dried figs partially between their hands by pressing them together. Often the figs did not readily take the desired shape, whereupon the worker spat upon the recalcitrant fig, squeezed and moulded it until it would stay in place. These workers were of the poorest and most sweated condition, in every sense. This narrative is confirmed by a letter published in the *Journal of the A.M.A.* of 16th March, 1907, page 961:—

To the Editor.

Feshan, Egypt, 14 February, 1907.

1084. During a trip to Turkey last fall I learned some interesting and disagreeable facts concerning the fig-packing industry, especially at Smyrna. Nothing about the factory was clean, neither the packers, the rooms, nor the utensils. The season, of course, is short, and the packing employees are enlisted from the street rabble, and are said to include many women of questionable character. Those who have visited Oriental cities know what the hygiene and physical conditions of the packers must be, coming from the most insanitary homes and belonging to a class where diseases of the most loathsome and infectious types run riot. The figs are packed by hand (the stems being bitten off with the packers' teeth) and are moulded with their hands and mouths.

During

During the process of packing the figs are dipped in sea water. This water is taken from the bay at the very shore, and is decidedly filthy. Last year the Turkish Government prohibited the use of water taken near the shore, but this, like all other orders of the Turk, was simply a device of the officials to extort money from the proprietors for the privilege of taking water from the most convenient place. Between the packers' mouths and hands and the polluted water of Smyrna Bay, one may judge what wonderful possibilities there are of contracting diseases from eating "choice Smyrna figs."

Our Government has taken the right course regarding pure-food products in the United States. It certainly would be well now to turn its attention to those of foreign production and importation.

H. B. HANSON.

1085. In Australia, as also in America, these disgusting evils are remediable by producing the figs locally, and packing them under our usually clean and sanitary methods. The fruit, when dried, is of course used by sick and healthy, but I have been informed by grocers that the foreign is preferred because it is foreign. So that whilst there was hesitation in encouraging our own producers, there was also active discouragement.

1086. A personal friend, who was for many years an exporter of dates and other produce from Northern Africa, where he was a resident merchant, related as follows:—

Dates are brought in bunches from the interior on camels' backs, which are unloaded every night. The loose hair and general dirt are well mixed up in the process. Before packing, the dates are "washed" in tanks which are themselves never cleaned from year to year. Water is added, any water, as the liquid diminishes in the tanks whence the dates are taken for packing. During the season the packers are gathered from the streets or anywhere, ragamuffins with any or every kind of disease, and all irredeemably dirty and insanitary. The dates are pressed into the boxes with the packers' feet. Details do not matter. "No more dates for me," he added; "I have never touched them since."

1087. This subject is only introduced to confirm the concluding sentence of Dr. Hanson's letter, as showing the absolute necessity of a Commonwealth Analytical Bureau, with chemical, microscopical, and bacteriological examination of foods, drinks, drugs, utensils, and even articles of human wear. Remembering the statesman's remark who would unwillingly remove the supposed comfort of the belief in deceptive nostrums, there would be a much more solid comfort for the harmless people in that they could confidently rely upon the honour of their own public servants in this sure way to protect them from filth and fraud.

The Press and Proprietaries.

Journal of the A.M.A., 9 March, 1907, page 853:—

Some Legal Phases of the Patent Medicine Question, by Charles H. Williams, Oshkosh, Wis.

THE NEWSPAPER AND "PATENT MEDICINES."

1088. The newspaper is denounced, and deservedly, as one of the chief agencies responsible for the extent and prevalence of the evil. In a sense, the moral responsibility of the publisher, who, for a consideration, sells to another the means by which fraud and perhaps crime can be perpetrated and the accomplishment of these purposes made easy, is greater than the responsibility of the originator, in that the former uses the vantage of his position by reason of which he can easily reach the ear of the multitude of his fellow-men, to their undoing and his profit.

In principle, there seems to be no reason why a publisher, knowing the falsity of an advertisement, or aware of the consequences which may naturally be expected to follow the use of an article advertised, should not be subjected to the same liability as the proprietor himself on injury resulting to a person induced to use such article, by reason of an advertisement for which the publisher is responsible. In such cases, the publisher becomes a party to the fraud or crime, and the agent of the principal, and, as such, responsible for the consequences of his wrongful act. We have, however, seen the practical difficulties which attend attempts to secure damages against or to punish the proprietor, and when we add to these difficulties the additional one of proving guilty knowledge on the part of the publisher and of fixing responsibility on any one of the numerous heads of the modern newspaper, the inadequacy of any such remedy, granting that it exists, becomes at once apparent.

1089. I have made a somewhat diligent search of the books, but have failed to find any case reported in which a publisher has been held liable for damages resulting from a false advertisement or punished for the publication of matter, unless the same came within the definition of matter the publication of which was prohibited by some statute or ordinance. There can be no question that the police power of the State is sufficiently broad to prohibit the advertisement of articles and matter injurious to health and subversive of good morals. Many of the States, including Wisconsin, have statutes prohibiting, under heavy penalties, the publication of obscene matter, or matter tending to corrupt good morals. We have also a statute prohibiting the publication of any newspaper or publication devoted principally to criminal news, police reports, &c. Many of the States have enacted statutes prohibiting the advertisement of articles or means for procuring abortion. The State of Washington, in 1905, passed a law prohibiting advertisements for the treatment of "venereal" diseases, and of remedies for such diseases. In Germany, newspaper advertisements are subject to stringent regulation. An article in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, 25 November, 1905, states that

that in 1903 the Confederate States of Germany formulated a list of secret remedies, the advertisement of which was prohibited. Some of the manufacturers then changed the names of their preparations and advertised them under the new names. Suit having been brought against one in Prussia and one in Baden, it was decided by the Prussian Court that, the name having been changed, the article could be advertised, the prohibition applying only to the advertised name; the Baden Court held the product to be the thing prohibited from advertisement and that changing the name made no difference. Even under the Prussian ruling the law should, it seems, prove effective, as it is the name rather than the composition of these articles that sells them. So far as legal measures are concerned, it seems that regulative and prohibitory measures directed against the publication of advertisements of such articles as can be proved of fraudulent character or injurious to health will prove most effective.

1090. The public is coming to understand that liberty of the Press does not mean license to publish anything the publisher may see fit to put into his columns, but that the liberty of the Press, protected by constitutional guarantees, is subject to the modification that such liberty shall not be used in such a way as to interfere with the proper exercise by others of their own rights. Freedom of speech and Press does not include abuse of the power of tongue or pen any more than does freedom of action sanction abuse of one's powers to the injury of another in the enjoyment of his equally fundamental rights, the lawful use of his property, and the pursuit of happiness in the legitimate exercise of his occupation or business. The moral responsibility of publishers who take advantage of the public nature of their business and of the vast power thus given them to defraud the public is becoming more and more generally recognised, and when the recognition of such responsibility becomes sufficiently extensive and the public arrive at an appreciation of the extent to which it is abused, the resulting public sentiment will soon crystallise into measures and laws of no uncertain nature to check and limit the evil.

WORK OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

1091. Perhaps the most potent agency which has been found to deal with the subject has been the Post Office Department, which, through its power to issue fraud orders, has put out of business countless fraudulent schemes depending for their successful accomplishment on false and misleading published matter. Section 3,929, Revised Statutes, U.S., provides that the Postmaster-General may, on evidence satisfactory to him that any person or company is conducting any scheme or device for obtaining money or property of any kind through the mails by means of false or fraudulent pretences, representations, or promises, instruct postmasters to return to senders all mail addressed to such person or company, stamped "fraudulent," and to deny to such person or company the use of the money order department.

The United States' statutes further provide that certain matter shall be non-mailable. By the enactment of the simple statute that no matter advertising or concerning a lottery or similar gift-enterprise should pass through the United States mails, lotteries were put out of business. The United States laws further provide that no letter, postal card, or circular concerning schemes devised for the purpose of obtaining money or property under false pretences shall be carried in the mails. They do not, however, specify that the advertisement of any such scheme shall be debarred from the mails as is specified in regard to any advertisement of a lottery and certain other matters. Obscene or indecent publications, articles designed or intended to procure abortion or to prevent conception, articles intended for any indecent or immoral use, and any advertisement or notice of any kind, giving information directly or indirectly, where or how, or of whom, or by what means, any of such articles may be obtained or made, are declared by United States laws to be non-mailable matter, and heavy penalties provided for their violation. The constitutionality of these statutes as abridging the freedom of the Press has been assailed, but they have been held constitutional, and it has been held that the power of Congress to establish post-offices and post roads gives it the power to designate what may and what may not be carried as mail, and when the circulation of the publication is not prohibited in other ways, but the Government merely declines to become an agent in the circulation of matter which it regards as injurious to the people, and when the exclusion applies equally to all, the Court holds these statutes do not deny to the owners or publishers any of their constitutional rights.

Under the law as it stands, it hardly seems that the Post Office Department has the power to issue a fraud order against a newspaper merely because it contains an advertisement concerning a fraudulent scheme, or that such newspaper becomes non-mailable under the provision referred to because it contains such advertisement. Much effective work has, however, been done by means of these provisions of law.

1092. All the foregoing has the closest application to Australia, and more strongly, for much of our Australian printed matter would be refused admission to the United States mails. The greatest safeguard to the health, life, morals, and property of the public would be in statutory provisions expressly devised to empower the Administration to refuse carriage to any matter which could be "injurious to the people," in any of the four divisions mentioned. Spoliation of the public through fraud and swindles put forward by the Press, is a hundred-fold greater than ever occurred through bushranging, or probably than by all other criminality added together and multiplied many times. It is on a huge scale and in continuous operation, constantly increasing and diversifying. That refers to money loss only, for the damage to health, life, and morals is incalculable.

1093. It is not at all essential to the security of our society, Anglo-Saxon generally, that the Press should be "free," but it is essential that Parliament should

should be free in the widest sense of the word. We have seen that the drug-packers have claimed a complete victory over the Parliament of New Zealand through the New Zealand Press, whilst that claim is not only admitted all round, but threats of a like procedure were made from the precincts of the London Chamber of Commerce as against the State of Victoria and the Commonwealth of Australia.

The protection of the people in their lives and homes by Parliament in controlling the Press, will involve a struggle, because the profits at stake are enormous.

1094. Nothing less will be effective than that—always in the domain of human health and life—those who receive money to publish recommendations shall be responsible for the effects of the recommendations. There is no mistake about the intent and effect of the laws of Great Britain in protecting the owners of chattel animals. Nothing is allowed to stand in the way, because it is purely a matter of money. Just for the same reason and no other, the people are left open to their exploiters, and so from near and far flock in the birds of prey. But even that responsibility will not suffice where health, morals, and life are concerned. No less claim can be made than complete prohibition of announcements of cures and cure-systems, excepting in medical and pharmaceutical journals, and then not as paid advertisements. When the money is left out the iniquities will reach their end, but the price of freedom will be eternal watchfulness.

DIVISION VI.

LEGISLATION.

DIVISION VI.

LEGISLATION.

The Claims of the Drug-packers.

1095. The chief, if not the only, reason offered for the perpetuation of obscurantism in the drugging of the people is that the (*a*) "inventors" of the compounds are entitled to secrecy because of their **discoveries**. It is their trade secret, and their just source of profit. The public to be drugged—it is claimed—(*b*) are not entitled to know what drug or drugs are used, neither (*c*) is the public entitled, by way of honour or fairness, to any control or knowledge of variation of the secret stuff. (*d*) The proprietary name, (*e*) the choice of drug-constituents, and (*f*) the manner and style of recommendations, (*g*) the mixing, the packing, the control in every way, are to be left to the drug-packer absolutely.

1096. Before examining these several concepts, it must be said that the position claimed is the position occupied, and even secured to them by statutes, as herein shown. It has been slightly infringed by "Poisons Acts" which in a limited and minor degree interfere where any of a certain small number of poisons are used and discovered in the nostrums. It is, however, admitted that these Acts are so loosely administered that in Australia at least they are practically inoperative with regard to the purchase of quack medicines which contain scheduled poisons. The range of poisons outside of the schedules, including those of the most virulent, dangerous, and insidious character, is a hundredfold greater than of those within.

1097. The position is manchesterism *in infimis*. Society has been handed over to the "free play of natural forces" amongst which must surely be included as ever-present and amongst the most operative—greed, fraud, cruelty, and lust. Examples of all these have been given herein, it is to be hoped abundantly. If not, they can be multiplied a thousand times.

1098. (*a*) As to invention and discovery. After prolonged search amongst pharmacopœias, dispensatories, and other medical and pharmacological encyclopædic works; after careful inquiry in other directions I cannot find a single instance of actual discovery to uphold the contention. No one that I can find has heard of an epoch-making discovery coming from the nostrum-vendors. The best intellects of modern times are devoted to research, often rewarded by discovery, for the benefit of mankind, in the prevention, alleviation or cure of injury and disease. The 20,000 members of the British Medical Association are pledged to make known all that they know or may discover in that domain. They have an active organisation to make sure of the maintenance of that noble principle in actual practice. And they are confronted every day, and have to deal with the deplorable results which follow from the indiscriminate sale of drugs, the formulæ of which the packer takes from their prescriptions or fakes for himself. Which nostrum-vendor discovered the use of anæsthetics, the Röntgen rays, the active principles of the suprarenal or thyroid glands, the mystery of blood-circulation, the nature of sleeping-sickness, the life history of anophiles, the bacillus diplococcus, radium, the prophylaxis of vaccination, or the like? Which of them advanced pharmacognosy or pathology one inch? They advanced their own fortunes at the cost of others, which is the principle of manchesterism, but not of progress nor of social security. We have seen that one of them in Australia chose a cathartic pill of the American pharmacopœia, in which he displayed no invention, contracted with an American firm to manufacture it by hundreds of millions, and then set his really inventive qualities to work. He invented lies of shameless character to work off his Bile Beans, and, commencing with
nothing,

nothing, in a few years died leaving a great fortune which our Australian papers admiringly quote. To perpetuate the infamy, even after his death by cancer in Sydney, which none of the cancer-nostrums could prevent, Barnardo's Homes are to have a fifth share in the future profits of what five British judges called a "gigantic and too-successful fraud." The judges, from the bench, poured a torrent of scornful denunciation upon the principals of the fraud, and one of them, in his righteous anger at this plundering of the sick poor, who are the biggest buyers, used a term of well-merited opprobrium which, as reported by an Edinburgh paper at the time, is actually too strong for quotation here.

1099. Now, Fulford and Gilbert went into that Court as **complainants**, claiming exclusive "rights" to their "discovery." So went the same Fulford in Australia for (d) **Doctor Williams' Pink Pills** and won his case, for he admitted that no "Doctor Williams" existed, and the Australian Court upheld his "rights." And when the proprietors, Messrs. C. James & Co., of **Dr. Astbury's Purely Herbal Pills**, the active principle of which is (b) mercury, went into court as complainants to stop infringement of their "rights" as to originality of invention, his Honor remarked that the only originality was in the lie. If society, through its Parliament, with eyes wide open, knowing for the first time these hidden infamies which are of the average, entirely characteristic and typical, declines to act, then the harmless and hard-working, the weak and the helpless, the ignorant and the innocent, will be handed over blindfolded to the mercy of proven marauders.

1100. The healing professions, surgical and medical, back of them the medical Press with the devoted pathologists, toxicologists and men of scientific research, are clear of blame in this matter. Their protest has been loud and long. They submit to the obloquy which the lay press in its advertising columns heaps upon them every day; they carry the burden in public hospitals of those sickened or mortally injured by secret drugs, all the time that they see the cash successes of the brazen charlatans who cause the mischief.

1101. As to the claim (c) that the public is not entitled to know the constituents of a nostrum or its variations. We see by the analysis that the constituents and the proportions of them vary, whilst the name of the nostrum and the testimonials of its efficacy remain the same. A "cough cure" or a "bronchitis cure" is prepared with and without morphine and chloroform—the active components—to suit the laws of one State or another. Thus, with the same appearances, a tablespoonful may be innocuous from one bottle and deadly from another.

1102. As to statements of merit and testimonials (f), these have been shown to be often untruthful and fraudulent. For the obvious reason of uncontrollable deception—once the principle claimed by the vendors were admitted—the announcement of these, in any form, is by some nations prohibited.

1103. The right claimed (d) to name the nostrums at will of the concocter is also inadmissible, because the names chosen may be, and are, misleading or intentionally deceptive: as "Bromo-Seltzer," to hide acetanilide; "Irish Moss," to hide two narcotic poisons; "Herbal" to hide mineral poisons; "Sulphur Bitters contain no Alcohol," which do contain alcohol in intoxicating quantities, but do not contain sulphur; the "Beauty Face Cream, quite harmless," which contains no cream, but does contain corrosive mercurial salts; the "Mexican Hair Restorer," which does not come from Mexico, but contains lead poison; the "Temperance Drink," which contains potato spirit stronger than whisky; the "Cherry Pectoral," which contains nothing from cherries, but does contain morphine and other poisons in dangerous proportions; the "Essence of Linseed," which contains chloroform and morphine; the "Radium" cures which contain no radium; the "Syrup of Figs," the active constituent of which is senna; and the "prescriptions" of an army of "doctors" who never existed. Such is the claim and such, in endless variety of deception, our laws allow. There are consequently fortunes for the swindlers and misfortunes for the public. As the drug-packer may put poisons in his nostrums and afterwards leave them out, so he may choose to leave them out and afterwards put them in. The principle claimed throughout is that he be left undisturbed in his cloak of secrecy and the public be left to his mercy. But the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.

1104. Mixing, packing, and control generally (*g*) are altogether removed from public knowledge or official care of any kind. Five grains of acetanilide caused death (Potter). But the "Daisy Headache Powders," pure acetanilide (packed thus for cheapness' sake instead of using some heart-stimulant with it to reduce the risk of collapse) were so carelessly divided (*c*) that they contained from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 grains in different packets. Only a few were tried and the variation may have been greater. Most likely innocent children are employed to do the dividing, for the powders were certainly not weighed. Fortunately we have on record two of the deaths from these, but we cannot know the quantity in the packet taken in either case. They were killed, like others, that is all. I know of a pile of thousands of these Daisy Powders in a shop that I often pass, and I have bought some just to get them weighed, feeling regret and depression at one's total powerlessness to save the lives that that heap of poison, ticketed "Harmless," will surely take. The same, as elsewhere adduced, applies to the "teething powders" of **Steedman**, containing, with starch, sub-chloride of mercury as active principle, and marked "**contain no poison.**" The quantities vary (*c*), because of unchecked mixing, and may salivate the babies. The morphine in **Winslow's Soothing Syrup** has been herein shown to vary greatly. **Chlorodyne** varies widely, according to pharmacologists. The noxious **Liquozone**, consisting of vitriol and water, highly recommended for children (of whose deaths I supply an account of two sisters), and for adults in nearly all diseases, is very carelessly mixed. It is a curious recklessness of the drug-packer that would thus allow an unqualified humbug-mixture to involve danger to life; but there appears to be little humanity in the business. They deal with human beings, not sheep and cattle, and are expressly exempt. When the children were killed by Liquozone, no prosecution followed, and the stuff is on sale in London as before. It is also on sale in Australia, and is advertised, as yet not effectively. There is money in it, to sell, and it is one of the cheapest to make. In the same connection may be mentioned **Count Mattei's Remedies**—plain water—which should be the very cheapest. It will be seen how urgent, to the drug-packers, is the claim to mix without Government inspection.

Kidd, "Western Civilisation," page 414:—

"MANCHESTERISM."

1105. When we look back once again over the history of the early competitive era in our civilisation, it may be perceived that there is one idea which forms the leading conception of the school of thought in England identified with the principles of that period. It is, in reality, the idea which provided the central principle round which all the conceptions of the Manchester school revolved. It is an idea which can be stated more clearly and satisfactorily if, in words at least, we disengage it altogether from the theories of free-trade and free exchange. In its simplest and most scientific form, it might be put as follows:—It was held to be the natural and ultimate tendency in the existing world for the conditions in industry, commerce, and business, just as in the relations of capital to labour, to reach their highest and most efficient development in the interest of society, simply in obedience to their own natural and inherent tendencies.

London *Daily Telegraph*, 31st May, 1906:—

1106. Manchester, once the typical city of darkness, has long been foremost in striving towards the light. It cannot succeed for many a decade yet in making the inky Irwell flow crystal, as it did when the County Palatine was a remote and romantic shire full of picturesqueness and Jacobites; but Manchester has long since repudiated in act, whatever it may have done in theory, the profit-grasping shortsightedness and anti-social pedantry of the extreme utilitarian doctrines with which its name is peculiarly associated. It achieved its ship canal by means having as little to do with *laissez-faire* as the State methods of the Pharaohs in the building of the Pyramids of Egypt.

London *Daily Telegraph*, 31st May, 1906:—

"THE CHICAGO MEAT FRAUDS."

1107. At present it is largely the affair of Chicago, the biggest packing centre in the world; but it is more than likely that other packing centres will be involved. One thing all are agreed upon—publicity alone can end the meat frauds, and we are having columns of publicity every day. President Roosevelt's position is, consequently, strengthened in his battle to secure efficient inspection of the slaughter-yards and packing-houses.

1108. Prince von Bülow, Imperial German Chancellor, in his eloquent letter to General von Leibert, of 24th December, 1906, relative to the then impending elections for the Reichstag, used phrases which I translate as follows:—

During the last decade, many things (in German politics) have changed. I recall the progressive defeat of the Manchester doctrine, above all, the increasing comprehension for great national questions. Much is there yet to learn: moderation, a correct sense of proportion, a close regard of things, with a sense for historical continuity and for genuine necessities.

The

The Secret-Drug Trade in England.

The Lancet, 17th November, 1906:—

EXTRACTS FROM A SERIES OF ARTICLES BY A BARRISTER UPON "THE TRADE IN SECRET AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINES."

BRITISH STATUTES AFFECTING THE TRAFFIC.

1109. The trade in secret and proprietary medicines, in Great Britain and other countries, has undergone many and important changes during the past few years. In this country the proprietary medicine industry, unchecked and almost unhampered by the law and the legislature, has grown enormously. Abroad, where vested interests are less sacrosanct and there are limits to freedom of trade, the same period has been noticeable for the variety and extreme stringency of the regulations and restrictions which have been imposed upon the trade by the various States.

* * * * *

1110. The Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts (1875 and 1899) do not apply at all to proprietary medicines; and although it has recently been suggested by the British Medical Association that this exemption should be abolished, it is difficult to see how provisions such as those of the existing Acts could be set in force against articles for which there is no legal standard. It may, indeed, be possible to prove that the sale of a quack medicine is "to the prejudice of the purchaser"; but in the absence of any standard it is difficult to see how the article could be shown to be "not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded."

1111. From what has been written it will be clear that there are virtually no restrictions in Great Britain on the sale of proprietary secret medicines, so long as these contain no scheduled poison and no considerable proportion of alcohol. By the use of the medicine stamp absolute proprietary rights and absolute secrecy with regard to the composition of any medicine whatever may be indefinitely maintained.

* * * * *

1112. But it is rarely that this method of securing proprietary rights in medical substances is attempted. The easier and more usual method is to apply to the coveted remedy a trade-mark consisting of some "invented" word. This may be chosen especially to suit the substance, or it may be a word which the manufacturer has had "in stock" while he waits for something to turn up, to which the mark may suitably be applied. (It is quite a regular thing for a manufacturer to register some word as a trade-mark in Class 3—Chemical Substances prepared for use in Medicine and Pharmacy—without any definite idea of the articles to which he will subsequently attach it. For example, since the acetyl-salicylic-acid patent was declared to be invalid rival firms have endeavoured to "collar" the trade in the compound by applying to it fancy trade-marks and attempting to persuade medical practitioners to use these only when prescribing acetyl-salicylic-acid. Can it seriously be contended that there is such a difference between brands of acetyl-salicylic-acid sold by A under the name of "aspirin," or by B under the name of "saletin," or by C under the name of "salacetin," or by D under the name of "acetysal," or by E under the name of "Xaxa," and the compound sold under its proper chemical name, as to make it desirable in the interests of the public health that the State should protect five separate proprietary interests in what is to all intents the same article, and that article a well-known and useful piece of public property? And can it be regarded as desirable that the real nature of the compound should be masked by the use of all these fancy words? To give other examples, different brands of hexamethylene-tetramine have the following fancy names:—Urotropine, aminoform, formin, crystamine, uritone, and naphthamine, while adrenalin competes with suprarenalin, epinephrine, adnephren, adrin, suprarenin, haemostasin, renastypin, and paranephren. All these, or nearly all, are registered trade-marks.)

1113. The examples quoted are a few among many which demonstrate the methods used to obtain private rights in public property. Thus, 309 trade-marks for medicinal substances were registered in 1905. It remains to deal with those inventions which are in fact new, and are actually patented. In this case it might be thought that the original owner would be content with the monopoly which, by the patent laws, is rightfully his. Fourteen years would be regarded by most people as a reasonably long time during which the competition of other manufacturers should be warded off by the State. But the medicine manufacturer knows a more excellent way. He not only patents his process of manufacture but he also registers a trade-mark in Class 3 for articles to be used in medicine and pharmacy. From the very first he applies the trade-mark to the patented article, the proper chemical name for which would, in many instances, be impossibly cumbersome and technical. By skilful advertisement he creates a demand for his speciality and teaches the public, the medical profession and the short-sighted portion of the pharmaceutical craft to use always the trade-mark name. The effect of this will be obvious. The patent lapses after fourteen years. The trade-mark, on the other hand, is probably renewed ad infinitum, and the result is that a virtual monopoly is extended indefinitely. It is true that the Courts of Chancery will prevent this if they are moved to do so. "Where an article has been introduced as new and has been first manufactured under a patent, the name by which it is known becomes common property as soon as the expiration of patent rights puts an end to the monopoly in the manufacture and sale of the article."—(Kerly on "Trade-marks.") This statement is based on several judgments of the Court. "Linoleum" and "Magnolia" are examples of trade-marks which have been held to lapse simultaneously with the patents with which they were respectively associated. In *Reddaway versus Barham* (1886, A.C. 214), Lord Herschell stated the law succinctly as follows:—"Where a patentee attaches a name to the production he patents, that name becomes common property as the name of the patented article. It possesses, indeed, no other name." In the *Magnolia Metal* case (1897, 2 Ch. 371), Rigby, L.J., said:—"The manufacturer or patentee cannot by any means entitle himself to a monopoly in the use, after the secret process has been discovered or the term of the patent has expired, of the name by which the manufactured article is exclusively known while the secret is undiscovered or the term of the patent is unexpired." ¶

1114.

1114. Unfortunately, it is not worth while for any one firm to incur the expense of moving the Court, in order that the whole community may share in the benefits obtained. So, as often as not, the monopoly persists and the public, of course, has to pay. No new phenomenon, truly, but surely a sufficiently serious matter to call for vigilant and united action on the part of those who are concerned, in the public interest and their own, to scotch, so far as may be, unearned monopolies, improper secrecy, and extortionate prices in the drug trade.

Monopoly of Curative Agents.

1115. The portion of these articles in *The Lancet*, dealing with proprietary rights in medicines and chemicals, gave me much gratification because I had prepared conclusions in a somewhat different form of words, and now prefer to submit those that come with authority. That it is an irritating consciousness makes it none the less probable that the pecuniary interests concerned will use very domineering language towards the Commonwealth, because of their hitherto undisputed "rights" over the pockets, health, and lives of our citizens. The American millionaire and the opulent German producer of coal-tar drugs, will raise loud protest against society taking what care it may of its interests by refusing monopolies, or exclusive rights of any kind, in the department of healing. There will be the "liberty of the subject" in question, and the glorious principle of the "free play of natural forces." Both are contradictions, for "liberty" and "subject" are mutually exclusive concepts, whilst the other phrase means the play of artificial forces to the exclusion of the ideas of law and right. If we define the position by public interests *versus* foreign interests, it will, in this department, be exactitude itself.

1116. There will be a vast multiplication of agents for use upon the mystery of the human organism as time goes on. There is such now. From the entrails of animals slaughtered for food—cattle, sheep, and pigs—there will be extracted—there are now—organic agents of amazing potency. The latter may displace the synthetic derivatives which are flooding manufactured foods and therapeutic preparations in all directions. Those extracts, thyroid, suprarenal, orchitic, splenic, pancreatic, marrow, cardine, pineal, pituitary, parotid, ovarian, and the rest, are called "the drugs of the future," and are elsewhere herein dealt with. Then we see in the pharmacists' catalogues those other potent agents for the cure, and even for the dissemination, of disease, known as bacteriological preparations. The risks are great and the consequences may be so vast as to be beyond perception. This subject can be and ought to be elaborated otherwise for the information of Parliament with a view to public protection. Here is one example out of many:—

1117. Potter, *Mat. Med.*, 1903, page 138—Protonuclein (unofficial) is the trade-name of an extensively advertised product, which is said to be a combination of nucleins obtained from all the available lymphoid structures of bullocks and pigs, including the entire brain, the pancreas, liver, spleen, salivary glands, thyroid, thymus, gastric and intestinal glands, &c. The manufacturer claims that it is "the true tissue-builder of the organism," and its "natural anti-toxic agent," and publishes the usual florid literature, which includes clinical reports of the therapeutic efficacy of protonuclein in some 45 different affections. It is sold in tablets and powders, also in a special powder containing no milk-sugar, and intended for inhalations and injections. The dose is 3 grains every three or four hours.

1118. I therefore recommend that no right in any invented word, whether descriptive, fanciful, or other, be allowed in respect of any chemical, pharmaceutical, organic or bacterial preparation, or simple or compound substance, whether for external, internal, subcutaneous, or intravenous use in the prevention, alleviation, or cure of human disorders or injuries of any kind; or in respect of dermal preparations, or mouth-washes, or dental applications, or anything *ejusdem generis* with the foregoing. What is *ejusdem generis* to be decided by the Commonwealth Health Office.

The Secret-Drug Trade in England.

The Lancet, 24th November, 1906, pages 1462, *et seq.*:—

EXTRACTS FROM A SERIES OF ARTICLES BY A BARRISTER UPON "THE TRADE IN SECRET AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINES."

1119. When "Liquozone" was publicly exposed in 1905, although no attempt was made by any Government department in Great Britain to take action in the matter, the San Francisco Board of Health, exercising powers vested in it, promptly forbade the sale or distribution of "Liquozone" on any terms whatever within the area of the Board's jurisdiction.

1120. Among European countries, the laws of Austria are especially worthy of study. In Austria there is no law requiring that the composition of a medicine shall be disclosed on the label, but the most stringent precautions are taken to prevent the sale of any harmful proprietary medicine. The qualified pharmacist is the only person who may compound or sell any preparation containing poison, and

and in all such cases a medical practitioner's signed prescription is necessary. Proprietary medicines may not be placed on the market at all without express permission of the Board of Health, which must first have been informed of the exact composition of the article, supplied with samples, and satisfied that the compound is in some way novel or useful, or that it is presented in an improved form. If it contains any drug not officially recognised samples of this drug must also be submitted. The local councils of the districts where a proprietary medicine is to be sold must also be consulted. A medical man may not sell secret medicines, and, indeed, medical men are absolutely prohibited from dispensing their own prescriptions, except in small country places where there is no pharmacist within a reasonable distance. No recommendation of any proprietary medicine as a cure for any disease is allowed, and all advertisements in the press and elsewhere are under the direct and strict supervision of the police. A maximum retail price is fixed for all proprietary medicines. In fixing this the Board of Health bases its calculations on the wholesale prices of the ingredients and allows nothing for the incidental expenses (such as advertising), which in this country form the greater part of the expenditure of a proprietary medicine manufacturer. Foreign proprietary articles are not allowed by the Customs and postal officers to enter Austria, but if their exact composition be declared to the Board of Health permission to place the article on the market may, in certain cases, be granted. The law, which has been in force since 1883, is stated to work smoothly and well, with the exception that a certain number of foreign proprietary articles find their way into the country *via* Hungary, where the law is not so strictly enforced as in Austria. Towards the end of 1904, however, the Hungarian Minister of the Interior decreed that all "patent" and proprietary remedies sold in Hungary must have their composition stated on the label, the regulation applying both to foreign and to indigenous medicaments.

1121. In August, 1903, the Servian Minister of the Interior ordered that no chemist, druggist, or other dealer in medicines should advertise his wares or their efficacy in any newspaper, except trade journals; and in 1905 it was reported that a similar movement had been set on foot by medical practitioners in Vienna, who demanded that such advertisements should only be circulated through the medical Press.

1122. In France only qualified pharmacians are allowed to make and sell proprietary medicines. Associations which are of the nature of limited companies may not sell them. It is, strictly, against the law to sell any compounded medicine of which the formula has not been published (a) in the "Codex"; (b) by the Government; or (c) in an issue of the Bulletin de l'Académie de Médecine. Since the publication of the latest "Codex," these provisions not applying to medicines ordered in writing by medical practitioners; also, the publication of advertisements for secret medicines is contrary to law. There is, however, very great laxity in enforcing the law, and many articles of secret composition are extensively advertised and sold. But the vendor knows all the time that the tolerance of the officials concerned may at any moment give place to severity and to strict enforcement of the law.

1123. No good purpose would be served by examining the laws of other European countries in great detail. But it may be mentioned that Italy has very stringent laws on the subject; that the Russian Medical Council has wide powers of prohibition; that in Denmark, by an Act of 1903, the Board of Health was empowered to arrange for the examination of secret remedies; and that in 1904, as a result of the examination of "Dr. Kidd's" medicines and "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," the Commissioner of Police, at the request of the Danish Board of Health, prohibited advertisements of "Dr. Kidd's" nostrums and "Pink Pills"; also that the King of Norway has power, under a law passed in 1904, to prohibit the sale of specified medicaments of which the composition is kept secret, and to prescribe rules to regulate the importations of medicines.

1124. To appreciate fully the difficulties of legislation one must turn to Australia and New Zealand, where the trade has reached enormous proportions. According to a writer in the "World's Work," these countries imported in 1905, chiefly from Great Britain and America, proprietary medicines of the invoice value of nearly £300,000. Many of these compounds seem, according to the same authority, to be of a flagrantly noxious character, and to be advertised by grossly fraudulent means. In consequence a special commissioner (Mr. Octavius C. Beale) journeyed to Europe and America a few months ago with authority from the Commonwealth Government to investigate the whole question. Mr. Beale, it is understood, has made strong representations to the British Home Secretary on the urgent need for legislation in Great Britain, but without any evident result.

1125. Most remarkable of all, perhaps, are the experiences of New Zealand. Nearly three years ago the Minister of Public Health gazetted a regulation requiring 160 specified nostrums to bear on the label a full disclosure of their constituents with the quantities of each. Medical men and pharmacists of the colony approved generally of the regulation, but the influential opposition of the secret medicine proprietors was so great and so skilfully directed that in 1905 the regulation was watered down in such a way as to obviate the public disclosure of the precious secrets of the nostrum manufacturers. The regulation, thus altered, was to the effect that—"No person shall sell or offer for sale, or cause to be sold or offered for sale, within the colony, any patent medicine, unless and until a full statement, verified by statutory declaration, has been deposited with the Minister of Public Health at Wellington, showing the several ingredients contained in or used in the manufacture of such patent medicines, and the quantity or proportion of such ingredients in each, together with a copy or copies of the label or labels affixed to the bottle, box, or other vessel, or covering, containing or used for the putting-up of such patent medicines." Even this was objected to almost as strongly by the secret medicine manufacturers, who enlisted on their side many distributing business firms in the colony, and of course, the greater part of the newspaper press. English and American manufacturers worked upon the feelings of merchants and tradesmen by threatening to cease to export their proprietary articles and merchandise to the colony, and they told the newspaper proprietors plainly that all contracts for advertisements would be cancelled if the regulations stood unaltered. Meetings of protest were held, and it was publicly announced that "the business in proprietary medicines would be ruined by the publication of the formulae." In the result a further concession was made to the effect that the composition of proprietary medicines need only be disclosed confidentially to the Minister of Public Health, when such disclosure should be specially demanded. Thus whittled down, the regulations clearly cannot do much to protect the public.

"Patent Medicines" in Great Britain.

[*Journal of the A.M.A.*]

1126. "The sale of 'patent medicines' in Great Britain has advanced by leaps and bounds. It has recently been announced that the sum paid by the British public for 'patent medicines,' in the year ended 31st March, 1906, was \$15,633,400. Some patriotic Englishmen, who wish to excuse their countrymen for the contraction of the 'patent medicine' habit, say that it is chiefly due to the insidious wiles of the American nostrum vendor and advertiser. **Whatever may be the cause, and there can be but little doubt that American 'patent medicines' and American methods of advertising have made great headway in Great Britain of late, the fact remains that the people of Great Britain have developed an ever increasing tendency to consume remedies of every kind. Perhaps this may be one of the reasons for the much to be deplored physical and mental degeneration of the young in Great Britain.**"

Deception as a Working Principle in Commerce.

1127. An appointment was made with me in London by the editor of a trade journal, which has a large circulation amongst the drug trade, to meet a barrister who represents in particular the interests of an association of packers and traders in proprietary drugs. The object of the invitation was to discuss at and after luncheon the questions arising out of my commission.

1128. In the course of conversation, I was informed of the concerted action of the drug-packers as a body, whereby the hand of the Government of New Zealand was forced to the absolute and unconditional revocation of the ordinance of November, 1904, which was intended to place a restraint upon the free sale of secret drugs. That the defeat of the attempt to protect society was complete, had to be admitted. I was unable to convey any information as to the intentions of your Excellency's Government in regard to restriction of the traffic, my mission being inquiry only. But, whatever form of control may be adopted by the Commonwealth, it is certain to meet with skilful antagonism, for the profits derived and derivable by over-sea drug-packers are too great to be yielded without a struggle.

Both these gentlemen are pharmacists, both perfectly representative of the interest in general.

To arrive at a principle, I discussed with them the question of food adulteration, and narrated some results of observations in the analytical bureaux of the United States. By way of objective illustration, I assumed an imaginary meal such as are actually partaken of—at least in part—by most people.

1129. Q. "You eat steak upon which has been dusted, out of a common flour-dredger, boracic acid; brawn, or sausage, or ham, preserved with formaldehyde. I have been credibly informed of an establishment for the preparation of such foods, **in Australia**, for local consumption, in which at one time were 16 cwt. of boracic acid and 1½ cwt. of formalin. Now, both those things arrest or delay digestion, with possible organic disturbances of a chronic character?"

A. "It is very improbable that the quantity taken by any person would suffice to cause disturbance, and against that must be set the preservative action upon the food, which will retain food qualities and tend to exclude products of decay."

1130. Q. "Then, with milk for adults or children—particularly the latter—the same preservatives have been held to be positively harmful, and their use in New South Wales is forbidden under heavy penalties?"

A. "On the contrary, the use of preservatives in milk is permitted in London, and without them it would be impossible to keep up the supply."

1131. Q. "The vegetables we eat are coloured with sulphate of copper. I am offered peas every day which are certainly so coloured, for the green is recognisable, and it is an irritant poison. The colouring is impossibly uniform, whereas natural peas vary in shade. I have personally known cases of serious injury, and although for the present the United States Customs permit certain vegetables to enter which are so coloured, the analysts are uneasy about it?"

A. "I would like to see everybody take a little copper sulphate every day."

1132. Q. "Perhaps so. It is supposed to be a prophylactic against Asiatic cholera, and I have myself seen it used in Germany, and even taken it there in very thin dilution during the great epidemic of 1892. But in eating coloured foods one does not know the quantity, and again, one may take at the same time other vegetables and pickles coloured in like manner, together with their preservatives. However, let us pass from the meat and vegetables to the bread. That may be raised, together with our pastry, by baking-powder of which you know the chief active constituent should be cream of tartar. I have analyses of cream of tartar, one showing 72 per cent. of sulphate of lime, plaster of Paris, with which we poison rats. You will say that not enough is taken to cause serious trouble, but the balance is acid phosphate of lime—no cream of tartar at all. Another shows acid phosphate of lime exclusively. There are firms which openly supply these "substitutes," and even advertise them in trade papers. An Australian firm in London of my acquaintance tell me that they ship the stuff regularly to Australia, and were good enough to procure me such an advertisement to send to my Government?"

A. "There is nothing whatever injurious in acid phosphate of lime."*

1133. Q. "The mustard we use may be coloured with Martin's yellow, a poisonous dye according to certified analysis. The bottled cherries, after treatment with sulphurous acid, as you know, are impregnated with aniline pink; other fruits with aniline yellow—chrysoidine?"

A. "There are no grounds for believing that aniline colours are injurious. At any rate, in such quantities they would not be."

1134. Q. "Well, we will pass over the preservatives in beer, and the accidents to life that followed from arsenical poisoning through the use of adulterated glucose in brewing. It was only an accident. But assume we take preserves with our luncheon. My analyses, officially obtained, show that besides raspberry and strawberry jam coloured so intensely as to dye woollens, by merely dipping, a deep crimson or 'crushed-strawberry' respectively, there is 'quince jelly' consisting of starch paste flavoured with essences, sweetened with glucose, preserved with salicylic acid, and coloured with coal-tar dye. No fruit, nor derivative of fruit, the water only genuine, and the rest a fraud."

A. "In all that you have just mentioned, there is nothing injurious from first to last."

1135. Q. "Now, gentlemen, I have cited a pretty long list and much more could be said. You have defended every item and this is what I want to ask you;—supposing you are right that no physical injury is done, do you hold that deception in foods is justifiable as an actual working principle?"

A. "Yes," said both together, "certainly we do."

I replied that I never expected to live to hear such an admission. It was not further discussed, and we dropped the subject.

"Not Only Fraud, but Dangerous Substitution."

By PROF. E. H. S. BAILEY, University of Kansas, Pharmacy Department.

1136. It is pertinent to ask of what value are the terms "C.P." (chemically pure) "U.S.P." (United States Pharmacopœia), "Purified," "Purissimum," "Pure," &c., if they do not convey to the purchaser a definite meaning as to purity. My plea is for an absolute, definite meaning for these terms. If "C.P." means "Commercially Pure," as it seems to in some cases, let us know it and adopt some new term for pure goods. There is too often a conventional term meaning one thing to the dealer, and intended to convey a different meaning to the purchaser or consumer.

Let us say that the chemical is "Medicinally" pure, if we mean that it is up to the U.S.P. standard, or that it is pure enough for medicinal use. The label should be a guarantee. If this were the case we should not find arsenic in glycerine, magnesium sulphate in oxalic acid, sodium bicarbonate in "pure borax," potassium chloride in potassium bromide "C.P.," or a dangerous quantity of arsenic in sodium phosphate.

INTENTIONAL ADULTERATIONS.

1137. Fourth, we come to intentional adulterations, and the name of these is legion. They are usually put into drugs and chemicals to increase the profits of sale. It is true, as I have previously stated, that sometimes the manufacturer does not take the trouble to remove these foreign substances. In this class of adulterations we find borax diluted with sodium bicarbonate; corn-starch substituted for that of the arrowroot; a low grade of wheat-flour substituted for buckwheat starch; turpentine diluted with kerosene oil; beeswax with all sorts of sophistications; tannic acid sophisticated with dextrine, sugar, starch and flour; calcium phosphate mixed with powdered chalk, gypsum, and talc.

Creosote

* See para. 1238 *et seq.*

Creosote is often adulterated with carbolic acid—not only a fraud, but a dangerous substitution. We note also that extracts are made up with wood spirit instead of alcohol. Potassium chlorate is adulterated with potash alum; cream of tartar is adulterated with almost anything, as we buy it in the grocery, especially with alum, starch, and calcium sulphate. Precipitated sulphur is made so carelessly that it contains sometimes 80 per cent. of calcium sulphate; tartar emetic is also mixed with calcium sulphate, and vanillin, an expensive chemical, is adulterated with acetanilid. This list might be very much extended—it only shows to what we shall drift if we do not call a halt, right about face, and demand pure drugs and chemicals.—*PARKE DAVIS' Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

Calcium sulphate is common plaster of Paris.

London Drug Packers versus The Commonwealth.

PATENT MEDICINES.

AUSTRALIAN LEGISLATURE.—MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS.

Adelaide Advertiser, 28th December, 1906.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

London, 23 November, 1906.

1138. The makers of patent medicines and other proprietary articles in England are concerned over the trend of legislation in Australia and New Zealand in regard to the importation of this class of goods. What they object to is the disclosing of their formulae to any Government board or department. A meeting of the proprietary articles subsection of the London Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday to consider the effect of the regulations requiring declaration of composition issued under the Commerce Act of Australia, and to consider what steps shall be taken in view of proposed further legislation in Australia and New Zealand, namely, the Pure Food Act of Victoria, 1905, and the Quackery and other Frauds Prevention Bill of New Zealand. Amongst the many well-known firms represented at the meeting were Mellin's Food, Beecham's Pills, Thos. Keating, Condy's Fluid, Jas. H. Stedman, Grape Nuts, J. & J. Colman, Bile Beans, and Zam Buk. Mr. J. C. Umney (Wright's Coal Tar Soap) presided.

1139. Mr. Mitchell, of the firm of Condy and Mitchell (Condy's Fluid), addressed the meeting on the legal aspect of the situation. He said the manufacturer or patentee of a proprietary article could not by any process claim a monopoly of its use once the secret of its manufacture had been discovered by other people, or after the patent had expired. After the expiry of a patent, at the end of fourteen years, anyone could make the article, and could also use the name by which it had come to be known. Further, upon the disclosure of the trade secret the proprietary rights *ipso facto* ceased—such was the legal position as laid down by judicial rulings. Consequently, manufacturers must make it clear that all Colonial advertisements would be withdrawn, and business in the Australasian Colonies stopped, if the depositing of secret formulae were insisted upon by Colonial Governments. The trade secrets they were now required to disclose had always been protected in the English courts of justice. Mr. Mitchell concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That, after looking into the legal position with regard to the discovery of trade secrets, the manufacturers present at this meeting agree that it is impossible for trade-mark owners and owners of proprietary articles to disclose their trade secrets of manufacture, as such disclosure would annihilate their property by making the trade names of their articles *publici juris*."

1140. Mr. Glyn-Jones said his experience of the agitation of twelve months ago was that a very large number of the makers of proprietary articles, rather than submit to the regulations then proposed by New Zealand, were compelled to say they could have no business relationships with Australia and New Zealand at all. He thought the medical men were at the bottom of the agitation against patent medicines, their idea being to have an exclusive monopoly in their own hands. As regards the depositing of formulae, proprietors were not prepared to run the risk of disclosure of the trade secrets upon which their business was built and maintained. It was impossible for them to do business in the Colonies at the expense of ruining their business with the whole world. This legislation was not required, and he could not understand it. The regulations in force in Great Britain were, in his opinion, quite ample for the public safety and protection.

1141. The Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association suggested that a deputation should wait on Mr. Winston Churchill, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, with regard to the regulations under the Australian Commerce Act and the position generally in the Colonies. He moved a resolution approving of the objections framed by a special committee of the London Chamber of Commerce against the disclosure of proprietary formulae.

1142. Beecham's pills' representative said the Colonials were fond of twisting the British lion's tail, but did not want to go the whole length of making the lion squeal. But it was time the lion did squeal, and they must take care that the squeal was heard. This was clearly a medical agitation in the Colonies against patent medicines. There were undoubtedly fraudulent articles on the Australian market, but they were none of them of British origin. Surely those frauds could be dealt with separately instead of grouping them with all proprietary articles. They in England should refuse to be classed with abortionists and electric belt quacks. The English firms carried on a respectable business. If an article was not good it would not last long on the market. His firm objected strongly to giving their formulae. Governments came and went, officials were always shifting, and there was no guarantee that their formulae would not become public property. Dr. Mason, the New Zealand Health officer, had said that if manufacturers had a good formulae they need have nothing to be ashamed of. Well, Beechams had a good formulae, and that was all the more reason why they should guard it carefully. This depositing of formulae would lead to trickery and deception. Dishonest makers would send in formulae containing drugs never before heard of, which they would say had been discovered in the wilds of Africa. (Laughter.) That had been done before now in America. Why could not the Colonial Governments send a list of the articles they objected to, and ask makers whether their medicines contained those articles? The manufacturers must fight for their existence, and they must fight together.

The two resolutions were carried unanimously, and a deputation was appointed to wait on the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Drug-Packers and the London Chamber of Commerce upon Australian Legislation.

1143. In the foregoing report of the meeting we have manchesterism in the glow of its fullest bloom. It is what our German cousins would call "*eine himmel-schreiende Unverschämtheit*," sky-shrieking effrontery. There would have been more interesting matter in the communication, and the effect upon the Parliament of the Commonwealth might have been still greater, though possibly not in the direction intended by the gentlemen of the London Chamber of Commerce, had a full list of the secret drug-packers been supplied. But those given are undeniably imposing names, and Coal-Tar-Soap presided.

1144. The remarks of Mr. Mitchell, representing Condyl's Fluid, if correctly reported, are inaccurate as to law and fact. His constituents are, with varying inert ingredients, potassium permanganate and water. This is so well known that the profane populace, with commensurate inaccuracy, call the potassium salt itself, "Condyl's Fluid." But we are not legally entitled to buy and sell the drug under that name, the proprietors with commendable energy taking care to let us know it in the columns of our "fourth estate." The fulmination that "all Colonial advertisements would be withdrawn" is by no means a jest, for a previous threat of identical nature had the effect of causing, as the London drug-packers justly claim, a revocation of the New Zealand ordinance against the abortifacients and other secret drugs listed at the time by the New Zealand Government, so that the advertisement, importation, and sale of the said abortifacients proceed, as before, in New Zealand. But as to stopping business, neither Mr. Mitchell nor all his colleagues can stop the sale of permanganate of potash or of any other drug or constituent in all the array of their nostrums, in whose total absence three hundred millions of civilized white people on the Continent of Europe live in calm and contemptuous content.

1145. Mr. Glyn-Jones is an ex-pharmacist who has honored with his talents the profession of the law, and is permanent counsel to the P.A.T.A., which means the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. His pharmacognostic training is considered to fit him for the posts of attack and defence in the wars in which the secrets of the drug-packers are liable to be exposed. He is one of the two gentlemen who victoriously upheld, in a discussion with your Commissioner, the thesis that deception of the public is a legitimate working principle of commerce. It must be conceded without dispute that the secret-drug trade is absolutely dependent upon the maintenance of that thesis. How can Mr. Steedman (the name should have been spelt with "a double ee," as his advertisements urgently solicit) sell his "Soothing Powders, contain no poison," if he were compelled to state on the label that they are mercury and starch? It is regrettable that the London Chamber of Commerce lends him, as a member, the name and prestige of their organisation to assist him to force his baby-poison upon the sucklings of the Commonwealth, by seeking to incite Mr. Winston Churchill to interfere. And so with the others.

1146. Mr. Glyn-Jones follows up his legitimate boast about the New Zealand success by a sweeping insult flung at the healing professions, as ungrounded as it is shameless, and he adds, "The regulations in force in Great Britain are quite ample for the public safety and protection." Beside him at that meeting were, amongst his other employers, "Bile Beans" and "Zam Buk."

1147. Lord Ardwall, in Court of First Instance, then in the Court of Appeal, the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Low, Lord Killachy, and Lord Stormonth Darling, united in declaring that "Bile Beans"—the same Bile Beans—was "a business founded entirely upon fraud, impudence, and advertisement." The five judges said, "The evidence in this case discloses the history of a gigantic and too-successful fraud. It is a business which they have brought to enormous proportions by a course of lying which has been persisted in for years. They formed a scheme to delude the public into the belief that a valuable discovery had been made of a medical remedy. The place of the discovery, the mode of the discovery, the discovery itself, the instruments of research, the laboratories, were all deliberate inventions without any foundation in fact. All was, in every particular, undiluted falsehood. It was a lying tale, and exploiting a fraud. They are engaged in perpetrating a deliberate fraud upon the public. Their whole business is stamped with falsity. The business they seek to protect is tainted with fraudulent misrepresentation. 'No man is entitled' (said the Lord Justice Clerk) 'to obtain the aid of the law to protect him in carrying

carrying on a fraudulent trade. It is a *turpis causa*. It is a business based on unblushing falsehood for the purpose of defrauding the public into a totally false belief as to the origin and material of the goods they sell." Mr. Glyn-Jones, the pharmacist-barrister, is thoroughly aware of the *exposé* herein quoted. That there is nothing in the least abnormal—far from abhorrent—in the business of exploiting a fraud is shown by the fact of their meeting on a level, as associates of the P.A.T.A.; further, as members of the London Chamber of Commerce; further, as a subsection of the London Chamber of Commerce supported, as we see, by a special committee of the London Chamber of Commerce in the attempt to bring pressure upon the Colonial Office. The latter is in turn to press the Commonwealth of Australia to admit their clandestine maleficence, sheltered under clouds of lies, *en bloc*. In the report of the meeting there is not offered one argument, even sophistical, setting forth the disadvantage to the Australian people if their nostrums be refused admission. The cash interests of secret food and drug packers alone are mentioned. Which should be likely to weigh with the public,—their claims to continue to exploit frauds, or even harmless compounds, or the declaration of the pathologists and toxicologists? Take Sir Thomas Stevenson's case, as a widely-honored and long-trusted exponent of truth. Where could his advantage come in, according to the brutal slur cast upon his profession by Mr. Glyn-Jones, even though the statement be endorsed by the London Chamber of Commerce? He is not in practice as a physician, but his letter to your Commissioner shows concern at the injury to his nation by the general sale of pernicious frauds.

1148. The truculent "Beecham's Pills representative" takes the drug-packers to be the tail of the British lion, if not the lion himself. His allusion to the "drugs discovered in the wilds of Africa" (meaning the Corassa fraud) was, in his *gaucherie*, hard upon Bile Beans, whose constituent was discovered by the "eminent scientist Charles Forde," among the aborigines of Australia, as used by them for ages; upon Peps, which was discovered amongst the "robust shepherds of the Swiss Alps"; and the Face-Food, which comes from the "wild recesses of the Carpathian Mountains."

1149. "If an article was not good, it would not last long on the market." The exposed frauds, on the contrary, flourish just as before, for care is taken that the exposure shall not reach the public, whilst recommendations both in editorial and advertising columns, of which samples are herein supplied, reach the public in an all-pervading flood. The hair-washes of lead, the skin-foods of corrosive mercury, the orniment face-powders, the burning depilatories, the baby-opiates, the cruel abortifacients, the poisonous preventive pessaries, the worthless emmenagogues, the blue electricity, the potato-spirit alcoholics for women, the coarse alcohols sold as cures for drunkards, the acetanilide powders sold for infants cutting their teeth,—we have them all here, and I supply fac-similes of the advertisements—all shipped from London. It remains to be seen whether the Colonial Office will move for the continuance and expansion of these and a thousand like exports to the Colonies. The word "dumping" most aptly fits this form of merchandise. "The English firms carry on a respectable business!"

1150. A fortnight before the meeting of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in London, I sent in to the Organising Committee a form of resolution which I desired to propose on behalf of the Chambers of Manufactures of Australia, who have unanimously passed similar resolutions. It related to the wholesale and continuous destruction of human life, infant and maternal, adolescent and adult, by deleterious and poisonous drugs sold under deceptive names and secret formulæ. I received from the Committee a written promise of its insertion in the Agenda; but, although I called repeatedly at the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce and received further verbal promises of its insertion, it was not inserted. I complained, personally, to the Chairman of the Congress, Mr. Thomas F. Blackwell (Crosse and Blackwell), of the omission,—without result. I then obtained the support of Canadian and Australian friends upon a matter of privilege, and requested in Congress that the resolution be inserted according to written promise, which I produced. After pressure, it was conceded that the resolution should be placed at the end of the proceedings, which I accepted as a defeat although convinced that the facts as presented by the authorities would bring the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire to a different conclusion to that arrived at by the London Chamber of Commerce. The Chicago meat scandals and the patent-medicine exposures by *Collier's* and the *Ladies' Home Journal* were very fresh in the

the public mind. But, if the position of the case were known, it would be as awkward for the purveyors of secret drugs as it was awkward for the meat-packers. In short, it would affect trade, as I hoped and believed.

1151. A few minutes' walk from Oxford Court, off Cannon-street, where the drug-packers held their meeting, is **London Hospital**, one of the noblest institutions of the British Empire, in which poor and suffering humanity is—not exploited but relieved by accomplished and self-denying surgeons and physicians. It is a favourite of our beloved and sympathetic Queen, and there are shown in full use the latest installations of curative systems, in which Her Majesty takes special interest and pride. What do the drug-packers send them? Victims, the surgeons tell me, in emphatic language. No cancer or lupus cure is sent, nor of the other terrible disorders whose "cures" are so persistently puffed for commercial profit. Which set of men is in the wrong? The money-coining quacks who devote their means and their faculties to the acquisition of wealth *per fas et nefas*, or the unwearied and unselfish men of genius who deny themselves for others in removing or mitigating pain and malady? If the former are right, then are the latter of all men the most miserable.

1152. Feb. 7th, 1907.

(Prices for all newly-listed lines come into force on this date.)
Please hang this List where it may be readily referred to.

P.A.T.A. Protected List.

ADDITIONS TO LIST.—Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne; Radam's Microbe Killer.

REMOVED FROM LIST.—Patti's Beauty Cream.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL SALES DEFINED.—

A wholesale sale is one in which goods are supplied to a distributor for the purpose of resale.

A retail sale is one which is made direct to the consumer.

The retail prices marked on the P.A.T.A. list are the minimum at which protected lines may be sold to the consumer, and no retailer is entitled to make any reduction to a consumer who requires a half-dozen or dozen of a protected line. In the case of a line specially quoted on the list under the heading "Minimum Retail Price," etc., at both single article and dozen price, retailers may not sell in less than dozen lots at the dozen price.

Latest Lists will always be promptly supplied on application to L. Zions.

Members are requested to immediately notify the Secretary of any reported cases of cutting which may come under their notice.

Chemists who issue Price Lists are requested in future to place the words "These prices are subject to alteration in accordance with current issue of P.A.T.A. List," in a conspicuous position on such Lists, so as to prevent misunderstandings arising with other retailers.

The Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Australia.

SECRETARY LOUIS ZIONS, 266 Pitt St., SYDNEY

Telephone 742.

DISTRIBUTORS of Proprietary Articles are hereby notified that the FOLLOWING PRICES have been fixed by the Manufacturers as the minimum at which their Goods may be sold in the State of New South Wales, and the respective Manufacturers of these lines hereby certify that all sales by them or their agents to distributors are made on the understanding that distributors agree not to supply purchasers at lower rates. The Manufacturers of these Goods will discontinue supplies to distributors who sell ANY article on the P.A.T.A. list at less than the fixed minimum price.—

SIZE OR ADJUSTED PRICE.	Name of Article	Minimum Wholesale Price to Retailers, Less the Usual Discount for Cash.	Minimum Retail Price per Article
A No. 1	"Allenbury's" Bynin	22/- per doz., for lots up to 3 doz.	2/3
No. 1	Bycol	22/-	2/3
No. 1	Bynin Emulsion	25/6	2/6
No. 1	Bynin Amara		
No. 1	Bynin Cascara		
No. 1	Bynin Glycophosphates		
No. 1	Bynin Haemoglobin		
No. 1	Bynin Hypophosphites	34/- or lots up to 3 doz.	3/-
No. 1	Bynin Pepsin		
No. 1	Bynin Phosphates		
No. 1	Medicated Throat Pastilles—		
	Chlorate of Potash, Borax		
	and Cocaine.		
	Eucalyptus and Red Gum.		
	Heroin and Menthol		
	Menthol.		
	Menthol and Eucalyptus.		
	Menthol and Cocaine		
	Menthol, Cocaine and Red		
	Gum.	10/- per doz. for lots up to 5 doz.	1/-
	Menthol and Rhatany		
	Menthol, Rhatany and		
	Cocaine.		
	Rhatany and Cocaine		
	And over 50 other varieties		
	as per Messrs. Allen and		
	Harbury's List.		
1/6	"Allenbury's" Milk and Cereal Diet	16/- per doz.	1/6
No. 1	Milk Food Chocolate	6/3 per (2 doz.) box, in lots up to 6 boxes	4d.
No. 2	"	8/3 per (1 doz.) box, " "	8d.
1/6	"	16/- per doz.	1/6
Small	No. 1 Food		
"	No. 2 " "	16/- per doz.; 15/0 in case lots	1/6
"	No. 3 " "	9/0 per doz.; 9/6 in case lots	11d.
Large	No. 3 " "	19/-	1/10

"The

"The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia."

1153. In discussing the proceedings of the first general conference of the pharmacists of Australia, held at Adelaide in January, 1907, the editor offers the following cogent reasons "Why Doctors Should Not Dispense":—

Public interest is the only sure foundation for professional or other claims for payment.

Though cures may in some cases be effected without drugs, yet these are used in the majority of cases. When the doctor prescribes drugs, he is handling things involving tremendous dangers. When he dispenses them himself, or gets them dispensed by unqualified people responsible only to himself, these tremendous dangers are faced by the patient absolutely without check or inspection of any kind.

The dispensing of the prescription by a trained pharmacist is the only possible check and safeguard.

After the emphatic claim of Dr. Hayward, it is time to claim just as emphatically that the safety of the patient demands this check. When the medicine is prescribed, dispensed, and the death certificate written by the same man, mistakes may easily go unrevealed to the public, though detected by the prescriber alone. No upright physician will claim exemption from mistakes or desire to be free from supervision. The honest clerk or bank manager welcomes the visit of the auditor. The claim of the pharmacist that the doctor should not dispense, but that the dispensing should be done by men specially trained for the purpose, is based absolutely on public welfare, and this fact must be emphasised widely and repeatedly on all occasions.

1154. Those are golden words of wisdom. Whether they be accepted or not by the medical profession, it is certain that the interests of society demand the most careful preservation and protection of pharmacists as an indispensable and integral part of the profession of healing and hygiene. There is not room here to consider the question of medical men in remote places keeping private dispensaries, or of their practising dispensing within limitations. But the earnest and early attention of Parliaments is most urgently called for in relation to the ominous, nay, to the destructive, growths of recent years in the drug trade.

1155. Before considering that subject, it should be pointed out that if the first of the editorial sentences above cited be accepted as axiomatic, and his subsequent thesis proven, the corollary follows that advertising quacks and advertising drug-packers must not be allowed to prescribe and dispense. When these "prescribe drugs, they are handling things involving tremendous dangers," and that for much stronger reasons. Scores of doctors' names that are fakes and forgeries are advertised every day in our newspapers, together with nostrums warranted to cure the entire range of human ills. No one knows the constituents of these nostrums, not even when they are analysed with absolute accuracy, as in Washington, D.C., for the drug-packers vary them at will. When the packers' lies, forgeries, and frauds are exposed in our courts, no punishment follows, as a general rule. As a rule, herein set forth by instances, the frauds are thereafter pushed with added vigour. The newspapers sell their pages, as shown herein, and solicit the packers' custom after the exposures as willingly as before. Amongst these newspapers is the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, for in the very same issue appears the following advertisement of one of the most impudent and cruel frauds that quacks' cunning ever invented:—

16

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA

LIQUOZONE

The Tonic Germicide.

Our products are entered on the protected list of the P.A.T.A., which ensures to all Chemists a legitimate profit. Our plan of advertising, the most comprehensive of its kind, can only benefit us through the Chemist. Our system of business finds purchasers for the Chemist, all inquiries being referred to those Chemists who stock our goods.

Article.	Retail Price.	List Price.	Article.	Retail Price.	List Price.
Liquozone, large	6/-	67/3 per doz.	Liquozone Antiseptic Cream	3/-	28/9 per doz.
Liquozone, medium	3/-	28/9	Liquozone Laxatives	1/6	13/-
Liquozone, small	1/6	14/6	Liquozone Soap, Cake	9d.	6/9
Liquozone Ointment	1/6	14/6	Liquozone Shaving Soap, Cake	7d.	5/-
Liquozone Nasal Douche	1/6	14/6	Liquozone Shaving Sticks		
			Aluminium Cases	1/-	9/6

Show-Cards and Advertising Matter sent gratis on application to the Australian Agents or direct from the **BRITISH LIQUOZONE CO., Ltd., 60, Wilson Street, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.**

All Liquozone preparations can be obtained from the Wholesale Houses in each State or from the Wholesale Agents and Distributors:—
SCOTT, HENDERSON & Co., 6 & 8, Loftus Street, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Chemists can obtain particulars from the Wholesale Agents of our remarkable system of guaranteed treatment.

It is perfectly incredible that the conductors of the trade Press should not have known of the exposure and of the contents of the man Powley's phials. If they did not, they are unfit to teach an apprentice bottle-washing. If we allow men to

go free who sell vitriol and water for administration to sick children—the vitriolic strength varying, because of reckless mixing, from $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. to $1\frac{3}{4}$, more than double—then it is hypocrisy to punish pickpockets and highwaymen. Only a brigand would sell to the sick a bottle of water with merely sulphuric acid in it, not costing the fiftieth part of a penny, for the sum of six shillings. Pickpockets kill none; brigands kill few.

1156. In quest of the truth, I said to **Dr. Fred. J. Smith** (Pathologist to London Hospital, editor of *Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence*) in his own house, "I don't believe those sisters died because of taking Liquozone," in order to introduce the subject. "Oh, don't you?" he replied, "but I performed the autopsy and made the *post mortem* examination: I found that the digestive tract was inflamed by an irritant poison throughout. There was every evidence usual to poisoning by acid liquor. It was proved that the acid had been frequently administered, and I am perfectly certain that that acid killed the children. It was enough to kill them, and it did kill them." As the particularly cautious **Sir Thomas Stevenson**, with his immense toxicological experience of more than forty years, concurred in that conclusion, and the coroner, and the jury, it was time to yield. But I saw the fraud, months after, in the pharmacists' windows in London, six-shilling bottles offered for 4s. 6d. That is a "cut price," a very naughty and uncommercial proceeding in the eyes of the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, so it is "entered on the protected list of the P.A.T.A., which ensures to all chemists a legitimate profit." And Messrs. Scott, Henderson, & Co.'s profit is legitimate too. And the Canadian drug-packer's final margin is evidently very legitimate. It naturally, indeed inevitably, suggests itself—ought there not to be a legitimate claim by the drug-packers for commission upon the children's tombstones, not merely of the past, but as they arise in the future? When the facts become known, there is every hope that the people of the Commonwealth will demand protection for their children against commercial exploitation, whilst the people of Great Britain have at least the hope contained in the enlightened words of **Mr. Joseph Compton Rickett**, Liberal Member of the House of Commons, Chairman of the Congregational Union, and commercial magnate: "Babies are getting scarcer, and according to the inevitable law of supply and demand, are rising in value."

1157. It is impossible, however, to place the babies upon the same scale of importance as young pigs, even if protection be hereafter afforded them up to the same level, for in Great Britain they can only come in after pigs, and even after poultry. True, the Board of Agriculture, as we see upon page 354, made through a special Commission, six years ago, some inquiries into the milk and other foods for infants, found the foods to be much adulterated, and further sophisticated with injurious "preservatives," brought in a report urging protection for the infants upon less stringent lines than that which now applies to pigs and poultry; but, as we see, nothing was done. It would be a dangerous proceeding to sell Liquozone for the use of the saleable animals, because "the inevitable law of supply and demand" would promptly bring about punishment. Babies are likely to become much scarcer before occasion will be found in England to follow up the valuable recommendations of the Board of Agriculture, under whose cognisance they come.

1158. In the same publication, the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, same date (1st February, 1907), is published the following significant article. It is worth the space and the study to obtain further insight into the character of "the trade," and of the drug-packers who seek to bulldoze British Parliaments.

BRITISH PROPRIETARIES AND AUSTRALIAN LEGISLATION.

1159. Modern England, according to the *London Daily Telegraph*, has the jumps. British proprietary medicine owners seemed to have them so badly in October that they lost their clearness of judgment.

Here are three dates:—

December, 1905.—The Commerce Act of Australia and the Pure Food Act of Victoria give the authorities great powers.

June, 1906.—The authorities use these powers moderately, and give six months' notice.

October and November, 1906.—The proprietary medicine section of the London Chamber of Commerce effervesces,—there is no other word for it. By now they must be feeling flat.

The

The new Acts, while giving the authorities great powers, gave traders greater protection from injustice than they have ever had. Did the authorities use these powers tyrannically? They simply asked that labels and circulars should tell the truth, and that when a medicine contained a dangerous drug the fact should be mentioned on the label.

Not even the quantity was asked for; certainly not a list of all the ingredients, or the formula, or anything disclosing trade secrets. Sales were not prohibited. Nothing was asked except that a patient taking the medicine should not, unknown to himself, take what might produce a dangerous drug habit. And even of this six months' notice was given.

But in October and November British proprietors took to "seeing things." Not those who were well represented on the spot. These found that very little was needed to work smoothly with the authorities. But those less fortunate were persuaded to assemble in public meeting and did things, or were made to seem as if they did things, which were no credit to the London Chamber of Commerce.

1160. They discussed in public meeting a scheme to intimidate Australian public opinion by threatening to withdraw advertisements from the newspapers! The proposers knew so little about affairs as to imagine that this, and not the weakness of the law, had led to the withdrawal of the New Zealand regulations in 1905, and were so ignorant of Australian feeling that they did not recognise that this threat would give any real opponents the strongest weapon against them.

1161. The proposal was made an official recommendation. Yet decent business men, when they look at the matter again, will be sorry to have their names associated with such a threat. But the proposal has been carried out in an anonymous and sneaking way. A large quarto circular, giving "the case for the makers of proprietary articles," was on or about 14th December posted (we presume to every newspaper in Australia) with no name or address on envelope or circular, so that evidently the authors have the grace to be ashamed of it.

It is laughably inaccurate, hasty, and superficial.

1162. But it gives away the whole case, for it actually suggests, as an alternative to the bogey man that had been imagined, that the Ministers of Public Health should make a list of dangerous drugs and require medicines containing these to state on the label "name and quantity of such drug, poison, or alcohol." "Such a list should control such frauds" as were specified.

Some Australian papers have published a whole column of the matter in this circular. Yet the scheme suggested is the very scheme adopted six months before by the Commonwealth Government and the Victorian Central Board of Health, except that the Australian regulation does not even demand the disclosure of the quantity of such drugs.

1163. And these are the people who are threatening to withdraw advertising from the Australian Press, owned by men who, by the fact of their being emigrants or their descendants, are probably sturdier and more independent than British stay-at-homes! These people have not read history, or they have forgotten the Boston Tea Party. Do they really imagine they are the only men in the world who have keenness to see and enterprise to exploit such a field as Australia? Let them withdraw from Australia for six months, and local enterprise will have captured the field!

Some of the British proprietors by this time have no doubt awakened to the great commercial advantages they can get from these enactments.

SOLILOQUY ON THE COMMERCE ACT BY A BRITISH PROPRIETOR FIVE WEEKS AFTER THE MEETING.

1164. What! No lying statements to be allowed about proprietary medicines. That kills that atrocious "Humbug." I beat him in everything but lying—he had me there—but no longer! Nothing but fair competition now. Hurroo!

Only disreputable and injurious medicines to be interfered with! Then I'm safe! More than that! I have the indorsement of the Central Board of Health, though I'm sure that's the last thing they meant to give me! Every wavering purchaser can be quite sure that my medicines are not injurious and not dishonest! Bully! Good advertising points sticking out there. Spencer was quite right when he said the unexpected were often the most important effects of Acts of Parliament.

What an idiot I was! Talk of withdrawing advertisements from Australian papers! Yes! and leave the whole field to the fellows on the spot! At the worst all I had to do was to go there myself. Who was that fellow who misled us all in this ridiculous way? I should never have made such a fool of myself but for him. It only needs a minute's study of the Act to see that he was all wrong, but he must needs kick up a dust and deceive us all. I'll give him a piece of my mind when I meet him next.

Mem.—Next time have a look at both sides of the question; it may save me from falling in!

1165. There is little visible in all this of genuine regard for the lives and health of the public, the flavour of manchesterism through even the best of it; but it took some courage for the local editor of Messrs. Morgan's trade paper to write slightly of the millionaire and multi-millionaire drug-packers, and still more to flout the London Chamber of Commerce. The editor will be little thanked for his venture in opposing the bluff of the quacks—already circulated to all the Australian newspapers—whereby they hoped for an Australian victory comparable to their hitherto unquestioned New Zealand success. To them it must appear the summit of hardihood to deny that they have society in Great Britain, in its most secret and sacred relations, thoroughly under their control. And they well know, if the editor does not, that to break down that control at the circumference—in New Zealand,

Zealand, Australia, and Canada—must involve their ultimate annihilation, as amongst the 300,000,000 people of Continental Europe. Daylight would mean destruction, and they say so in other words. What would become of their acid and alkaline preventives of conception—spermaticides, of their multitudinous abortifacients, of their baby-narcotics, of their acetanilide powders for infants, of their aphrodisiacs and lost manhood restorers, of their white spirit swindles, of their drastic cathartics, their drink-cures, and the rest of the interminable series of their "trade secrets," of which only a few hundreds, out of many thousands, are herein revealed?

Comments of the "Lancet."

1166. But the classes whose attitude is now to be considered would take a keen interest in any legislative proposals, would bring much influence to bear on legislators, and might even adopt the terrorising tactics which have proved so successful in New Zealand and the United States.

The opposition of the manufacturers to any proposal whatever for making a disclosure of composition necessary is a foregone conclusion. And it is easily understood. Not only is the element of secrecy or mystery itself a valuable asset as an attraction to the public, which delights to be mystified, but it is obvious that once the composition of the remedy were made generally known, there would be nothing to prevent retail druggists from making and selling an identical preparation. Moreover, it could be conclusively proved, even to the general public, that the substitute was in fact just as good as the advertised article for which it would be offered. It was stated in the concluding portion of the article on this subject in the *Lancet* of 24th November that new regulations requiring disclosure of the composition of proprietary medicines have recently been made in Australasia, and are contemplated in New Zealand. It is instructive to note that while the *Lancet* was actually being printed on Thursday, 22nd November, the regulations in question were being discussed at an influential meeting of proprietary medicine manufacturers which had been convened by the Chemical section of the London Chamber of Commerce. Those present at the meeting unanimously resolved to send a deputation to the Colonial Secretary, in order to protest against any compulsion to disclose trade secrets, "as such disclosures would annihilate their property, making the trade names of their articles *publici juris*." Several speakers, representing firms which do an enormous business, stated definitely that they would stop advertising in the newspapers of Australasia and New Zealand if the regulations were adhered to. They affirmed that the maintenance of absolute secrecy was vital to their business interests, and a proposal that the disclosure of the composition of proprietary medicines might be confidentially made to a Government department found no favour at all. The attitude of the manufacturing class is thus uncompromisingly clear.

Views of a Prominent Drug-Packer.

1167. The following is a letter from the original proprietor of Woods' Great Peppermint Cure:—

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 29 April, 1907.

Your appointment by the Federal Government as Commissioner for the much-needed purpose of investigating and reporting on Patent and Proprietary Medicines must, in the opinion of the writer, commend itself as a wise provision to the minds of thoughtful Manufacturers in Australia, mainly that it definitely provides for appeal to the person in authority.

With your permission, and in anticipation of the Report with recommendation that you will doubtlessly be placing before the Federal Parliament within a short space of time, I request to be allowed to put before you a few suggestions that occur to me as a Colonial Manufacturer, and that refer to a subject to which I have necessarily given considerable attention.

For years past, much has been said and written both in this and other countries, concerning many undesirable largely advertised proprietary medicines. In Australasia, Health Officers have been prominent in condemnation of these abuses; and Parliamentary Bills have been formulated for regulating the same, but up to the present no definite Act of Reform has been placed on the Statutes. This leads me to conclude that the Governments of the different States of this country, knowing full well and thoroughly realising that there are a large number of highly respectable Manufacturing Chemists in the Colonies, who have for years past supplied the increasing requirements of the country and districts with medicinal commodities, are averse to passing legislation which would have a prohibitive effect on these same manufacturers.

In view of the fact that there are some advertised medicines that undermine and are injurious to the system, and furthermore, that appear to be well known, it seems to me that there should be no difficulty in preventing the sale of these. I would suggest the following course:—

"The Federal Government appoint a Board of Control armed with full Discretionary Power to regulate the traffic of Proprietary Medicines. I emphasise the term "Discretionary Power" as it would enable the Board to prevent the sale of such medicines as were proven

- to contain dangerous and excessive amount of Alcohol;
- to contain an excessive amount of narcotic;
- to contain drugs that had depressant effects and were a menace to longevity;
- to be used for improper purposes (abortifacients), &c.;
- to be based on fraud;

and to prevent such other disabilities as the Board might determine.

I would further suggest that such a Board should consist of five members:—

The Government Commissioner.
Appointee from Health Department.
Appointee from Pharmacy Board.
Appointee from Chamber of Commerce.
Appointee from Manufacturers.

Such a Board would, I think, give satisfaction to all concerned, representing as it does, the Government, the Medical Profession, the Chemists, the merchants, and manufacturers.

An argument in favour of Discretionary Power is that it provides for that necessary element of justice and equity: "the right of appeal."

Recently, as you are aware, strong efforts were made by the Government of New Zealand, by means of Regulations, to have the formula placed on the package or the bottle of all proprietary medicines sold in the Colony. Protests from all parts of the world were received by the Government, and, after much consideration, the Regulations were withdrawn in entirety. I have lately returned from New Zealand, and when there, had the honour of discussing this question with the Hon. Mr. Fowlds, the new Minister of Health; he is firmly convinced that a Board of Control is necessary, and can safely predict that such a body will soon be in existence there.

A strong argument against exhibiting formula is that while the Government of Australia can enforce such a law on the local manufacturers, the outside world have the right of refusing, and would prefer to give up trade with Australia. This has been plainly declared by large numbers of manufacturers before Agents-General in London. The result is obvious: the Government would lose the duty revenue, and the local producer would profit by increased advantages of no foreign competition.

Feeling confident that your recent travels have afforded you advantages of information, and produced breadth of view which will be of immense help in your recommendations to the Federal Government, and generally instructive.

I beg to remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

W. E. WOODS,

Managing Director.

W. E. Woods Proprietary, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists.

Offices and Factories—Sydney, Collins-street, Surry Hills; Wellington, Custom-house Quay; South Africa, Strand-street, Cape Town; London, 180, Fleet-street.

O. C. Beale, Esq., Sydney.

We are not here concerned with the drug itself, which is a mixture intended for the cure of "coughs." This nostrum or proprietary—both words meaning etymologically the same thing, but the former being that one which is strictly grammatical—at one time contained morphine and chloroform (page 186). The narcotics were subsequently dropped out, whether because they were noxious, or merely illegal in some territories, is not known to us. But they and the principle of action are by no means negligible quantities from a therapeutic or from a legislative point of view.

1168. In the course of a conversation of which the following is a part, Mr. Woods said:—

- Q. You wish to speak about the questions submitted to the Royal Commission?
 A. Yes. You know that the chemist and druggist is becoming of less importance year by year?
 Q. Indeed? It is a valuable property, and the proprietors think it very much alive.
 A. You mean the *Chemist and Druggist* journal. I refer to the pharmacist; he is gradually becoming a thing of the past, his use being less required year by year.
 Q. How so?
 A. Because medicines are now chiefly prepared ready for sale. Manufacturing chemists turn out great variety and quantity so that these can be handed out ready for use by the people to doctor themselves. In the country districts where medical men are not available, the people must have these proprietary medicines. The attempt has been made to compel us manufacturers to disclose the formula of our preparations, but that is our discovery, that is our right. English and American manufacturing chemists have already refused to do it, and they will refuse again.
 Q. You are aware of frauds and destructive immoralities under this secrecy?
 A. Certainly. But pharmacists are much to blame, nearly all of them, especially in New Zealand. I know it, for I was a pharmacist myself for many years. They sell abortifacient drugs all the time, and what is more, they sell ——— and ———, for which women freely come and ask.
 (The articles named are certain preparations by which the os uteri externum is subjected to dangerous malpractices.)
 Q. You would advocate State interference to stop that kind of thing generally, for the salvation of the people?
 A. Certainly. I will write to you my suggestions to that end

1169. A few weeks later Mr. Woods wrote to me "on the abuse of professional nomenclature":—

That Australian laws are well defined and enforced for preventing persons practising as either medical man or chemist without diploma, is plainly demonstrated by the number of successful legal proceedings that one reads of almost daily in the Press.

The adoption of professional names which is resorted to by unscrupulous persons, to which morally they are in no way entitled, is particularly in need of reform. These persons form themselves into close corporations, registering themselves as limited liability companies, calling themselves "Medical Company," "Medicine Co.," "Chemical Co.," &c., who produce proprietary medicines which they sometimes call "Dr. So-and-so's" preparations, thereby adopting the highest form of professional distinction, and this for the sole purpose of duping the general public into the belief that they have professional knowledge that they do not possess. This is, in the writer's opinion, the very worst form of quackery, and, sir, I think you will grant that such practices, based as they are on fraud and corruption, would not be permitted if the Acts now in force were well defined on this subject; presenting as it does such an unfair handicap to the legitimate professional man. Would not this be a fitting question for a Board of Control to deal with? Discretionary power would in such instance be invaluable, enabling it in proven cases to issue "injunctions against," with powers of fining.

1170. The proposal of Mr. Woods for a board as described by him would be no protection to the public if it were protection to anybody. I submit that it would be impossible to persuade Parliament to delegate its legislative duties in the vast domain of morals, health, life, and racial preservation to any board.

The large admissions made by Mr. Woods, who appears to speak in some degree as for his trade, and the wholesale admissions made in print every day by his colleagues, alone show and even declare, the imperative necessity for legislative action. Neither can our nation ignore the action of two hundred to three hundred millions of people in Continental Europe in that very domain. Elaborate legislative dealing is indicated, nay, demanded, and fortunately we have to originate nothing, and need try no experiments.

1171. Mr. Woods hints at but does not adopt the truculence of the foreign drug-packers already narrated herein. But so soon as Australia takes measures to protect herself the threats will be renewed as a matter of course. And if only these menaces be effectively carried out the resultant blessing will be inestimable.

The board as proposed would contain two representatives of the people's interests. The other three would represent trade interests exclusively, the one thing that must be antagonised. It is the same song *da capo al fine*.

The position is this:

It is on all sides declared that the people are damaged and defrauded.

It is on all sides declared that they need defence.

1172. The whole dispute is as to how far they shall be fair game for secret trading, and as to how far they—that is to say, we—shall be defended. It is herein claimed throughout by all and every line of evidence that the defence shall be complete as far as law and administration can make it. In the scope of morals, health, and life I claim with all deference that no Parliament is entitled to bargain away, for any interests, any part of the national security. The security should be absolute in so far as foresight and the power reposed in Parliament can make it.

1173. Parliament in Great Britain decided that secrecy in drugs, feeding-stuffs and fertilisers must be forbidden under penalties to the extent that the soil and farm animals are respectively concerned. It has been shown that for immeasurably stronger reasons secrecy in drugs and foods makes against human health, life, and morals. But this secrecy is of great cash value to the drug-packers and to newspapers. The former are probably 99 per cent. foreign to Australia, the latter chiefly domestic. No one denies the profits of the exploiters of the secrets. No one denies the pharmacist's right to live that in either case sells the drugs, whether secret or open,
but

but who pays the profits? Who are the exploited? These are the vast bulk of the people who do the work of the nation in all its departments. In imagination, let us question the associated friendly societies who in some States form a third of the adult male population. Ask the associated trade-unions, the farmers and miners, the retail trading classes, the professional and clerical workers—workers generally—“Do you want the whole truth or partial lies; do you want fairness or fraud; do you want guarantees of efficacy and purity or *laissez-faire*; do you want knowledge or ignorance; do you want light or to be hoodwinked; do you want publicity or secrecy?”

1174. The very people omitted from representation on the board suggested by Mr. Woods—practically the nation itself—are those who might well be asked, through their protective associations above mentioned, to select members for such a board, were not the whole thing inadmissible.

We have Boards of Health in the midst of the trouble; but, as shown, they fight according to conscience a hopeless battle for the public health in the absence of adequate powers, because frauds multiply and are increasingly aggressive.

In this department of public defence, only public officers ought to be in charge, with duties rigorously defined by statutes, to the end above stated—absolute public security.

Ignorance as a Defence.

1175. In the Foy and Gibson case it was successfully pleaded that as retailers they did not know the contents of the bottles of faked spirit; and under our conditions, as in the case of the cheated grocers with the baking powder, there is much reason in it. “Hard cases make bad law.” But the law is itself bad which allows and defends secrecy and deception.

This case illustrates the difference between our root-idea of law and that of German law, amongst others. It is the duty of the vendor to know the contents of the bottles he sells. The drug-packer may be, and is, domiciled in another country and therefore inaccessible. If the root-idea were *caveat venditor*, neither the revenue (from licenses) nor the buyer could be so readily defrauded. When the bottle of “temperance” drink is sold, the seller does not use it; the buyer swallows the deception in every sense. What justifies the transmission of fraudulent merchandise? The profit attaching to the transactions, or the ignorance, real or assumed, of the transmitting vendor? How should it ever be possible for Courts to know that vendors do not know? Share-companies, for instance, never know, hence their scope is, as now, wide indeed.

1176. There can be no mistake as to the general intent of Continental laws or as to that of Anglo-Saxon laws, within the domain of this Inquiry. Our Anglo-Saxon protection of chattel animals is very satisfactory, indeed almost complete, regarded from any standpoint. In administering these laws the judiciary can have no hesitation as to the intent of the respective legislature. In Canada has been attained what must be nearly high-water mark, for even the food of bees is carefully protected by special statute, without exemption in favour of proprietary drugs and foods for bees, if any. The reason is the inexpugnable principle of justice. There is money in them. But neither the Canadian laws, nor those of the Commonwealth of the United States of America, nor of the Commonwealth of Australia, nor of the United Kingdom, prevent the sale of Mrs. Winslow's deadly Carminative, the deadly Colchicum Pills, the deadly Strychnine Tablets, the deadly Daisy Headache Powders, and the frauds which have been proven to be frauds in high courts of justice. No casuistry can dispose of that conclusion, for the doubter or sophist needs but to go to the nearest pharmacist's shop to obtain all these, and a long list of injurious and destructive agents besides. There is money in them. There is not money in the protection of human life and health. But that protection is the very groundwork of social existence, and it is impossible to have too much of it.

1177. In the same connection attention is drawn to the cablegrams relating to the London Chamber of Commerce. The Colony of New Zealand and the Commonwealth of Australia through the wisdom of Parliament, which comes into conflict with extraneous commercial interests, entered upon movements and authorised or permitted measures for the protection of human life and health. In the list of proprietary drugs proscribed by the New Zealand ordinance were six, at the least, which were open and obvious, if not indeed ostensible, abortifacients. Their sole object and use is homicide; but at the intervention of extraneous commercial bodies, as we have seen, the ordinance was "revoked," the "revocation" taking effect the following day. The public health of New Zealand was again absolutely at the mercy of external drug-packers, in so far as their ingenuity and recklessness have as yet extended.

LONDON, Wednesday.
ter's correspondent at Johannesburg that experiments with the new drill suggest that 14,000 whites will be able to do the work of 50,000 hammer boys, thus revolutionising mining.

PURE FOOD BILLS.

LONDON MERCHANTS PROTESTING.

LONDON, Thursday.—The Proprietary Articles sub-section of the London Chamber of Commerce has resolved that deputations shall wait upon Mr. J. H. Taverner (Agent-General for Victoria) and Mr. W. P. Reeves (High Commissioner for New Zealand) to protest against the Victorian Pure Food Bill and the proposed similar legislation in New Zealand.

It was resolved to recommend members to cease advertising in colonial newspapers when the bill requiring a declaration of the formulae used in the preparation of the article advertised is enforced.

(Vote
CARE
SMITH
Abst

(Voters
BOWD
DYER
TAYL
Abst

(Vote
WAL
HAW
for

1178. The Commonwealth Legislature has, in the contrary direction, performed an act of great nobility—none the less because it is common humanity—in prohibiting the importation and sale of opium for smoking. That is the antithesis of manchesterism. The Commerce Act is but another measure of national and racial self-preservation, albeit only a beginning which will demand immense and patient amplification. If the exposures and analyses herein adduced, plus the clamant warnings of the healing professions, who are the voluntary, unselfish, indefatigable, and ill-requited guardians of the public health—plus the example of deep-thinking nations who know the dangers and the infamies of the secret drug trade—if these together be not considered enough to outweigh the arrogant clamour of drug-packers for the right to spoil, then further investigation will but supply further reasons and ten thousand instances.

THE NEW ZEALAND PATENT MEDICINE REGULATIONS.

1179. America, at any rate so far as New Zealand is concerned, holds pride of place as the largest exporter of patent medicines to that Colony, and in Australia proper many of the leading American drug firms have their representatives, who are able to secure for their principals a large share of the business to be done. This, of course, applies mainly to the better class of manufacturing chemists, whose specialties have achieved a reputation for reliability, both with the medical profession and the pharmacist.

America, as the largest exporter of patent medicines to New Zealand, is directly interested in the modification of the stringent regulations regarding the sale of patent medicines in that Colony. The alteration was brought about largely by a representative meeting of proprietors held recently in London, when it was decided to cease exporting their preparations to New Zealand unless the regulations were modified, and by a similar meeting held in SYDNEY, New South Wales, when the London movement was supported. At the latter meeting Mr. A. Markell was appointed to represent American importers. The Acting Consul for the United States and the Commissioner of Canada also were present. The American Vice-Consul said from what he knew of American manufacturers he was convinced that they would decline to put the formula upon proprietary articles exported to New Zealand, nor would they consider it a satisfactory arrangement to be compelled to deposit the formulas with the Minister of Health, as required by the Regulations. The Commissioner for Canada said that the business in proprietary medicines would be ruined by the publication of the formulas. He thought the Government, if so desirous, should analyse imported medicines, and, if they were found objectionable, direct action to prevent their importation should be taken.

The result of these two meetings induced the New Zealand Government to agree to a further modification of their proposals. The mandatory clause requiring the formulas to be deposited with the Health Department has been withdrawn, and it will now only be necessary for manufacturers to submit their formulas when called upon to do so.

This assurance will be received with gratification by our readers, as statistics show a yearly increase in the business done by American drug manufacturers with New Zealand.—Parke, Davis, & Co.'s *Bulletin of Pharmacy*, Detroit, Michigan. August, 1905.

thousand nine hundred and four, recommended His Excellency the Governor to remove and revoke the restrictions contained in the instrument of title to the block of land known as Awarua No. 3a No. 2a No. 1, particulars of which land are set out in the Schedule hereunder written, to enable the said land to be sold:

Now, therefore, I, William Lee, Baron Plunket, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred upon and vested in me by the said Act, and of all other powers and authorities me thereunto enabling, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Aotea District Maori Land Council aforesaid, do hereby remove and revoke the restrictions now existing against the alienation of the said block of land, to enable the said land to be sold.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that piece or parcel of land, situate in the Provincial District of Wellington, containing 461 acres and 32 perches, more or less, known as Awarua No. 3a No. 2a No. 1, and being the whole of the land comprised in partition order of the Native Land Court dated the 20th day of November, 1902, in favour of Utihi Potaka and others, and containing the following restriction: "Inalienable."

As witness the hand of His Excellency the Governor, this twenty-ninth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAS. MCGOWAN

Regulations with respect to Patent Medicines under Section 101 of "The Public Health Act, 1900."

PLUNKET, Governor.

IN pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred upon him by "The Public Health Act, 1900," His Excellency the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand doth hereby make the following regulations with respect to patent medicines.

REGULATIONS.

1. ALL patent medicines imported into or sold or offered for sale in the colony shall be required to have the contents with their exact proportions legibly set out in English upon a label affixed on the bottle, box, or container. In addition to such information, where such medicines contain one or more of the poisons scheduled under "The Sale of Poisons Act, 1871," and its amendments, the words "This contains poison" must be marked in clear medium-sized block type upon the label.

2. For the purposes of these regulations the term "patent medicines" includes, *inter alia*,—

Allenbury's Pastilles.	Bromo-quinine Tablets.
Ayer's Pills.	Bonington's Irish Moss.
Ashton and Parsons' Phe-	Liver Pills.
pharine.	Headache
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.	Wafers.
Allen's Lung Balsam.	Benjamin Gum.
Atkinson's Infants' Preserva-	Clarke's B. 41 Pills.
tive.	Carter's Little Liver Pills.
Anterema.	Cockle's Pills.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.	Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Re-
Allenbury's Bynim Amaro.	medy.
Bynim Liquid	Cuticura Resolvent
Malt.	Pills.
Byno Glycero	Chamberlain's Pain Balm.
Phosphites.	Cough Remedy.
Byno Hypophos-	Stomach and
phites.	Liver Tablets.
Byno Phosphites	Churchill's Comp. Syrup of
Angier's Emulsion.	Hypophos-
Throat Tablets	phites.
Bark's Pastilles.	Comp. Syrup of
Benger's Liq. Peptoris.	Wine.
Bile Beans.	Crossland's Headache Wa-
Bate's Salvo.	fers.
Barracough's Magic Nervine	Clement's Nerve Tonic.
Proguarda.	Celeryna.
Brown's Chlorodyne	Carlsbad Sprudel Salts.
Beecham's Pills.	Canadian Healing Oil.
Cough Pills.	Day's Red Drench.
Baxter's Anti-Neuralgic	Dutton's Red Cross Oint-
Pills.	ment.
Comp. Quinine	Doan's Backache Pills.
Pills.	Dinner Pills
Lung Preservative.	Ointment.
Benger's Liqueur Pepticus.	Dr. Barry's Revalenta Food.
Liqueur Pancreaticus.	Evan's Witches' Oil.
Brandreth's Pills.	Eadie's Gout Pills.
Brown's Troches.	Edson's Chemical Essence.

Evan's Asthma Powder.	Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.
Big "G" Injection.	Paternoster's Pills.
Fellow's Syrup of Hypo-	Perry Davis' Pain Killer.
phosphites.	Phytoline Liq. (Anti-fat).
Freeman's Chlorodyne.	Richard's Lacto Peptone.
Fraser's Sulphur Tablets.	Rooke's Solar Elixir.
Frog in the Throat	Stearn's Pepsalia.
Fletcher's Pills.	Seigel's Syrup.
Greenmountain Asthma	Pills.
Cure.	Savory and Moore's Pancrea-
Grillon's Tamar Indian	tic Emulsion.
Geraudel's Pastilles.	Stearne's Liquid Haemofor-
Gibson's Chocolate Worm	rum.
Cakes.	Tritipalm.
Guy's Tonic.	Female Regulat-
Grimmault's Capsules.	ing Pills.
Asthma Cigarettes.	Worm Syrup.
Matico Injection.	Dr. Bonjean's Fe-
Hudson's Eumethol Ju-	male Pills.
ices.	Hooper's Female
Hale's Acacian Balsam.	Pills.
Malefern Vermifuge.	Sanmetto.
Herbal Ointment.	Steedman's Teething Pow-
Hall's Coca Wine.	ders.
Hall's Asthma Cure.	Scott's Emulsion.
Hayden's Viburnum Comp.	Pills.
Hearn's Bronchitis Cure.	Sykes' Cough.
Asthma Cure.	Tye's Creosote Capsules.
Holloway's Ointment.	Tuss-cura.
Pills.	Tonking's Linseed Emulsion.
Hood's Sarsaparilla.	Towle's XXX Special Extra
Olive Ointment.	Strong Female
Hadox Pills.	Pills.
Impey's May Apple.	Steel and Penny-
Kellogg's Asthma Cure.	royal Pills.
Kickaps Indian Oil.	Turner's Rheumo.
Kuhn's Colchici Pal. Caps.	Townsend's Cinnamon Cure.
Kay's Restorative Pills.	Townsend's Sarsaparilla.
King's Dandelion and Qui-	Vitadatio.
ning Pills.	Wilton's Old English Cough
Kutnow's Carlsbad Powder.	Linetus.
Kaye's Comp. Essence of	Widow Welch's Pills.
Linseed.	Whelpen's Purifying Pills.
Lane's Emulsion.	Warner's Diabetes Cure.
Loasby's Wahoo.	Safe Cure.
Koolabah.	Safe Pills.
Marshall's "Fosferine."	Rheumatic Cure.
Teething Powders.	Wilton's Bevo-ferrum.
Morse's Indian Root Pills	Canadian Seaweed
McGill's Pastilles.	Cure.
Morton's Apital and Steel	Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Pills.	Wood's Great Peppermint
Norton's Camomile Pills.	Cure.
Neale's Asthma Powder.	Wade's Worm Figs.
Neuro (Neuro Co., Auck-	Williams' Pink Pills.
land).	Wyeth's Beef Juice.
Osborne's Epilepsy Cure.	Zambek Ointment.
Owbridge's Lung Tonic.	

3. Any person who commits a breach of or fails to comply with any of the foregoing regulations shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding £50.

These regulations shall come into force on the thirtieth day of June next.

As witness the hand of His Excellency the Governor, this third day of November, one thousand nine hundred and four

J. G. WARD,
Minister of Public Health.

Land temporarily reserved in the Auckland Land District.

PLUNKET, Governor.

WHEREAS by the two-hundred-and-thirty-fifth section of "The Land Act, 1892," it is enacted that the Governor may from time to time, either by general or particular description, and whether the same has been surveyed or not, reserve from sale temporarily, notwithstanding that the same may be then held under pastoral license, any Crown lands which in his opinion are required for any of the purposes in the said section mentioned:

Now, therefore, I, William Lee, Baron Plunket, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in exercise and pursuance of the powers and authorities vested in me by the said Act, do hereby temporarily reserve from sale the lands in the Auckland Land District described in the Schedule hereunder written, for the purposes in the said Schedule specified at the end of the respective descriptions of the lands so intended to be temporarily reserved.

1181. New Zealand's Waterloo—The vaunted Victory of the Drug-packers.

(Vide pars. 1128, 1140, 1166, 1179, &c.)

Patent Medicines Regulations under Section 101 of "The Public Health Act, 1900," revoked.

PLUNKET, Governor.

WHEREAS by Warrant dated the third day of November, one thousand nine hundred and four, and published in the New Zealand Gazette of the tenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and four, certain regulations relating to patent medicines were made under "The Public Health Act, 1900":

And whereas it is expedient to revoke such regulations: Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by the said Act, doth hereby revoke the above-mentioned regulations.

This revocation shall come into force on the thirtieth day of June next.

As witness the hand of His Excellency the Governor, this twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and five.

J. G. WARD,
Minister of Public Health.

*The N. Z. Gazette,
June 29, 1905.*

chemist & Druggist, 1 Oct-06

The report by the Chief Health Officer on the New Zealand Department of Public Health, dated August 1, 1906, has just been issued. It is an extensive document of 124 pages. The half of one page is given to the regulation of the sale of patent medicines. It states that the Chief Health Officer has suggested an amendment of the Public Health Act so that the term "patent medicine" shall include what the Legislature meant it to embrace, namely, all secret or proprietary medicines. . . . The regular use of such mixtures as Pe-ru-na, specially recommended for women who are nursing children, and containing twice as much alcohol as champagne, can be attended by only evil results. Unknowingly the users become more and more dependent upon the tittle, and in the end may become confirmed drunkards. . . . A large number of the sellers of so-called electric belts are scoundrels pure and simple. He had received many letters from men and youths who have sent ill-to-be-spared money to such people. . . . In the case of such diseases as consumption and cancer the wily advertiser of a cure steals not only the sufferer's money but his only chance of recovery.

See par. 1272 for an every-day specimen of "useless drugs."

Attention is hereby drawn to the marked difference, in letter and spirit, between British legislation for chattel animals and that for human beings. Useless ingredients must not, under augmenting penalties, be introduced into the foods* of horses or hogs, but, "on the other hand, no maker or seller of even a useless drug (for New Zealand colonists) need have the slightest fear of interference." The Minister of Public Health is compelled thus openly to declare his consideration for the very interests—those of the victorious drug-packers—whom he firstly ventured, in the public interest, to antagonise! In South Australia, "Female Regulating Pills" would constitute an indecent advertisement,† by statute; yet the Dominion of New Zealand undergoes the humiliation of publicly revoking the only check upon that and other scheduled abortifacient drugs at the command of the Press, which daily receives the "toll of blood."‡ Thus by authorised destruction of His children do we crucify the Son of God afresh, and put Him to an open shame.

* Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, Great Britain, sec. 6, subsec. i (c). See page 410.

† Indecent Advertisements Act, South Australia, sec. 2. See page 422.

‡ Par 533.

Mr. Hornsby's defeated Bill.

On May 6, 1905, information reached the New Zealand Government by cablegram that the British patent medicine proprietors refused to deposit a formula with the New Zealand officials, and were ceasing exports and all advertisements. On May 15 a meeting of the Manufacturing Chemists' and Proprietors' Association was held in Sydney, when representatives of nearly all the proprietors who were doing business in Australia were present, and a resolution was carried that—"As the modified regulations concerning patent medicines in New Zealand will tend to lessen the amount of business done by residents in New South Wales with New Zealand, this meeting protests against the same coming into force." On May 16 the Minister for Public Health announced his intention of withdrawing the mandatory clause for the production of formulae. He is reported as adding:—"It will be necessary for the makers to deposit their formulae only when called upon by the Minister of Public Health to do so. By this alteration power will be retained wherewith to control such medicines as are, after careful consideration, deemed bad and injurious. On the other hand, no maker or seller of a bona fide, honest, or even a useless drug need have the slightest fear of interference."

The Minister for Public Health and Dr. Mason, the head of the department, have learned much from the agitation that took place. What will be their next move?

The old military adage "Divide and conquer" may prove applicable in this case, and the words of Sir Joseph Ward, the Minister of Health, just quoted, may perhaps contain the idea on which new regulations will be based. If no bona fide, honest, or even useless drug need have the slightest fear of interference the majority of proprietary medicine owners will not be concerned. If any one of them is attacked and called upon to disclose his formula he will have his own battle to fight, and may not be absolutely sure of the sympathy of his fellows. There is another proverb about the misfortunes of our friends which may prove to be applicable.

chemist & Druggist Nov-06

The second reading was taken on September 7. An usher was instructed to inform ladies who sought to enter the ladies' gallery that a Bill was to be discussed, and it was desirable that they should not be present. They were not absolutely excluded, but the gallery remained empty. Mr. Hornsby, member for Wairarapa, moved the second reading, and stated that clause 7 aimed at the extinction of the cheap medicine man, the fraud, the vampire, and the abortion-monger. He had answered quack advertisements, and gave the results of his inquiries. The victims of these harpies were to be found in the mental hospitals of the country. The scoundrels he was endeavouring to deal with pursued the innocent people who came to them until they had dragged the last penny out of them. If advertising by quacks was successfully prohibited, it would kill this nefarious trade. The Premier (Sir Joseph Ward) followed, strongly supporting the principle of the Bill, regretting that the regulations gazetted a year ago to deal with quack medicines met with such opposition from the newspapers, persons interested, and the public that it had been thought advisable to amend them. The only opposition to the measure came from Mr. M'Lachlan, who violently attacked Mr. Hornsby, and was compelled to withdraw many of his remarks. The remaining speakers, with one exception, favoured the principle of the measure. Mr. T. K. Sidey said many chemists sold things aimed at in the Bill, and referred to certain electric belts. The Minister for Public Health, the Hon. G. Fowlds, said the Government had in preparation a Bill which dealt with the question of patent medicines and fool-stuffs generally. The Government was in sympathy with Mr. Hornsby, but doubted the wisdom of passing the Bill in its present form. The Bill he hoped to introduce himself in a few days would, he thought, be a credit to Parliament. It was useless for the Government to place legislation on the statute book that would not be supported by public sympathy. Mr. Remington, a registered chemist and M.H.R., said when the Bill had passed its second reading the Government should take it up. He quoted from a circular received from abroad by a New Zealander who afterwards committed suicide.

The

The Secret Drug Trade According to Law.

1182. It has been claimed herein that typical cases of injury and poisoning shall be taken as guides, just as in law a single case, trivial in itself, may decide important issues. We do not need arguments in this investigation and report. The facts will be all on the one side, the casuistry will be all on the other. But let us contemplate the iniquity upon a wider scale, say millions of cases at a glance. Let us examine comprehensively to what it is that the London Chamber of Commerce, and indeed other Chambers of Commerce, lend their names, prestige, and active or passive support. From an article by Mr. Mark Sullivan, in the *Ladies' Home Journal* :—

1183. Now, as to the "sacredly confidential" manner in which these letters from women are held. I wish with all my heart that I could print, for the benefit of those women who write to these "doctors," and imagine their letters are "sacredly" regarded, the nasty secrets of the correspondence department of a great "patent medicine" concern, as they were disclosed before a Legislative Public Health Committee, by a man who was in charge of that department, and was compelled by law to tell what he knew. The disclosures there made were of the most revolting and indecent nature—disclosures which, if they could be printed—which, alas, they cannot be in any periodical—would for ever stop women from writing to these concerns. It was bad enough, as this man testified, and as I found out, that these letters—the "rich" ones, they are called—were passed from hand to hand from young men clerks to young women, and carried home for the delectation of their friends and families—that was bad enough. I say it is detestable enough, as one young fellow in charge of one of these departments naively told me—the jokes that he and his fellow clerks used to play on the writers of these letters, how, in the leisure of the afternoon, when their daily quota of letters was finished, these young fellows would pick out of the day's mail those letters which were most inviting, and write elaborate replies which had little to do with medicine or treatment. To a woman who—but the thing cannot be told in printable language. However, these are the inevitable, necessary consequences where young clerks handle such letters. The proprietors, the "doctors" themselves, could not help it if they would when thousands of letters are received each day.

1184. But to me what was even more of a contemptible violation of the "sacred confidences" in these letters is one which some of the proprietors commit themselves, and commit deliberately for money. Let any woman who has written to some "doctor," who assures her that her correspondence is kept "sacredly confidential," tell me the name of the "doctor," and the year in which she wrote the letter, and it is pretty safe that I can give her the name of the letter-broker from whom she can to-day buy her letter back—her own and the letters of as many more women like herself as she wishes—at so much per thousand. Some of these "patent medicine" concerns will frankly say to you: "You can be perfectly safe in telling us what you would not tell your family doctor. Your secret is safe with us. We will guard it as secretly as you yourself." And yet these same concerns, when they get the last possible cent from you as their victim, when you, as their dupe, refuse to believe any more of their false promises, deliberately turn your letter over to a letter-broker, sell it, and he in turn, sells it to some other concern who can approach you in a new way with a new remedy. These "sacredly confidential" letters are sold to these letter-brokers, and by them to quack doctors for about five dollars a thousand—the woman's secret, which they tell you they keep so sacredly, is sold for about half a cent to whoever will buy it.

1185. I found three of these letter-brokers' clearing houses for patients' letters to "patent medicine" makers. They buy letters from one "patent medicine" concern, and sell them or rent them and re-rent them to others. One of these concerns has over seven million letters. "There are five million chronic sick and incurable in the United States," said a broker, "and I have got letters from one million of them right here in that building"—pointing to his storage warehouse. "To be sure, they have all tried one remedy or more; but that's all right, they'll keep on trying new remedies till they die. Buy or rent a few thousand of those letters from me at a few dollars a thousand, tackle 'em with a new proposition—something new with a new name—jolly 'em along a little, and they'll all come up with the money for a new treatment." One of these letter-brokers assured me he could give me "choice lots" of "medical female letters." Another sent me a list of hundreds of thousands of letters which he had—all from women—and one glance at the names of the "patent medicines" concerns which had sold these letters to this broker showed the absurdity and the criminal falsehood of their declaration that "Your letters are treated by us in sacred confidence." This business of letter brokerage, this traffic in women's letters, is perfectly well known and understood in "patent medicine" and quack doctor circles. The first essential of a "patent medicine" or quack doctor business is to have on its books as large a list as possible of the chronic sick and incurables in the country, and the letter-broker offers the easiest way of getting them. That these concerns should deny Mr. Bok's exposure of the practice is only another lie in a business whose very backbone, whose daily activity, is falsehood.

1186. Millions of such letters are procured in England, and hundreds of thousands in Australia. The daily papers lend their columns to the seductive lies of quacks, who obtain and traffic in the signed confidences of girls, youths, men, and women, and thus deliver the lies where they shall have most effect—into their homes. And all under the shadow and protection of the law. When any prevalent wrong is to be righted, the objection of sympathisers or participators is usually, "It will

will interfere with personal liberty—it will be paternal government.” We need both things. To shield the innocent and ignorant, to protect the parents themselves, the State must stand in *loco parentis*. Union is strength. Manchesterism—unchecked greed—is not the apotheosis, but the diabolisation of trade. Let us see further whether this product of unrestrained commercialism—quackery—does not mean the demoralisation and declension of a race.

1187. Let us look at a departmental list, expressed in cold arithmetic, of these confidential communications which the drug-packers interchange amongst themselves, much as brewers buy beer-bottles:—

55,000 Female Complaint Letters,
44,000 Bust-developer Letters,
40,000 Women's Regulator Letters.

The third are mostly abortion business, and it is a revelation that such letters should be saleable for subsequent working up. Perhaps there is money in them for blackmail purposes, as per the Chrimes' case on page 248. That, of course, is in contravention of the law; but the case itself proves that the rogues' risk is not great, and may be avoided. Then there are

47,000 assorted Letters from Women,

which letters belong to five “Medical Institutes.” Further, there are offered:—

7,000 Paralysis Letters,
9,000 Narcotic Letters,
52,000 Consumptive Letters,
65,000 Deaf Letters, and
3,000 Cancer Letters.

The last is out of all proportion; but they cannot be much in demand at second-hand, because the patients die off too quickly for the letters to be of commercial value after a few months. It would be a waste of postage to follow them up. “Deaf” letters should be remunerative for a long time, and after changing many hands.

It will be manifest to Your Excellency and to Parliament, in contemplating this department of commerce, that investigation would be very informative. The exposition need only be fragmentary; but it would afford answers to those in British communities who are committed to the support and defence of quackery. I am prepared to pursue the subject if it should still be deemed necessary. As in the case of the previous Royal Commission, original letters could be submitted, but the names need not be published.

1188. Allured by the fact of these announcements being made by the drug-packers in publications to which a woman looks for guidance, to the Press which extols itself as the great educator of society and calls itself the Fourth Estate, she writes to the traitorous syndicate of quacks. Mr. W. T. Stead claims that ephemeral literature, meaning the owners and directors of it, is really the First Estate. His own paper, the *Review of Reviews*, actually guarantees the efficacy of the nostrums, the respectability of the drug-packers, and actively recommends their drink cures, alcoholics, and consumption cures!

1189. *Review of Reviews*, February 1, 1907, page iv:—

HAVE YOU TRIED SHOPPING BY POST?

If you have not, study our advertisements, and write to our advertisers and see whether they will not serve you as satisfactorily as if you shopped in person.

Whether it be machinery or tea, buggies or hair restorer, gates or biscuits, patent medicines or books that you require, write our advertisers and test their goods.

It is our wish that the advertisements in this magazine be read by its readers. The “*Review of Reviews*” is a high-class production, the best magazine of its class in Australasia, and we refuse to take advertisements from all and sundry. We discriminate between firms to whom we apply for advertisements. The appearance of an advertisement in the “*Review of Reviews*” is a proof that the firm advertising is a reputable one, and that its representations are genuine. We want readers of the “*Review of Reviews*” to have confidence in its advertisers.

Write them and try them! BUY WELL-ADVERTISED GOODS.

In recent years methods of shopping and purchasing have changed. Purchasers do not buy goods on chance, but they rely on the reputation of well-known, well-advertised brands. In this extensive advertising, customers find security, for the merit of an article is soon found out, and the thing not up to the description goes down. Constant advertising of an article is therefore an excellent guarantee of that article's worth.

Misrepresent a line of goods in advertising and it is as good as dead. The public will not be imposed upon.

In a good-class magazine like the "Review of Reviews" advertisements can be relied upon. The management exercises great care that none but reliable advertisements are accepted.

Don't take chances in buying. Buy well-known goods advertised in our columns by our clients.

1190. Thus, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions of women—and men—write about their sorest grief and shame to total strangers, because they are introduced to the scoundrels in the privacy of their own homes by the educators of society. The managing proprietor of a great Australian paper, a potent force in forming public opinion, said recently when addressed on this subject—"I have often noticed that when we print a particularly wicked advertisement in the (his weekly) paper it will be on the back of a sermon." He thought it a merry joke. It may be in actuality no worse for females than for males, but it is especially revolting that the sexual secrets of our women, their pitiful account of struggles against the vices which are spread by our literature, as shown herein—against drug habits, drink habits, other habits—should be paraded for sale by commercial brokers and dealt with as merchandise. Nine millions of letters from all Anglo-Saxondom are ready docketed, classified, and offered for sale by two brokers. What an alliance, what a "section" for mercantile associations! But there is money in the business, and like others it has its vested rights. Here again, the facts are on one side and all the arguments on the other. As our law and custom both permit any man or syndicate to advertise as a "medical institute," to solicit upon honour and strictest privacy these letters, undertaking to transmit the "medicines, secure from observation, through the post," why should they not pass on the letters, their property in the way of business, to other equally reliable practitioners? They are professedly philanthropic institutions (see Dr. Kidd's advertisement on pages 161 and 165), still—business is business. The chief proprietor of one of these "medical institutes" in Australia who has advertised himself for many years in conjunction with another as a doctor, always uses a false name. He was a printer's compositor, an inefficient workman, who left the formes to start straight-away as a physician without education or qualification of any kind, but with all the requisite qualities of a money-coining quack. His advertisements ought in law to be felonies, because they are forgeries. That is to say, he prepares and issues false statements which bring him money and money's worth, and gives these statements a force which in law and fact they ought not to have. **Sir Wilfrid Laurier**, in conversing with your Commissioner upon the whole question of drug frauds, suggested in interrogative form that the criminal law should suffice to suppress the frauds. It ought to, but it does not and cannot until there be legislation directly for the purpose of protecting citizens against marauders who are worse felons than forgers and highwaymen.

1191. When the remarks of **Dr. Winnington Ingram**, Bishop of London, are recalled (page 31), it will be recognised how coherent are his allusions to secret commissions in trade, whilst dealing with the questions of sexual frauds and racial decline. They are interrelated. And here it must be pointed out that the customary defence of any public wrong which has come to be regarded as private right, is that "you must abolish the lot at once—trickery in paints, or boots, or cloth, or anything—you must not pick one thing out. You see what a hopeless task you set yourself!" But a good and safe way to take down a building is—a brick at a time. If a farmer suffers from thefts it is well for him that the police catch the cattle-thieves first, and attend to the orchard afterwards. When the lives, morals and health of a man's family are endangered, it would be best to bar out or handcuff the marauders, leaving the baker's weights for later consideration.

The Worst must not be told.

1192. "For like other men who have investigated this patent medicine business," writes Mr. Sullivan, "Mr. Bok cannot tell all that he knows. The only pity is that he cannot." Of all things it is urgent that the public generally, young

and old, should know their dangers and that measures be taken to warn them. But the loyal conductors of the *Ladies' Home Journal* found it impossible to print the plain truth. There can indeed be no blacker treachery nor fouler wrong than those set forth in this Report as being constant and widely spread amongst us, but there are atrocious villanies and cunning methods which must not be published. Anyone who reads the extracts from *Printer's Ink* and the other publications will see that gilded rascality has so much acceptance that many more are willing to be gilded rascals, with social acceptance and under protection of the law.

Fiscalism and Racial Decline.

1193. Sir Robert Giffen, in his "Economic Inquiries and Studies," 1904, 2 vols., Bell and Sons, London, deals on page 347, *et seq.*, vol. II, with the "Decline in Rate of Growth of Population." It is a very slight and superficial consideration, closing with the words—"The subject is one of profound interest and must be carefully studied, but the conclusions I have referred to must be regarded as premature until the study has been made." But the study has been made, and is still being actively made by keen and anxious minds who came to those conclusions free from the bias of what has been called fiscalitis in any form. Manchesterism—unrestrained acquisitiveness—has in reality nothing to do with any question of free or dutiable imports. In the United States we have seen that quackery is as rampant, possibly more so than in Great Britain; the two countries being professedly under opposite fiscal policies. In the United States nostrums of local production are sold free of duty. In the United Kingdom there is a duty of about one-eighth upon the full retail price of British quackeries. In each case the local drugs form the bulk of the trade. Thus in the United Kingdom non-proprietary medicines are "protected" by a heavy charge upon the competing proprietary drugs. Whatever it may be in quackery it is certain that in ordinary commerce the partner who gets one-eighth of the gross retail value in the turnover is the senior partner. Whatever may be thought of the position of either nation towards a nefarious trade, it is clear that the question is altogether severed from fiscalism. As might be expected, this the gravest of subjects—the decline of growth—receives continuous and weighty consideration, statistically and in every way, from earnest minds in the rank and file of the healing professions. We expect it, because they are ever foremost in the self-denying cause of racial elevation and preservation. It would seem as if the very attitude of sympathy, which to them as healers is the first qualification, causes them to acknowledge and to estimate the several forces which make for and against life and health. They do not and dare not, as conscientious men, ignore mental, moral and spiritual dynamics whilst magnifying too much the mere principle of acquisitiveness. The latter, like the other vital instincts, is essential to man and in common with the rest must be kept within bounds.

It is hoped that the exposition of quackery herein, which is capable of and probably demands much wider exposures, will suffice to show that pursuit of personal profit unrestrained by law is the sole cause of the trouble. Further, that the operation of savage greed makes heavily against racial reproduction. If not, then it certainly can be shown and no pains should be spared to show it.

1194. Macaulay said that all his life he had heard of nothing but decay and seen nothing but progress. If he had lived from 1885 to 1905 and had retained his fine memory he might have reversed the terms of his epigram. It is a common phrase in after-dinner eloquence that "trade made the British Empire." It seems to evoke pride sometimes. But there is room to believe that the chief factors were the virility and patriotism of a great company of sailors, soldiers, teachers, healers, statesmen, philosophers, biologists, pathologists, other men of science, missionaries, diplomatists, explorers, farmers, miners—to say nothing of manly though cast-off sons, nor of lovers of adventure, nor of all the host of their helpers at home and abroad. To the trader it is *ubi bene ibi patria*. With the man who hides a secret of healing, whether in reality or pretence, it is *virtus post nummos, querenda pecunia primum est*. And if quacks and their kind take themselves and their trade elsewhere, the gain of the nation will be great.

The House of Commons and Quack Medicines.

A QUESTION ASKED AND ANSWERED.

(12th March, 1906.)

1195. Question.—13. MR. MYER.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention had been directed to the frauds perpetrated upon the public by the advertising and sale of quack medicines, and the consequent loss of money sustained by the public, and frequent postponement of proper remedial measures being taken by the sufferers in specific diseases; and whether the Government will take any, and, if any, what, steps either by the institution of prosecutions for fraud for obtaining money by false pretences, or by direct prohibitive legislation to deal with this matter.

Answer.—MR. GLADSTONE.—I do not doubt that advertisement and sale of quack medicines is often the cause of serious mischief; but it is an evil which must be met rather by the spread of education than by legislation or prosecution. The difficulties of proving fraud in such cases are, I fear, almost insuperable. If the Honourable Member will refer to the proceedings in the *Harness' Belts* case in 1894, he will understand some of the difficulties I refer to.

The Home Secretary's Reply to Mr. Myer.—*British Medical Journal*, 1906, page 899.

1196. Dr. Conrad Basan, London, writes:—"The question raised by Mr. Myer, in the House of Commons last Monday week, upon the above subject met with such an unsatisfactory reply that it is to be hoped that the hon. member will bring the matter forward again at no distant date. The Home Secretary stated that he "had no doubt that the advertisement and sale of quack medicines is often the cause of serious mischief; but it is an evil which must be met rather by the spread of education than by legislation.

"A more absurd reply it is difficult to conceive, because advertisements of quack medicines cannot infect and pollute the lay Press without the sanction, direct or indirect, of the proprietors, and I can only hope that the latter will fully appreciate the legitimate inference to be drawn from the Home Secretary's reply that the spread of education has not yet reached them. One would have thought it unnecessary to invoke the aid of the law to compel the wealthy proprietors of newspapers and periodicals to refrain from publishing the lying advertisements of these pestilential charlatans. Conscience surely should put in a reminder that money obtained by such degrading methods of so-called 'business' is dirty, and ignorance they cannot plead as an excuse: for whereas on the one hand they admit to their columns the most pathetic appeals (many of which are supported by Royalty) on behalf of the sufferers from cancer, consumption, paralysis, &c., yet on the other hand, and in the very same issue, and often on the same page, they give prominence to and take money for the advertisements of the obnoxious fraudulent quack who, with unblushing effrontery announces in the plainest terms possible that he can cure these very afflictions. To go further, would any one of these wealthy newspaper proprietors entrust himself, or those near and dear to him, in their hour of sickness to the cure-all pretentious impostor whose nostrums they unceasingly advertise? The answer must be 'No!' And yet, for the weak-minded, the credulous, the sick and suffering poor, who look to their publications for recreation, enlightenment, truth, and honesty, do they permit these nefarious traps to be laid."

1197. He then deals with the Bile Beans swindle, and demands to know what action Mr. Gladstone proposes to take in this proven case of fraud? And further whether those who published the advertisements of the fraud are not amenable to the law for aiding and abetting the proprietors?

"But the advertisements of the daily, weekly, religious, and lay Press teem with the charlatan's cunning devices for extracting money from the sick and suffering poor. . . ."

And he gives infamous instances such as may be seen every day, adding—

"What a stimulus the Home Secretary's answer to Mr. Myer must be, not only to the unscrupulous quack, but to the wealthy proprietors of these offending periodicals, who permit the dissemination of such abominable lies and trickery."

The Harness' Belts Case.

1198. Times Law Reports, 1894. The following is a condensed statement:—

The *Electrical Review* attacked for six years the electric belts of the Medical Battery Co., of which **Harness** was managing director, showing the articles to be myths and frauds. **Harness** set up one **Dr. Tibbits** to write a favourable report on the belts. The *Review* attacked **Tibbits** also, who brought an action for libel, which failed, he being cast in costs, which he could not pay. Then the *Review* brought an action of "Maintenance" against **Harness**, for maintaining an action in a matter in which he was not interested, viz.—the character of **Tibbits**. Maintenance was proved before Justice Mathews, who gave judgment accordingly. On appeal the Court of Appeal upheld the decision.

1199.

1199. Dr. Basan's remarks appear to be entirely justified, for a perusal of the case as I find it in the *Times Law Reports*, and quoted above, merely shows that leaving the exposure of charlatanism to private enterprise is to abandon helpless sheep to the ravening wolves. The simile is not good, for sheep in fact are not so exposed by "the law" or the administration. Even poultry were last year duly and properly fenced in, but the human game of the charlatans are always in open season. Viewed even from the side of manchesterism it is pleasant to receive, as did your Commissioner, authentic information that Mr. Harness now devotes his energies to another kind of business with apparent success. If sympathy be so all-embracing as to include even the merciless quacks, then we can rejoice in the knowledge that these men can find other fields for their capital and brains, made moral by Act of Parliament.

The revelations and urgent representations made by eminent members of the healing professions and by their journals, which are the accepted and trusted disseminators of light and knowledge in therapeutics, surgery, sanitation, nutrition, and hygiene, excite not even languid interest. They are ignored as we see, and if pressed forward are lightly swept aside.

1200. No persons can protect themselves against fraud and forgery, not even the cleverest and most self-sufficient. That can only be done by law and police, for all the "education" imaginable cannot make all the people, or even many of them, pharmacologists and chemical analysts. Mr. Herbert Gladstone's is a doctrine and a position to amaze Continental peoples. He would leave the uninstructed to defend themselves as best they may against their wealthy deceivers and spoilers, as depicted throughout this Report by inexpugnable authorities and by the law courts of the realm, from magistrates and coroners upwards.

A German friend asked me—"Do you say that anyone in England or Australia may pack potent drugs and advertise and sell them for the use of the public without stating their contents?" "Certainly." "Oh, but that is savagery!" Yet if anyone sold the same drugs in foods for farm animals he would have a short career in England, and it is a cause for satisfaction, if not for pride, that the Administration of which Mr. Gladstone has the honour to be a member, has extended this protection to poultry.

1201. There is no more difficulty in preserving the lives of human mothers and of their unborn children from wilful poisoning by lead and the other deadly agents than there is in the preserving of farm animals from like risks. Assuming even that there were difficulty, nothing should deter the State and its officers from that work which is their first and most sacred duty, but which is shirked and thrust aside as far as possible into darkness, instead of directing every force and faculty to the dragging of iniquity into the light of day. Trouble, expense, what do they matter? Is not embryonic and infantile life the highest and holiest trust of any community which still acknowledges the semblance of Christianity, or of any belief in God or right? The Christ whom we still own made a harmless whip of small-cords and drove the money-changers from the Temple, overthrowing their tables. Theirs was a justifiable occupation, although avariciously driven, and in the wrong place. What would He not say and do to those who destroy the lives that He blessed?—to those in authority who permit the inexpiable wrong? What He did say was—"It were better for them that a millstone were hanged about their necks, and that they were drowned in the depth of the sea!" Would He, the acknowledged Pattern of our civilisation, accept the excuse of difficulty or expense?

Medical Prescriptions.

1202. The President of an Australian Pharmacy Board said to me, "Our people (pharmacists) often produce and compare the prescriptions of medical men. A common practice with some doctors is to prescribe the latest preparations advertised by the manufacturers—Schering's, Merck's, Bayer's, Parke-Davis', and the rest. The doctors know nothing more, and can know nothing more, than the advertisements tell them. You ask if it is usual for doctors here or elsewhere to test drugs upon hospital patients"—and he laughed—"how otherwise could they know the effects upon human beings? But not merely upon hospital patients, upon their patients"

patients generally. I have seen more than once and ought to know, for I have been in the business thirty-six years, prescriptions made up of four or five preparations not one of which is in any pharmacopœia. Each of these chemicals was produced by a different manufacturer. Let me tell you," (and he held up the fingers of his left hand)—"here are Merck (thumb), Bayer's Farbwerke (fore-finger), Schering (second finger), Boehringer (third finger), Meister Lucius and Brüning (fourth). Farbwerke comes along with a new synthetic, under a copyrighted name, claiming for it such-and-such remedial properties. It takes with the medical practitioners. Up comes Merck with a similar coal-tar derivative, under another copyrighted name, guaranteeing same results. Then Schering follows suit.

"Next time Merck, or the Höchst people, get a start (Meister Lucius and Brüning), and the same kind of competition occurs."

It is to be remarked that these names are all of one nation. However, it will sooner or later occur to the gentry that there is only one market—the human race. No chance of the drugs being worked off on farm animals. If analogy counts for anything, there is a possibility that a combine, or cartel, can be formed which will eliminate senseless competition. Then, when one firm shall be chosen to promulgate a "remedy," the rest will support it loyally, dividing the profits. And so in turn. That is what the near future may contain. Meantime there is occasion for some kind of authoritative check upon the introduction of chemicals devised for human consumption, the properties of which are unknown beyond the assertions of the vendors. A ready means would be the international exchange of saving knowledge, as elsewhere described. At present all is left to chance and experiment.

1203. Pharmacy should be regarded as a profession, not as a trade, and be brought under strict regulation, as in Germany. There medical men are themselves restrained, all and everything in the public interest. The Legislatures of Australasia can devise means to establish control by an institution comparable to the Imperial German Health Office, so that the safeguards shall be brought in equal to those of any community. This branch of the inquiry, again, is so wide that it is impossible to deal with it here comprehensively or even efficiently.

1204. From conversations I have had with representative physicians in many countries, there is every ground for hope and even satisfaction. They want light, not secrecy; they will welcome knowledge. Therefore, although it becomes my duty to report upon the facts relating to what are called "ethical preparations" that are proprietary, and whose composition is nominally known if their properties be little known, there are not extensive grounds for alarm in that quarter. For, it must be repeated, the great medical associations insist upon publicity of knowledge, discovery, and practice, in contrast to the obscurantism of quackery. As shown by the extracts from the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, handed to me by the editor at Chicago, the medical authorities, upon whom in the last resort we all have to rely, are anxiously concerned with the subject here touched upon.

Springs of Action in the United States of America.

1205. Since the conclusions to this Report were prepared, there was printed in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (26th January, 1907) an impromptu address to a section of that body met at Washington, D.C., 13-15th December, 1906. It was given by a distinguished man, to whom much credit is due for the beginning of reform in the face of powerful moneyed interests. Here are two short extracts:—

1206. Senator W. B. Heyburn, of Idaho, said:—Mr. Chairman,—I am not as well organised to present suggestions of use to you as I should be, because the call came suddenly, and I can only talk to you from the standpoint of the general consideration that I have given to the subject, both before and since the enactment of the Pure Food Law. I have taken up the position for consideration with that department of each of the States. It so happens that the State for which I came to the Senate—Idaho—has an excellent law on the subject of pure food and the protection of the people against vicious practices, both of manufacture and distribution. I took up the question in my own State a number of years before I came to the Senate, so that it was not a new question to me. I find now the necessity for uniformity in regulations

Senator W. B. Heyburn—continued.

regulations under the terms of the Act. The representative, or rather the administrative, department of the Government can make certain rules and regulations. I have been keeping an observant eye on their action in that direction. And I observe a danger that, by rules and regulations, they will weaken the force of the legislation. The legislation must consider at all times the basis on which the action of the people interested in this subject and those who have to execute the law must rest.

ANTI-NOSTRUM LEGISLATION.

1207. I have always been aggressively against the advertisement of the nostrums that are called "patent medicines." Some time ago a friend of mine, a very old fellow, that I had taken a special interest in, in securing a pension, a man I have known all the years of my life, had reached the age and condition of dependency. I had succeeded in getting him a nice, comfortable pension, that would pay his monthly bills for household provisions. Once, when I found that he was very poor, I said to his wife, "What are you doing with your pension?" She said, "Don't you know, Mr. Heyburn, that it takes at least one-half of that pension for patent medicine?" And then she enumerated the "patent medicines" that they were taking. Now, there were these old people who were paying more than \$15 per month for "patent medicines." So I took the matter in hand with them, and also with some of their neighbours, and had the matter stopped. They were being imposed on. It was being suggested to them, through advertisements, that they were the victims of ills that they were not troubled with, and that they could find relief through these different medicines. They were thus offered "patent medicines" at \$1 a bottle, and 50 cents a bottle, and their house had simply become a depository for those bottles.

Gentlemen, you cannot be too aggressive to these things. It is not only a question of the health of the people. Many of these nostrums are perfectly harmless to the physical person, but they are not harmless to the pocket-books of the people. So that it is a work of kindness and consideration for the people to bring it down to the closest possible basis.

LEGISLATION AGAINST NEWSPAPERS.

1208. I am also in favour of stopping the advertisements of these nostrums in every paper in the country, and when the matter comes before Congress, I am in favour of restrictive legislation to bar them from the mails of the United States. (Applause.) I think it would be just as legitimate for a newspaper to carry an advertisement saying that "we handle the finest line of bombs that can be manufactured; warranted to bring death and destruction in every instance without fail." I would regard that as just as legitimate as the advertisement of many of these manufacturers, especially those for children and helpless people, who have no voice in saying whether they will take them or not, but must receive them when given to them.

American Pure Food Act.

(From the Ladies' Home Journal, October, 1906.)

1209. As to the Pure Food Bill, the part that our readers took was again notable and effective. In this case their efforts were directed to the clause in the Act relating that "patent medicines" should hereafter state on the label of each package or bottle, whether it contained alcohol, opium, cocaine, acetanilid, morphine, chloroform, and other poisonous drugs. This magazine had squarely presented the dangers that lie in the average "patent medicine." The proof was undoubted, and our readers knew and felt it. The whole question came to the surface, public agitation was started, and with such valuable and powerful allies as *Collier's Weekly* and *The Journal of the American Association*, and the few newspapers that dared to call their souls their own, the truth was driven home to the public mind. And when the Pure Food Bill came up before Congress and Senate, once more our readers wrote by the thousands to their Senators and Congressmen, that they expected them to vote for the Bill with the "patent-medicine" clause in it.

1210. The opposition here was tremendous. The "patent-medicine" people, and, be it said to their shame, scores of the best newspapers throughout the country, being whipped into the fight by the "patent medicine" manufacturers as their advertisers, attempted with the most strenuous efforts to defeat the Bill, and they nearly succeeded. But the people were too strong, as they always are for any "lobby" wherever they choose to speak, and the Bill went through and became a law, and now we have a law which provides that, beginning 1st January next, every "patent medicine" made in one state and sold in another, must say on its label if it contains any of the poisonous drugs mentioned in the Bill. Of course, until 1st January, 1907, they need not do so and yet escape the penalty provided. And during this interval the public must "watch out." Then, however, it will know. Of course, in the meantime many of these "medicines" will be changed to suit the new conditions, and it is safe to say that within the next sixty days many of the formulae will be so changed that nobody will know what they are buying.

The victory is a splendid one for the public as a first step. There must be other and further steps, for the work is not yet done by any means, and these this magazine will shortly point out. But, meantime, the readers of this magazine may well be again congratulated for what they have accomplished. They have driven the first nail, and a good one, into the coffin of one of the most injurious and heartless lines of business ever concocted by the mind of man.

1211. And it should be remembered that all the worst and most successful swindles are sold in our own Australia by these treacherous enemies of their own America. Moreover, that these marauders at the time of their victory over New Zealand, by the help of the New Zealand press, declared in the city of Sydney in general caucus—as reported herein—that Australia and New Zealand were the largest consumers of secret drugs in all the world, per head of population.

1212.

1116 Broadway, Toronto, Ont. M5T 1A5
 New York: Madison Avenue and 231 Street
 Boston: Spring Street
 Chicago: 308 North Dearborn Building
 London: 100 Abchurch Lane, EC4N 3DF, England

THE HEAD of the New York City Department of Health recently wrote to a prominent pediatric association: "I have. I have called your attention to the fact that an article much advertised as ——— contains a large percentage of cocaine. A pitiable case came under my notice last week of a fifteen bright fifteen year old boy. I have diagnosed the illness. He has had a bad cold for quite a long time. He tried many things to stop the cold. Finally, one day, he saw the advertisement of the cure, and took it. He says he knows the stuff is killing him, but he can't stop using it. I am writing you to know you can't put a thumb nail in the tin of cocaine."

Journal of the A.M.A., 16 March, 1907, page 915, *et seq.*—

"The Organised Medical Profession and Some of Its Enemies," by Edward Jackson, M.D., Denver.

ENEMIES OF THE PROFESSION AND THE GROUNDS OF WARFARE.

1213. . . . Our organised profession rests on these two things: recognition of the supremacy of the interests of the patient and absolute frankness and honesty in statements of scientific fact. The enemies of the organised medical profession, its essential enemies, those whose opposition to it is radical and vital, are those who would place other interests on a par with those of our patients; or who would practice or permit secrecy or untruth to be mixed inextricably with established scientific facts. Between the medical profession and all interests or individuals who place themselves in the attitude of opposition to our vital principles, there must always be warfare; a struggle that cannot end until secrecy and dishonesty as to therapeutics, until willingness to sacrifice the interests of the patient to other interests are swept away; or the medical profession itself is annihilated.

1214. Let us not underestimate the importance, the severity, or the duration of this warfare. On the one side the medical profession springs from the needs and the best impulses of humanity. On the other side, the opposition to it draws its vitality from selfishness, deeply rooted and universal as the life of our race. The struggle commenced before we were born; it will go on when we are dead. Our duty is to see that we understand the present phase of it, as well as we can, and give what little influence we have to the support of the right.

1215. But a name can be copyrighted without any definite statements as to the chemical composition or method of preparation of the substance it represents. When what is claimed to be a new chemical compound is put forth, with claims of therapeutic value, based not on the general experience of the profession, but on the alleged results attained by some anonymous or unknown experimenter, generally in the pay of the proprietors of the copyright, the act violates the fundamental principles of organised medicine. It is an act of aggressive warfare on the part of an enemy of medical science, and as such must be regarded and met by every loyal member of our profession.

1216. Even though the composition of a new preparation be frankly stated, the copyrighting of the name by which it will be commonly known should be regarded with suspicion. The physician who prescribes a substance by its copyrighted name places himself at the mercy of the proprietors of that name. He must have full faith in their honesty and intention to put forth a valuable drug, the use of which shall be wholly subject to the discretion of physicians; but the copyrighted name is an asset that may pass, as it often has done, to the hands of those who may vary the composition of the preparation, or the manner of placing it before the public. Even aside from secrecy or misleading statements, when the physician prescribes acetanilid under the name antikamnia, ammonol, or phenalgin, what possible benefit is the use of such name to the patient, who pays from 100 to 500 per cent. more for the drug, or to the general public, or to anyone except the proprietors of these copyrighted names and those with whom they divide their profits?

IGNORANCE AND TREASON IN THE PROFESSION.

1217. In the past, even in high places, ignorance and indifference to this matter have been so common, the evil has grown so gradually to its present gigantic proportions, that individual members of our profession cannot be greatly blamed for some mistakes in this direction. But now that the issue has been raised by the American Medical Association; now that even the better lay magazines and the newspapers have awakened to the enormity of the crime against the public of secret proprietary medicines, all members of our profession and all medical organisations are called on to take a positive stand with reference to this subject. There is need to rouse the professional conscience and also to inform the professional intelligence with regard to this subject.

1218. The warning of Samuel Hopkins Adams, in his address before the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, is too true:—

"You have not, as a profession, an intelligent idea of the forces which you are fighting. You are fighting a very keen and powerful enemy in the 'patent medicine man,' or, rather, you are just beginning to fight him, for you have let him take the aggressive thus far. There is little about your profession that he does not know. When he misrepresents you he does it shrewdly. There is little about his profession that you do know."

In the present confused situation the danger is not from open, avowed enemies, but from ignorance and treason in our own ranks. For ignorance there will soon be little excuse. The facts that have been published by the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and some of the journals of

of our State medical societies, are within the reach of all who have a proper interest in the subject. For treason we may have to resort to sharper remedies than have yet seemed necessary. Let us remember that the Constitution of the United States defines treason as consisting "in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." No narrower definition could possibly be sufficient.

1219. Let us clear up this issue as much as we can. Our enemies are the vendors of unethical proprietary medicines, secret or put forward with extravagant claims. These men are engaged in getting out of the public all the money they can without coming in serious collision with the criminal law. They have no professional traditions; they have no special code of morality; they are engaged in a business in which the general morality taught in churches and schools is disregarded. They have no interest in the establishment of scientific truth. The proprietary medicine maker would not be satisfied with a true estimate of the action of the preparation he puts before the public were it ten times more powerful and generally useful than any medicine yet known. The most nearly decent publisher of such a preparation is spending a large part of his time and thought in exaggerating the virtues of his drug and minimising its evil effects. His aim is to build up an impression, manufactured out of hope, and based on credulity, which will cause people to buy his wares.

HOW THE PHYSICIAN IS MADE A CATSPAW.

1220. In accomplishing this aim he seeks the assistance of the medical profession, he studies the psychology of the medical man, and employs such agencies as will best accomplish the object. He sows free samples broadcast, calculating that one prescription from one physician will pay all the expenses of sampling ten. He pays impecunious or renegade members of the profession for what purport to be scientific articles, making favourable mention of his drug. But especially he buys the advertising pages of the medical journals, with the good will of the editorial management thrown in, to keep his blatant unsupported claims and skilfully-worded suggestions forever before the eyes of our profession.

1221. Thus are a multiplicity of worthless preparations, of false statements, and of distortions of facts brought to hinder the progress of scientific medicine even in the mind of the physician, and weaken his power to combat disease. Thus do our enemies damage the healing art and steal the confidence the community reposes in the physician and use it as an important aid in the creation of the false impression, through which they hope to amass fortunes—the very livery of heaven to serve the devil.

1222. The time has come when the treason in our ranks, which makes it possible and easy to use the reputation of medical men and medical journals against our profession and the interests of our patients, should be recognised and characterised in its true light. The proprietary medicine manufacturers fight the medical profession in every state in the Union, with lobbyists in the hall of every legislature, and with clauses like these inserted in their contracts with the newspapers:—

"1. It is agreed in case any law or laws are enacted, either state or national, harmful to the interests of the ——— Manufacturing Company, that this contract may be cancelled by them from date of such enactment, and the insertions paid for pro rata with the contract price.

"2. It is agreed that the ——— Manufacturing Company may cancel this contract pro rata in case advertisements are published in this paper in which their products are offered, with a view to substitution or other harmful motive; also, in case any matter otherwise detrimental to the ——— Manufacturing Company's interests is permitted to appear in the reading columns or elsewhere in this paper"

There is need on all occasions and on all sides for clear thinking and plain speaking in regard to this matter. Let it be understood that it is treason to the traditions and ideals of our profession, treason to scientific medicine, and to medical organisation, to give aid and comfort to our enemies by prescribing, recommending, associating one's name with, or advertising any proprietary remedy, which is secret in composition or method of manufacture, or for which extravagant, misleading or untruthful claims are made

1223. It must be reiterated that the preparations thus declared against are not the vulgar nostrums which are flaringly advertised in every newspaper and most magazines that are laid upon our tables in every home. They are quasi-scientific proprietaries, often with the formula stated, but subject, under the same name and appearance, to any variation the drug-packer may choose, whilst free from any Governmental check or control for the protection of consumers.

**Extract from the Report of the Medical Officer of Health, City of London,
Dr. Wm. Collingridge.—Year 1904.**

1224. The main purpose of the Bill was to stop the sale of "milk-blended" butter, as it was stated that many persons were deceived as to the true quality of the article sold under that name. The Bill also fixed the limit of water in Irish salt firkin butter at 20 per cent. until a date to be fixed by an Order in Council.

The Bill was to have been construed as one with the Margarine Act, 1887, and to be operative from the 1st January this year. Two or three other Bills on the same lines had been introduced by the Government in recent years, but none of them reached the final stage, and this one shared the fate of the others.

FOOD PRESERVATIVES.

1225. In July, 1899, the Board of Agriculture appointed a Departmental Committee to inquire into the use of preservatives and colouring matters in the preservation and colouring of food. On the 16th January, 1901, the Committee issued a report recommending the following:—

CHICAGO MEAT SCANDALS. 2-5.
To the Editor of the "Daily Mail."

Sir,—Your belief in the efficacy of Royal Commissions is delightful. In 1899 a Committee was appointed to inquire into the use of preservatives and colouring matters in food. Seventy-eight witnesses gave evidence, and in 1901 a report of some 500 pages was issued.

The report contained, among other unanimous recommendations, the following:—

"That the use of any preservative or colouring matter whatever in milk offered for sale in the United Kingdom be constituted an offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act."

It is now the middle of 1906 and nothing has been done to give legislative effect to a single one of the recommendations. This is only one of several similar instances that I could refer to.

The question of the use of preservatives in tinned meats has not, I think, had due attention paid to it. Many of the tinned meats imported into this country, and some manufactured here, contain large quantities of boric acid or borax. If sound meat is used and the sterilization of the meat in the tin is properly conducted, no preservatives are required. When they are used the presumption is that the object of putting them in is to conceal the inferior quality of the meat.

I have recently examined a sample of tinned ham, which contained no less than 129 grains of borax per pound. Comment is superfluous.

EDWARD BEVAN,
President of the Society of Public Analysts.
Laboratory, 4, New-court, Lincoln's Inn,
London, W.C.

"The addition of formaldehyde or formalin, or preparations thereof, in foods and drinks, to be prohibited, and salicylic acid only allowed in limited amount, and its presence declared.

"For milk, all preservatives and colouring matters to be prohibited, and their addition to be an offence under the Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts.

"In cream and butter the amount of preservative to be limited, and the amount present to be notified by label in the case of cream.

"The use of copper salts in 'greening' preserved foods to be prohibited.

"Chemical preservatives of all kinds to be prohibited in the case of all dietetic preparations intended for the use of invalids and infants.

"That means be provided, either by the establishment of a separate Court of Reference, or by the imposition of more direct obligation on the Local Government Board, to exercise supervision over the use of preservatives and colouring matters in foods, and to prepare schedules of such as may be considered inimical to the public health."

Although four years have elapsed since these recommendations were made by the Committee, nothing further has been done in the matter.

On 27th September last, in a report to the Sanitary Committee, I again referred to the subject, and expressed the opinion that the time had arrived when the recommendation of the Departmental Committee should be given a legal value by legislation following on the lines suggested by the Committee.

1226. The results have now been published of an elaborate series of experiments recently conducted in America to ascertain the action of borax and boric acid in food on the human subject. The conclusion arrived at is that boric acid and equivalent amounts of borax in certain quantities should be restricted to these cases when the necessity for them is clearly manifest, and when it is demonstrable that other methods of food preservation are not applicable, and that in these cases it would also follow, apparently, as a matter of public information, and especially for the protection of the young, the sick, and the debilitated, that each article of food should be plainly labelled and branded in regard to the character and quantity of the preservative employed.

With these facts now added to our former knowledge of the prejudicial effect such preservatives may, under certain conditions, exercise on the human being, it is greatly to be desired that legislation as to their use or restriction should be promoted at the earliest opportunity.

1227. Six years have elapsed, and the opportunity has not arrived. The heart of the Empire is still "left to the free play of natural forces." The opportunity may come when the London Chamber of Commerce finds time to act.

Inside the Drug Trade.

A RECENT CIRCULAR OF PARKE, DAVIS, & CO.

1228. This seems a dry subject, but it repays perusal. It possesses a lively interest for some, deadly for others.

STANDARDIZATION AND PHYSIOLOGICAL ASSAY OF DRUGS

You will readily appreciate the importance of the Standardization of Fluid Extracts when you consider the great variation in the yield of active principle of a large number of drugs. Take aconite root as an example. A specimen which is perfect in appearance will often be found to be inert, whilst on the other hand a most unsightly lot may yield a high percentage of the active principle.

The pharmacopœias of the world practically say that 1 pound of the crude drug will produce 16 ounces of the fluid extract. Keeping in mind how the drug varies you will readily perceive that it is impossible to produce a fluid extract of uniform therapeutic activity under such conditions. Now the manufacturing or dispensing chemist may comply with the letter of the law, and fluid extracts are produced to-day by methods employed many years ago, of a character so unreliable that many physicians have practically lost faith in aconite and many other valuable drugs. You may often administer as much as 6 minims of a fluid extract of aconite, without results, whilst of another supposedly similar preparation you may find 1 minim an overdose.

Realizing the imperative need for drugs of uniform therapeutic activity, Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. have sought, and succeeded in establishing, reliable standards.

The first great difficulty confronting them in the standardization of many drugs arose from the unsatisfactory results obtained by chemical assay. Such drugs as digitalis, strophanthus, cannabis indica, ergot, convallaria, and many others, can only be assayed by physiological tests.

In some cases these tests are made on dogs in such a manner as to be recorded on the Kymograph. This is an instrument consisting of a drum which rotates on its axis by means of clock-work, or other mechanism, and carrying blackened paper on which is written the impression made by a moving writing-point. The point is carried on one column of a U tube of mercury which is connected with an inelastic tube filled with water to the carotid artery of the dog.

The normal blood-pressure in the artery of the dog raises the column of mercury and also the writing-point, while the beat of the heart causes a more or less regular rise and fall of the point.

No, the inferior, inert, or worthless drugs are not destroyed. Somebody is using them, these 10-ton carloads of rejected trash. They contain millions of doses. Who uses them?

The life of the reader of this Report, and lives dearer to him than his own, will certainly come in the course of nature into mortal peril. "Such drugs as aconite, digitalis, strophanthus, cannabis indica, ergot, convallaria, and suprarenal extracts" will be indicated as the last resort whereby to save the life, to lessen or to remove remediable agony. But heavy lots of inert drugs are traded off by the principal drug-dealers of the world, and thus the physician or the operating surgeon is often defrauded of his chance to help or to save, for there is no check, test, or control whatever. It is all left to the free play of natural forces and to mercantile respectability.

1229. We know for certain that glandular extracts, "the drugs of the future," and for that matter of the present, may and do sometimes contain pathogenic organisms. Let us fervently hope that these at least are cremated, but where is the assurance so far as we Australians are concerned?

Only a ray of light is thus thrown into an important field of the subject that could well, did space permit, be further illuminated.

These movements are recorded on the drum where the tracing can be compared with that made after the injection of a small amount of the drug to be tested.

The change in blood-pressure or in the rapidity or amplitude of the heart-beats shows whether the drug is active.

This instrument is used for making qualitative tests as described, and is in some cases also used for making quantitative assays of certain preparations by comparing the change in the blood pressure, number of heart-beats per minute, or amplitude of the heart's contractions with that produced by the standard on the same animal.

The Standard is an average sample of a preparation of any given drug, and is made by mixing a number of regular samples of the drug in equal proportion. A standard of each of the physiologically tested drugs is used for comparison, the standardization being accomplished by adjusting the strength of each drug tested, so that a certain quantity of sample and of standard will produce the same physiological effect and in an equal degree.

Suprarenal extracts and Adrenalin chloride must produce the same rise in blood-pressure as the standard on the same animal. The heart tonics must have the same minimum lethal dose for frogs as the corresponding standard. Ergot extracts must blacken the cock's comb, and Cannabis Indica extracts produce the same intoxicating effects on dogs as results when an equal amount of the standard is used.

When any preparation requires a larger dose than that of the Standard to produce an equal effect on the same or corresponding animals of equivalent weights, the strength of that preparation is in inverse proportion to the amount used as compared with the standard.

The results of these physiological tests are expressed in terms of the Standard and mean that, without specifying the actual amount of active constituents present, the preparation when standardized contains the active principles of the drug in an amount equal to the standard, and will therefore, when used therapeutically, produce a uniform action. Hence you will see, the absolute assurance you have of obtaining uniform results with our physiologically assayed and standardized fluid extracts, or any other of our products into which such fluid extracts enter.

Were you to spend a month in our Laboratories at Detroit, you would be surprised to see the carloads of crude drugs rejected as inert or unsatisfactory. These drugs are not destroyed. Somebody is using them. Antediluvian methods are still pursued in purchasing crude drugs, which are often accepted or rejected upon the unreliable and insufficient tests of taste, odor and appearance of the sample submitted. The activity of drugs is affected by various contingencies, such as the climate, the soil, the time of the year in which the drugs were gathered, and the way they were handled and stored—all these influence the amount of active principle present.

From the foregoing, you will appreciate that even a fresh infusion of digitalis will often be valueless. When you reflect that the physician is blamed if the drug does not act, and, on the other hand, full credit is given him if it brings about satisfactory results (the patient thinking only of the physician, and not of the drug), we are sure you will be induced to make a thorough test of our Standardized and Physiologically Assayed Fluid Extracts. There is a homely saying "The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof." Please convince yourself by actual experience whether we are simply romancing, thus wasting your time and our own, or whether our claim is based upon solid fact, and if you wish further information we shall be glad to send you literature on request.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DETROIT, MICH.,

U. S. A.

Swindles

Swindles in Ordinary Trade Alcohols.

1230. This is of itself a wide subject which cannot adequately be dealt with here. But to show the absolute need for legislative and administrative changes for the protection of the whole people it should not be passed over without notice. A very few instances suffice to show the actual position.

1231. The largest, and therefore "the most respectable" firm of importers of wine and spirits in the State of New South Wales, supplied "brandy" for the use of invalids in the Government asylums. It was proved to be white spirits and water, with an admixture of brandy-flavouring. That it was a fake and a fraud was not denied.

1232. The Sydney daily newspaper which gives some report of the case states, under another heading altogether, that very little real brandy reaches Australia, and that probably nearly all the genuine brandy in Australia is that which is distilled and prepared from the fermented juice of our own grapes. It might have added that the quality of the latter is medicinally excellent and the flavour good.

1233. The defence was that the Sydney firm ordered low-class brandy from France and got it; that they had not analysed the liquor and did not know it was white spirit (potato-spirit usually), colouring, and "essences." It must be remembered that these latter things are not essences at all, but coal-tar derivatives in general. Thus we have, inevitably, fakes on fakes. It is remarkable that in all these cases delinquents "do not know" what goods they are selling—when in Court. Outside Court they would probably claim to know their business; and because of the respectability of the firm "the law" sympathised with the vendors.

The Crown Law Department said that if it could get at the firm in France it would gladly let the Sydney firm off.

1234. With that certificate the firm goes out of Court with something less than a stain on its character, almost with a kind of burnish to its previous halo. But does anyone suppose that the rest of that fake brandy was poured down the sewer? That it is not in course of sale? That no more of it is ordered, under another name perhaps? And that other kinds of fakes, besides that very one, are in stock, and afloat? Was the remainder destroyed by the Customs? Were books examined? Were there seizures of those and like "goods" in the same warehouse and elsewhere in the same trade? Upon inquiry I can hear of nothing of the kind. The one thing quite certain and into which inquiry is superfluous, is that the people, invalids and all, are drinking such stuff every day when they need or think they need sound alcoholic liquors.

1235. The temptation to these swindles is immense. The spirit is worth about 9d. per gallon at first hand when at or over 96 per cent. of absolute alcohol. By adding an equal quantity of water, some "essences," and burnt sugar (caramel), the fakers get "proof brandy." To which if about one-fourth more water is added they obtain "Fine Old Brandy for Invalids." The boon of cheapness is manifest in all these component substances. Although the importing of the compound from France in French casks, which are the only genuine thing in these transactions, adds largely to the cost, the boon still adheres, though not to the public.

1236. In the thousands of swindles which are carried on all the time, this uniform characteristic must be specially pointed out in the bewildering diversity, viz., they are intended solely to benefit the swindlers and not to confer the boon of cheapness, or any other boon, upon the harmless people. Generally speaking, the largest profits, the best chances, and the least suspicion are found by the swindlers who deal in the food, drug, and cure frauds intended for women and children. Hence the legal change demanded that suppliers should be held responsible—always in the domain of health—and that prosecution shall fall first upon original suppliers as far as the law can get at them. It should be, by statute, no defence where injurious, deceptive, fraudulent, or obscene things have been sold, or held for sale, that "Other houses do the same" or "We didn't know."

1237. As by the administration of the Commerce Act the admission of faked brandy is shortly to be stopped altogether, it is to be hoped that alleged medicated spirits will come under like inhibition. But, when depositions from the associated
Chambers

Chambers of Manufactures waited upon the respective Ministers for Customs before the passing of that Act, desiring, on public grounds, that a control be exercised over deleterious quack medicines, the answer regretfully expressed by each of the three successive Ministers was, that whilst some control might indeed be instituted it could not be effective. That was so because the nostrums could be brought in unlabelled, or they could be relabelled in each State after entering. Again, of course, they could be manufactured, as some are, within the States of Australia. This difficulty will be dealt with in the conclusions hereto.

Other Fakes and Frauds against Public Health.

(Vide pars. 1127 et seq.)

1239.

1238.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Phosphate of Soda	Cream of Tartar Substitute
(Arsenic free)	Tartaric Acid Substitute
Phosphate of Potash (do)	Capel Bone Ash—pure white
Phosphate of Ammonia (do)	Sulphate of Alumina
Phosphoric Acid (Water-white)	Sulphate of Iron (Sewage)
do do (commercial)	do do (Pure B.P.)
do do (solid)	Carbonate of Soda do do
"Tripla," or Tri-basis Phos-	Sulphate of Magnesia do do
phate of Soda for Incrus-	Sulphate of Soda do do
tation on Steam Boilers	Butter Flavour (for Bakers
Acid Phosphate of Lime	and Toffee Makers)
Phosphate of Lime—precip.	Essences and Harmless
Baking Powder Chemicals	Colours

PERRY & HOPE,

FORTH & CLYDE CHEMICAL WORKS,
NITSHILL, NEAR GLASGOW.

NOTE.—Acid phosphate of lime as a "substitute" for baking-powder. The Government Analyst at Brisbane informed me that this is prepared from inferior phosphates (bone-dust) unfit for manures. Queensland insists upon 95% purity in cream of tartar.

1240. Here is a photographic copy of the advertisement of the principal suppliers of Baking-powder (and other) "Substitutes." Quantities are shipped to Australia of acid phosphate of lime to the order of "respectable" Australian merchants by whom it is sold as cream of tartar. Several small grocers have been recently prosecuted and fined for selling these substitutes. The defence in each case was that the retailer bought it as cream of tartar from the wholesale firm, and that not being an analytical chemist he could not tell the difference. Surely it is a pitiful and shameful travesty of justice to punish the deceived grocers, and to let go scot-free the wholesaler who ordered the stuff as a "substitute," got it as such, and then committed the flagrant fraud of selling it for what it was not. The Australian merchant resident in London, who was good enough to help your Commissioner by obtaining the advertisement, said he was himself a large shipper of these chemicals. The public as a whole, but in especial the wage-earning and farming classes—the actual working, non-trading, producers generally—are fair game all the time and everywhere. Most of all, as so often herein stated, their wives, mothers, sisters, and children. Imagine a referendum:—

Do you want deception as a working principle of commerce? Yes or no.

Do you want secrecy in food and drugs without public control? Yes or no. The pretext is constantly offered that the public want cheap things, and "according to the inevitable law of demand and supply," they must have them. There is no such law to begin with, for supply often comes first whilst the demand has to be created and forced by advertisements or otherwise, as everyone knows. And, as said above, substitutes and swindles are for private, not public, benefit.

Physicians

POLICE COURTS.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

At the Balmuir Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. L. King, D.S.M., a summons with selling cream of tartar was charged on a defendant, and quality of the food demanded. The defendant pleaded guilty, but said he sold the cream of tartar as he bought it. He could not tell from whom he bought it, as he dealt with two firms. The Government Analyst certified that the sample was adulterated by the addition of acid calcium phosphate to the extent of .52 per cent. This was defendant's first offence. He was fined 20s, with costs 2s, in default imprisonment for seven days with hard labour.

was proceeded against at the same court by the local inspector of manures, on a charge of selling adulterated raspberry syrup. Defendant pleaded guilty, but said that he bought the syrup from a certain firm and sold it as he got it. The Government Analyst certified that the sample was an artificially prepared and flavoured syrup, containing free phosphoric acid to the extent of 28 grains per pint. The defendant was fined 40s, with costs 7s, in default imprisonment for 14 days with hard labour. The conviction was suspended for a month under section 92 of the Health Act to enable the defendant to proceed against the firm from whom he purchased the syrup.

At the same court of Wilton, Balmuir, grocer, was also proceeded against for selling adulterated raspberry cordial. Mr. J. J. Reeder appeared in support of the prosecution, and defendant in person. He pleaded not guilty. The Government Analyst certified that the sample was adulterated by the addition of salicylic acid to the extent of 8 grains per pint, and was artificially prepared and coloured. Defendant went into the box and swore that he told the inspector that the raspberry he wanted had only been sent for approval and could not be bought. The inspector took one of the bottles and witness charged him the invoice price. The magistrate convicted the defendant and fined him £5, with costs 2s, in default imprisonment for one month with hard labour. The conviction was suspended for one month under section 92 of the Health Act to enable defendant to take proceedings against the firm from whom he obtained it.

Physicians and Parents deluded by Patent Foods.

[*Journal of the A.M.A.*]

1241. The ease with which proprietary foods are prepared is one reason why physicians and parents are so eager to feed them to the infant. Their large sugar content often causes the infant to fatten rapidly. Their preparation is made more easy by the directions plainly printed on the label. They require little thought from the mother and less from the physician. The latter at once feels relieved of all responsibility. What a delusion! How many babies are made chronic dyspeptics, and suffer from chronic skin eruptions? How many fat anæmic infants have rickets, scurvy, club-feet, bow-leg, knock-knee, spinal scoliosis, and a resistance so weakened that they cannot withstand the acute infections? **Their number can alone be appreciated by the pediatricist who receives them after they have passed the gamut of patent foods and through the hands of many physicians.** As a make-shift, as a temporary food while on a journey, or when cow's milk cannot be obtained, these foods are of service. **As a permanent infant food they are a delusion and a snare.**

Synopsis of the legal position of Quack Cures (commonly called "Patent" or Proprietary Medicines or Secret Remedies) in various countries of Europe.

1242. 1. Public sale of the above is forbidden throughout: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, and many Swiss Cantons.

a. Prohibition complete in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and in eight of the Swiss Cantons.

b. Practical prohibition:

- i. Because they may only be sold by authorised chemists:—Austria, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy.
- ii. Because medicines containing poisons or potent drugs cannot be issued without separate specific prescriptions by an authorised physician:—Austria, Germany, Italy, Switzerland.
- iii. Because label must contain formula:—Belgium, Italy.
- iv. Because label, or respectively advertisement, must not claim special remedial effect:—Germany, Italy.
- v. Because of special provision for direct information of the public by publishing official analysis, cost of production, and official warnings:—Germany, Switzerland.

c. Restrictions by laws and regulations intended to safeguard the public:—France.

2. Public sale is allowed:—The United States, Canada, Great Britain, and Australasia.

a. In some of the American States restrictions have been introduced, and others are introducing bills to control the traffic. Hitherto there has been little effect upon the trade. Measures have been recently brought before Congress for Federal control.

b. In Great Britain duty is chargeable upon some proprietary drugs or compounds, not upon others although poisonous. The regulations are complicated and all but chaotic. (*Vide infra.*) Nominally the sale of poisons is regulated. Actually poisons of many kinds are sold, pure or in preparations, to children, or any person, in single quantities each sufficient to kill many adults.

c. There are no restrictions of sale in any of the above countries requiring truthful statements as to composition, ingredients, or as to virtues claimed. The wholesale producer is not held criminally liable where injuries and deaths follow, which are continuous. Where quacks hand out, personally, destructive drugs, prosecutions sometimes occur.

d. Statutes are in force in Great Britain and Canada requiring purity of food and drugs. Where these apply to human beings, patent and proprietary foods and drugs are expressly exempted from the restrictions. Where they apply to animals not human, proprietary foods are included by the restrictions.

British

British Legislation.

[The sale of food and drugs is regulated by the Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts, 38 and 39 Vic., ch. 63; 42 and 43 Vic., ch. 30; and 62 and 63 Vic., ch. 51, which are given in full in the Appendix.]

1243. Attention is hereby again drawn to the need to bear in mind that the term "patent medicines" is untruthful, and is apparently used by many purposely to deceive. Practically there is no sale of patent medicines in Australia, for none on sale has been patented. On the contrary, the number and sale of secret medicines are alike enormous, both in Australia and Great Britain. It is to be regretted that there is no law in force to make it a misdemeanor to call anything "patented" or "a patent" which is not and never has been patented. Secret drugs are put into lists and sold as "patents." These secret drugs are what here concern us. In the first-mentioned Act, section 6 sets forth that—

No person shall sell to the prejudice of the purchaser any article of food or any drug which is not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded by such purchaser, under a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds. Provided that an offence shall not be deemed to be committed under this section in the following cases (*amongst others*):—

Subsection (2). Where the drug or food is a proprietary medicine.

Section 7 says—

No person shall sell any compound article of food or compounded drug which is not composed of ingredients in accordance with the demand of the purchaser, under a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

1244. That section has no application to secret medicines for the obvious reason that the purchaser has not the formula, and cannot therefore make demand according to it. He asks for proprietary powders, pills, or potions, and gets them. There is no recourse. The drug-packer is now entirely free and can alter his ingredients, the mixing and the proportions at will whilst retaining the same name for the nostrum. There is no protection whatever to the buyer in these fundamental regards. We know from analyses that many—possibly most—of these proprietary drugs do vary from time to time. We show that as ingredients of cough mixtures, sold all the time under the same proprietary name, opium and chloroform are put in or left out. We show that the poison-contents of proprietary secret drugs vary widely in the same nostrum with serious injury and fatal results to the buyers. We show that there was no prosecution, not even when the causes of the disasters were officially denounced from the Bench.

The second and third Acts mentioned do not deal with the present subject in any way.

1245. It has been truly said by the medical authorities, to whom in the last resort most people are glad to turn, that "the law" regarding the sale of drugs for human use in Great Britain "is in a deplorable state." There are in Great Britain parallel laws, also relating to life and health, which are admirably devised and very effective. They are uncompromising, comprehensive, and thoroughly conscious of the goal. They also relate to proprietary foods and drugs, and deal with packers and vendors drastically. By them, any packer or vendor supplying anything deleterious or poisonous is a misdemeanant at the least. Lest the public be deceived and injury to the health or life concerned in any way follow because of the nature or proportions of the ingredients, no secrecy is allowed, and every invoice is made by these laws a warranty. No ingredient of food that is worthless, even if harmless, is permitted. Provisions for enforcement are clear and stringent. It is no defence that a sample lot was bought for the very purpose of analysis. The packer and vendor take all risks and the buyer takes none as far as the law can make it so. These excellent statutes, which receive all attention and are amended when occasion demands further stringency, are the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1893 (56 and 57 Vic., ch. 55), and an amending Bill which passed both Houses this year (1906) with the least practicable delay. As the names imply, the measures apply to foods for animals and for the soil, as also to drugs for like uses.

1246. Well-merited punishment would follow to any packer or vendor who would use metallic poisons such as chromate of lead instead of harmless saffron, or blue vitriol (copper sulphate) to colour peas green, or any of the thousand worthless and hurtful things that are used every day in Great Britain and Australia to deceive, not merely the unwary, but all sorts of people—even the cleverest. In short, the unmistakable aim, intent and effect of the laws of Great Britain controlling the sale of foods and drugs for animals called "cattle" is to protect them to the fullest.

(56 and 57 Vic., ch. 56, sec. 8. "For the purposes of this Act the expression 'cattle' shall mean bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, calves, sheep, goats, swine, and horses.") There is no exemption for anything or anybody, although there are very many proprietary and even patent foods and drugs. The manifest reason is that the money value of these animals is held to be of higher and more urgent importance than the money interests of the food and drug packers. For example, a farmer lost several head of horned cattle because the proprietary food was wrongly mixed. He sued and recovered damages upon proof of the facts. To the list of animals the amending Bill of this year has added poultry, and there is every ground to expect that like benefits will ensue to the owners of domestic fowls.

1247. This legislation for cattle is in the same direction and on the same plane as German legislation for man and animals. When the laws of the German Empire shall later come under our consideration herein, it will be seen that where statutes, ordinances, and regulations concern human life and health, the life and health of farm animals is also dealt with. Outside of the profession of healing—surgeons, physicians, pharmacists—there is no movement in Great Britain to bring in legislation to protect the life and health of the citizens up to the level of that for farm animals.

Details of the state of the law in Great Britain.

1248. The sale of poisons in Great Britain is governed by an Act of 1868. This Act provides (section i) that it is unlawful for any person to sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons unless such person shall be a pharmaceutical chemist or a chemist and druggist within the meaning of this Act, and conform to such regulations as to the keeping, dispensing and selling of such poisons as may from time to time be prescribed by the Pharmaceutical Society, with the consent of the Privy Council. A "Poison" means a substance mentioned in Schedule A of the Act, and the following is the list of such substances attached to the 1868 Act:—

PART 1.

Arsenic and its Preparations.	Emetic Tartar.
Prussic Acid.	Corrosive Sublimate.
Cyanides of Potassium and all metallic Cyanides.	Cantharides.
Strychnine and all poisonous vegetable Alkaloids and their Salts.	Savin and its Oil.
Aconine and its Preparations.	Ergot of Rye and its Preparations.

PART 2.

Oxalic Acid.	Essential Oil of Almonds unless deprived of its Prussic Acid.
Chloroform.	Opium and all Preparations of Opium or of Poppies.
Belladonna and its Preparations.	

1249. The Pharmaceutical Society has the power (section ii) to declare that any article ought to be deemed a poison, and upon the Privy Council approving the addition of such article to the Schedule the fact is advertised in the *London Gazette*, and at the end of one month such article is a "Poison."

1250. Subsequent to the 1868 Act the following substances have been added to the Schedule:—

In 1869—

- Preparations of Prussic Acid,
- Preparations of Cyanide of Potassium and of all metallic Cyanides,
- Preparations of Strychnine,
- Preparations of Atropine,
- Preparations of Corrosive Sublimate,
- Preparations of Morphine,
- Red Oxide of Mercury (commonly known as Red Precipitate of Mercury),
- Ammoniated Mercury (commonly known as White Precipitate of Mercury),
- Every compound containing any poison within the meaning of "The Pharmacy Act, 1868" when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin,

The tincture and all vesicating liquid preparations of Cantharides, —ought to be deemed a poison within the meaning of "The Pharmacy Act, 1868"; and also that of the same each of the following articles, viz:—

- Preparations of Prussic Acid,
- Preparations of Cyanide of Potassium and of all metallic Cyanides,
- Preparations of Strychnine,
- Preparations of Atropine,

—ought to be deemed a poison in the first part of the Schedule A to the said "Pharmacy Act, 1868.

In

In 1877—

Chloral Hydrate and its Preparations. (Part ii.)

In 1882—

Nux Vomica and its Preparations. (Part ii.)

In 1900—

Liquid preparations of Carbolic Acid and its homologues containing more than 3 per cent. of those substances, except any preparation prepared for use as sheep-wash, or for any other purpose in connection with agriculture or horticulture, and contained in a closed vessel, distinctly labelled with the word "Poisonous," the name and address of the seller, and a notice of the agricultural or horticultural purpose for which the preparation has been prepared. (Part ii.)

In 1905—

Cocaine and its Salts, and Picrotoxin. (Part i.)

Preparations of Cocaine, Digitalis and its Preparations, Mercuric Iodide, Mercuric Sulphocyanide, Strophanthus and its Preparations. (Part ii.)

1251. Poisons in Part i of the Schedule can only be sold to persons known to the seller, or introduced by some person known to the seller, and an entry must be made in the poison-book giving—(1) date of sale; (2) name and address of purchaser; (3) name and quantity of article; (4) purpose for which required. The signature of purchaser must be attached. The package must bear a label bearing the name of the article, the word Poison, the name and address of the seller.

Poisons in Part ii of the Schedule must be labelled with the name of the article, the word Poison, name and address of the seller.

1252. These provisions do **not** apply to any article when forming part of the ingredients of any medicine **dispensed** by a person registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, provided that such medicine be labelled with the name and address of the seller, and the ingredients thereof, be entered, with the name of the person to whom the medicine is sold or delivered, in a book kept by the seller for that purpose.

1253. The following articles have been submitted to the Privy Council from time to time by the Pharmaceutical Society, with a view to their addition to Schedule A of the Pharmacy Act, 1868:—

Acetanilide.
Amyl Nitrite.
Butyl Chloral Hydrate.
Calabar Bean and its Preparations.
Cannabis Indica and its Preparations.
Colchicum and its Preparations.
Sulphonol.
Vermifuge Killers containing free Phosphorus.
Elatium and its Salts.

Gelsemium and its Preparations.
Phenacetin.
Phenazone.
Salts (soluble) of Oxalic Acid.
Strong Hydrochloric Acid.
Strong Nitric Acid.
Strong Sulphuric Acid.
Derivatives (poisonous) of Vegetable Alkaloids and their Salts.

1254. It is not apparent at first glance why the Privy Council has refused to schedule the substances mentioned in this last list. One can only guess at the reasons. Thus acetanilide is the sole ingredient of a widely advertised remedy for headache, and it is more than probable that the Privy Council considered the interests of the proprietors of this remedy.

1255. Phenacetin and phenazone are largely used for a similar purpose, and no doubt many interests would be affected if these became scheduled poisons.

1256. Sulphonol is another widely used drug in Great Britain, but why the Privy Council refused to schedule it, it is impossible to say.

1257. The three acids mentioned are largely used in the manufactures, and no doubt the Privy Council considered that such industries might be handicapped if the sale of these acids were restricted to chemists. The law only affects the sale of those substances mentioned in the Schedule. Anyone may sell medicines, whether of secret or known composition, so long as they do not contain a poison mentioned in the short list scheduled.

1258. Section XVI of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, exempts really patented medicines from the provisions of the Act, but it has been decided (*Pharmaceutical Society v. Piper*, 1893) that the exemption only applies to medicines which are protected under letters patent.

1259. The Pharmaceutical Society has secured the revocation of many patents for medicines containing scheduled poisons. The Chancery Court attach great weight to the argument that the patentee would be enabled to sell without restriction an article which, if not patented, could only be sold by registered chemists and druggists.

1260. But supposing the sale of all proprietary medicines were restricted to chemists and druggists, it would only mean that the manufacturers would be handicapped as regards distribution. By far the greater portion are already distributed through chemists.

1261. The law of the United Kingdom regulating the sale of poisons and the practice of pharmacy there does not affect in any way the sale of secret remedies as such.

1262. It will have been seen, however, from the cases cited in this report, that laws relating to poisons in the United Kingdom are so loosely administered and so little held in respect as to be practically nugatory for the prevention of crime and carelessness. It has been shown that narcotic, irritant, neurotic, cardio-depressant, corrosive, cumulative, and other poisons, are obtainable by anyone, even by children, at all times with facility. More than that, the statutes called Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are designedly so constructed as to expressly exempt producers of and dealers in drugs which are deleterious, dangerous, or poisonous, so long as the merchandise carries with it private, proprietary interest, either in the form of a patent, which is not the practice followed, or of a secret, which is the practice followed. Even where the law requires the word Poison to be printed it can be so involved with explanatory matter printed in small type and even outside the boundary of the label, as to render the rule useless. Such is the case with the American soothing mixtures sold in England, which contain both morphine and chloroform in quantities lethal to adults and to children. (See fac-simile of label, page 310.)

Definition of Poison.

1263. "Any substance applied to the body, ingested, or developed within the body, which causes or may cause disease."—*Dorland*.

"A poison, in the medical and toxicological sense, is any substance of inherent deleterious character and incapable of self-reproduction, which, acting chemically or physiologically upon the tissues or fluids of the body, will seriously injure the health or destroy life."—*Potter*.

Taylor gives much space to the consideration, but suggests the following:—

Perhaps the most comprehensive which can be suggested is this: A poison is a substance which when taken into the mouth or stomach, or when absorbed into the blood, is capable of seriously affecting health or of destroying life by its action on the tissues with which it immediately, or after absorption, comes in contact.

If any one, or all, of these be accepted, then nearly all quack—proprietary—medicines are poisonous, excepting the range of inert humbugs herein often mentioned. For that reason, and by reason of the Schedules, quack preparations in Germany, domestic or foreign, are mostly innocuous to health, though not to the pocket.

1264. *Dorland's* plainly—and indeed all three—would include boric acids, formaline, salicylic acid, benzoate of soda, and the other "preservatives," apart from those—such as common salt and spices—which time and experience have shown to be harmless. It is a most serious consideration for the Legislature whether or not to denominate "injurious preservatives" poisons. But in any Poisons Acts, and administration thereof, complete and elastic schedules of poisons are indispensable. To efficiently protect the public ceaseless activity and detail are imperatively demanded.

The Tax on Medicines.

1265. During the year ended 31st March, 1905, the amount received by the Inland Revenue in respect of medicine stamp duty was £333,439 (England and Wales £329,171, Scotland £2,268, showing that Scotland manufactures few secret drugs). During the past twelve years the amount has varied between £234,881 in 1894-95 and £333,371 in 1902-03.

1266. The tax on medicines was first imposed by Lord John Cavendish (in 1783), who estimated that the annual yield to the revenue would be £15,000. The Act was amended several times, the Medicine Stamp Act, 1812, being now in force. The duty on packages of the value of 1s. and under is 1½d.; 2s. 6d. and under, 3d.; under 4s., 6d.; under 10s., 1s. The annual license to make or sell "patent" medicines is 5s. About 40,000 such licenses are issued.

1267. Of the £333,439 accruing to the Revenue in 1904-5 three-fourths was in respect of 1½d. stamps. This represents 40,012,320 bottles of medicine of the value of 1s. and under. Supposing the remaining fourth was in respect of 3d. stamps it would represent 6,668,780 bottles of the value of 2s. 6d. and under. England and Scotland, then, were supplied with 46,681,100 bottles of secret remedies in a single year, which is more than one bottle per head of the population.

1268. To put it in another way—the British public spent nearly three millions sterling on dutiable nostrums in 1904-05.

1269. Broadly speaking, the tax is only imposed on (1) preparations in the manufacture of which proprietary right is claimed; (2) on preparations held out as a cure for any disease. Medicines, the formulæ of which are published in any standard work, are not liable to duty (even when recommended for the cure of a disease) **if sold by registered chemists and druggists.**

1270. Practically the whole of the revenue is derived from medicines the composition of which is only known to the makers.

1271. In estimating the sale per annum as above the fact that the Medicine Stamp Act is frequently evaded has not been taken into account. Proprietary drugs most largely on sale do not pay stamp duty at all. Mother Winslow's Soothing Syrup (morphine and chloroform) is one of these.

Munyon's Kidney Cure.

1272. This nostrum claims that it "Cures Bright's disease, gravel, all urinary troubles (which includes diabetes) and pain in the back or groin from kidney diseases." The pills vary much in size, which is of no consequence, for analysis shows them "to consist of ordinary white sugar; no trace could be detected of any alkaloid or other active principle or of any medication. The sugar was determined quantitatively and found to be just 100 per cent. of the weight of the pilules."—(*British Medical Journal*.)

1273. Now, we have seen that "Mrs. Winslow's" Soothing Syrup does not pay stamp duty—the baby-opiate which sweeps British children, whether they be desired or undesired, into a world where we all hope that elementary justice reigns. The "reason" is that the nostrum does not say what it is to soothe, and so escapes the taxation law. The fact is eminently ridiculous, but it is fact all the same. Hence it follows that as the **Munyon** swindle and the **Bile Beans** swindle have to pay duty whilst Winslow's opiate—which is not a swindle but worse—goes free, the position of the State in Great Britain is this:—We know you are liars and rogues, of that we have knowledge and proof, but we shall allow your stuff to go forth to the people upon whose weakness and sickness you prey, provided you pay to us in advance one-eighth part of the full retail price that you expect to get. As to the Winslow narcotic, we know it is for infants but are "not supposed to know," so we will let that off altogether.

1274. I questioned by authorisation the officer in London who has, in chief, the direction of the Department which collects these duties upon proprietaries.

Inquests.—In the course of an inquest held at Southwark, on January 1, on the body of a labourer, who died of consumption on the previous Friday, the widow said her husband never cared to have a doctor, as he thought doctors did no good. He doctored himself, she said, and any medicine he was told of he would buy. Deceased used an inhaler which cost £3 3s., and the spray 8s an ounce. The instrument was an American invention, and the deceased bought it from an agent in London. The Coroner commented on the facts that the Government receives many thousand pounds a year from the sale of proprietary and quack medicines, and that many people regard the Government stamp as a guarantee. The sooner the stamp duty were done away with the better he thought it would be for the community.—The death of Edward Pearce (20), of West Hartlepool, was inquired into on December 24, and the evidence showed that deceased had taken a small quantity of sweet spirit of nitre to relieve a cold, but this was not thought to be the cause of death, the jury's verdict being "Found dead in a room."

He administers the law as he found it and presumably it will be so administered when he leaves it.

Q. You are aware that many of these compounds have been proved to be frauds upon the public and that some of them are very injurious?

A. We have nothing to do with that. The stamp makes clear that it is not a Government guarantee.

Q. But you are also aware that it is a common practice to claim it as a recognition of merit by the State, and so it is regarded as a permit? Is anything being done by your Department to control the sale of injurious things?

A. No. It is not part of our duty.

I then stated the case of the girl recently killed—as declared by the coroner and jury—

by insoluble pills. That has already been narrated, the essential point being that the law makes no provision, nor pretence, to protect.

Pharmaceutical Journal
Jan. 5th 1907

1275. The introduction, therefore, of any taxation-check upon the sale of secret nostrums, as recently laid before the Legislature of Canada, is by no means to be recommended in any shape. As I have ventured already to suggest, the State is bound by the common weal to refuse to bargain in any way with the public health, morals and life as against commercial gains.

1276. Medicine must be medicine, cures must be real cures, cheap if practicable, but at any cost they must be examined, tested, inspected and supervised with complete disregard of the antagonistic interests of any individual. Punishment for lying, deception of any kind, fraud, overreaching, or injuring must be prompt and sure by special legislation in this domain. Only upon this wise—the principle of truth and health supreme, specifically declared so that judges shall have no worry about interpretation, with statutes and ordinances setting forth the principle in all needful details as fully shown herein—can the people be protected, whether they be rich or poor, simple or clever, sick or well. But against such a humanitarian principle the forces of manchesterism in the Press and in trade associations will be in opposition. For it is one of those reforms which are a distinct advance, and which, once made, cannot be reversed. It would be a glorious day in which it could be said of the British Empire, as it was said by Prince von Bülow, in this year 1907, of the German Empire,—“We have conquered the Manchester doctrine.”

1277. The success of the prohibition of opium-smoking in the Commonwealth is recorded in medical journals with high satisfaction. It is of racial importance in itself, and as a forward step its import is still greater, though much less than would be the prohibition of infant-drugging. The Commerce Act contains provisions comparable with those of the German Statute against Unfair Competition, which although opposed and even derided at first, has been since translated into the legislation of several other countries. It simply protects the honest, the hard-working, the poor, the simple, the innocent, and even to a large extent the fools whom cynical traders and their papers delight to pronounce as the majority of our people. No nation would, with its eyes open, ever authorise the repeal of such a law and declare deceit, fraud, spoliation, vice, and crime to be admissible.

First and Only Prosecution by the British Treasury.

1278. BRIGHTON PETTY SESSIONS.

ALLEGED MEDICINE FRAUDS.

On Friday, September 21, 1906, at Brighton, William Henry Hawkins, 62, and William George Hawkins, 27, were charged on a Treasury warrant with conspiring by false pretences to obtain money and valuable securities from such of His Majesty's subjects as should thereafter purchase from them certain powders. It appears that the prisoners were father and son, and had resided at Kemp Town. The charge was that from various addresses within the borough circulars had been issued advertising a medicine which was said to cure forty-seven diseases. The circular included a biography, written by the elder prisoner in the name of the Rev. Joseph Hook, telling how he discovered the wonderful power of the medicine known as "Corassa Compound" from a priest in South America. The compound was said to be composed of four drugs—"Corassa abinus, Selarmo umberlifer, Alkernes edifolia, Karsadoc herbalis"—which sounded very grand, but in reality meant nothing at all. Gloxiensis was said to have been discovered by another clergyman, the Rev. John Wilson, who was made acquainted with it in West Africa, through the kindness of a Franciscan monk. Other circulars purported to be from the Rev. Mr. Stone. In these was given the life history of one who had suffered and had been cured, and it was stated that he was disposing of certain powders for the benefit of humanity at cost prices. These were sold at 18s. 6d. but on analysis were found to be composed of cheap salts, and were not worth more than 3d. One of the addresses was at Bristol Gardens, and was described as "The Medical Institute," but it was merely a stable with some rooms adjoining in which clerks were employed.

On Monday, September 24, Mr. Leycester, prosecuting for the Treasury, said that definite false pretences were used by the defendants as to the character of the drugs used, as to their market price, as to their place of origin, and also that the business was carried on in a number of false names and addresses. One circular stated that a chemist would charge for making up these powders 28s., but "our charge is 18s. 9d., which is really cost price." One of the powders was really composed of bromide of potassium, bicarbonate of sodium, and a little quinine.

Detective-Sergeant Henry Taylor was the first witness. On January 27 he wrote a letter and posted it, addressed, to "Thomas Stone, Esq., 'The Limes,' Kemp Town, Brighton." He got back a pamphlet relating to the life of the Rev. John Wilson, a form for particulars of the correspondent's symptoms, a testimonial, and a prescription, a further pamphlet, and a letter with a sample of the powder. On February 6 witness wrote another letter, enclosing 17s. 8d. and the form filled up, and on February 8 he received a registered packet containing twenty-eight powders, and a number of circulars. These powders were handed over to Mr. Cripps, analyst. On July 24, witness sent another letter addressed to "W. Grey, Esq., Sutton House, Wood Green, London," and received in answer a number of documents. On July 26 witness sent a letter to the Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Westcourt Road, Worthing, enclosed a symptom form filled up and a postal order for 18s. 11d., and received in answer twenty-five powders, which were also handed over for analysis.

Mr. R. A. Cripps, public analyst for the borough of Bournemouth, stated that he examined a box of twenty-eight powders which was given to him by Detective-Inspector Wood, he analysed them, and found that the

individual powders varied very much in weight, the lightest being 16½ grains and the heaviest 51, the average being 31½ grains. They consisted of a mixture of bicarbonate of sodium 72 per cent., bromide of potassium 27·7 per cent., and the remaining 3 per cent. was accounted for by dust and slight impurities. They were classed as minerals. The trade or wholesale cost of the twenty-eight powders would be about one penny. A chemist might make up the twenty-eight powders for about 1s. 6d.

Mr. Leycester: I don't want to inquire too closely into the profits of the trade, but—Witness: Of course, they charge for the labour in making them up, and they would weigh them. Witness described the "Corassa Compound." He said the powder consisted of bromide of potassium 56½ per cent., bicarbonate of sodium 38½ per cent., and powdered cinchona bark 4 per cent. The bark gave the powders a dark appearance, and the whole twenty-eight powders could have been purchased for 2d.

H. W. Keen, a clerk who had been employed to address envelopes for circulars, said that the usual output of letters was 200 to 500 daily.

1279.

Lewes Assizes.

Quack Medicine Vendor Sentenced.

On Monday, November 26, before Mr. Justice Lawrence, at Lewes, William Henry Hawkins, of Brighton, and his son, William George Hawkins, were indicted for conspiracy to obtain money by false pretences by means of powders called "Gloxiensis" and "Corassa compound." The evidence given at petty sessions has already appeared in *The Pharmaceutical Journal* (see page 442, ante). Mr. Horace Avory, K.C., was leading counsel for the Treasury, on whose warrant the prosecution was taken, and Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., led for the defence.

Both prisoners pleaded "not guilty" at first, but on Mr. Avory's statement that he did not propose to offer any evidence against the younger prisoner, the latter was discharged, and the elder prisoner then pleaded guilty to obtaining money by false pretences.

Mr. Avory briefly recounted to the judge the outline of the case, and said that the powders, which were absolutely worthless, were advertised to cure almost any disease, but were more especially stated to be a cure for people suffering from vicious habits. They were quite harmless, being composed only of potassium bromide and sodium bicarbonate. The prisoner had been carrying on the business for many years, and it might be that immunity from prosecution had emboldened him to continue in the business, out of which he had made very considerable sums of money.

Mr. Marshall Hall, on behalf of the prisoner, said he could not deny that in using the names of fictitious clergymen prisoner had been guilty of false pretences, but he did not accept Mr. Avory's statement as to the value of the powders. Prisoner had been carrying on the business quite openly for many years, and this was the first prosecution of that kind that had taken place. The prisoner had carried on business so long, said counsel, that he had very foolishly, perhaps wickedly, persuaded himself that the powders had the beneficial effects claimed for them. He was now a ruined man, and appealed for mercy.

The Judge, in passing sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour, said that he looked on it as a sort of test case, and he wished the Treasury every success in taking up cases of that kind. A great and good work would be done by stopping the sale of quack medicines.

Pharmaceutical Journal 12th century, 1906

1281.

Australasian Pharmaceutical Notes and News.

DECEMBER 1, 1905.

Medicine Stamp Duty.

ENGLISH REGULATIONS

In view of the fact that a representative from Australia, who is visiting London, has been asked officially to enquire into the workings of the regulations governing the sale of proprietary medicines in the United Kingdom, a few particulars concerning the law of this point may be of interest.

1280. So long ago as December, 1896, the *Lancet* demanded that Hawkins should be prosecuted. The article was headed "An Infamous Quack," and commented upon some abominable documents sent out by a person calling himself at that time the Reverend David Jones, who vended a nostrum known as the "Corassa Compound." "We concluded our annotation by commending 'Mr. Jones to the notice of the police as a man who is attempting to obtain money under false pretences.'" If the scoundrel had made as much money as the Fulfords did in the ten years' interval his fate might have been different. But we see that at the London Chamber of Commerce Hawkins and his "African Discovery" were considered a laughable joke by Bile Beans, Beecham's Pills, and the other nostrum vendors mentioned by these names. "Corassa" being small and weak went down in ignominy and the gaol. But Bile Beans, "The Great Australian Discovery," survived the harmless scolding of five judges and flourishes more than ever. Yet Hawkins' humbug is less injurious than the cathartic pills of Fulford.

Can anyone claim that the judicial perception of right really accords with the desires of the British people? Four years for stealing a skirt, two years for snatching a hand-bag, seven years for embezzlement, seven years for injuring cattle, five years for stealing ducks, as against three months for issuing—uttering—200 to 500 actual forgeries a day, and carrying on the practices for ten years at least. Hawkins made "considerable sums of money" by proven fraud against the lives and health of the public, especially against persons suffering from contagious sexual diseases, so that wide personal and racial damage was done. Three months' confinement for these multitudinous infamies! No wonder, when such is the proper punishment according to judicial estimate, that this was the first and only prosecution by the Treasury.

Surely these cases display the absolute necessity for express statutes in Australia to precise and define crimes and punishments within the domain of healing. Life and health are the primal considerations, yet we have all seen, by a thousand instances, how ineffectually they are guarded.

The first Act which dealt with stamp duties on medicines was passed about 120 years ago in the reign of King George III.; sellers of drugs and medicines who were not registered chemists were obliged to take out licenses and pay a tax on all the medicines they sold. This Act was evidently unsatisfactory, for, two years later, it was replaced by another measure which compelled registered chemists also to take out licenses and to pay duty on the medicines they sold, crude drugs, when sold by them, being exempt from taxation. Seventeen years later the law was again altered, and, in fact, changes were constantly being made until 1812. It is the 1812 Act, with certain modifications, which is still in force. Very briefly, if proprietary right in the manufacture of a preparation is claimed, the said preparation is liable to stamp duty. An article is also liable if it is recommended for the cure of a disease. Preparations sold under the authority of letters patent are likewise subject to the tax.

The following articles are not liable to duty:—Entire or crude drugs (however described or recommended), unmedicated corn rings or plasters, medicated soaps, effervescing salines or waters, veterinary medicines, hair washes, perfumes, skin pastes, toilet preparations, tooth powders, tooth stoppings, preparations "known, admitted and approved" (even when sold by chemists and druggists and recommended for the cure or relief of a disease. "Known, admitted and approved" remedies are such as are prepared according to a formula published in a standard work of reference. Such preparations are liable to duty, however, when sold by anyone who is not a registered chemist and druggist).

The duty on articles of the retail value of a shilling and under is 1½d., and on articles of the value of more than a shilling and not more than half a crown the duty is 3d.

Lord John Cavendish, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer at the passing of the first Act dealing with this matter, estimated that the annual yield to the Revenue would be £15,000.

Some idea of the extent to which the sale of proprietary medicines has increased in Great Britain during the last century may be obtained from a statement contained in our London Letter to the effect that the yield to the Revenue for medicine stamp duty last year was a third of a million sterling.

If legislation is contemplated in Australia it is doubtful whether the authorities would be well advised to draw up a measure on the lines of the regulations in force in the United Kingdom. The principle of the Act may or may not be a good one, but there can be no doubt that there are many anomalies in the working of it. A much more satisfactory result might be obtained if a measure were drawn up on commonsense lines quite independent of the British precedent.

1282.

1282. Fac-simile Letter from the Assistant Editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, London.
(The Pharmaceutical Society is an official body.)

R. A. G. May
May 7, 1906

Belmont C. Beale Esq,
Dear Sir,

It occurs to me that
if you have not yet
put your case before
the Home Secretary the
following argument
may be useful:—

Under the Fertilisers &
Feeding Stuffs Act 1893.
When a fertiliser is sold in
quantities exceeding

56 lbs. the seller must give
to the purchaser a legal
warranty stating the
composition of the article.
A similar warranty must
also be given when
artificially prepared
feeding stuffs for cattle
are sold.

The law thus requires
that the ingredients of a
manure put into the ground
must not be kept secret
lest harm be done to the
ground whereas the
law does not concern

(4)

(3)

itself with the ingredients
of medicines which may
do harm to human
beings when poured
down their throats.

Likewise the law is
very particular about
the patent foods given
to pigs but quite unconcerned
about patent foods for
infants.

I may also remind you

that the government has
introduced a Bill which
will ~~repeal~~ repeal
the act of 93 and
makes its provisions
more stringent.

I mention these things for
what they are worth

Yours faithfully,

F. C. Goodall

F. C. Goodall

Assistant Editor
Pharmaceutical Journal
7, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

Canada.

1283. In the Appendix are given in full the Acts relating to the Adulteration of Foods, Drugs, and Agricultural Fertilisers. These are 48-49 Vic., C. 67, s. 1; 51 Vic., C. 24; 53 Vic., C. 26; 59 Vic., C. 12; 61 Vic., C. 24; 62-63 Vic., C. 26. Also a memorandum from the Department of Inland Revenue, dated 9th June, 1902.

The gist of these measures within the scope of the present inquiry is as follows:—

1284. 48-49 Vic., C. 67.—Section 2. (a) The expression food includes every article used for food or drink by man or by cattle; (b) The expression "drug" includes all medicines for internal or external use for man or for cattle; (c) Food shall be deemed to be "adulterated" within the meaning of this Act—

- (1) If any substance has been mixed with it, so as to reduce or injuriously affect its quality or strength.
- (2) If any inferior or cheaper substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.
- (3) If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.
- (4) If it is an imitation of or is sold under the name of another article.
- (5) If it consists wholly or in part of a diseased or decomposed, or putrid, or rotten animal or vegetable substance, whether manufactured or not, or in case of milk or butter, if it is the produce of a diseased animal, or of an animal fed upon unwholesome food.
- (6) If it contains any added poisonous ingredient, or any ingredient which may render such an article injurious to the health of a person consuming it.
- (7) If its strength or purity falls below the standard or its constituents are present in quantity not within the limits of variability fixed by the Governor in Council as hereinafter provided.
- (f) Every drug shall be deemed to be "adulterated" within the meaning of this Act—
- (1) If when sold or offered or exposed for sale under or by name not recognised in the British or United States Pharmacopœia, but which is found in some other generally recognised pharmacopœia or other standard work on Materia Medica, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity laid down in this work.
- (3) If its strength or purity falls below the professed standard under which it is sold or offered or exposed for sale.

(g) Provided that the foregoing definitions as to the adulterations of food and drugs shall not apply—

- (1) If any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the food or drug because the same is required for the production or preparation thereof as an article of commerce in a state fit for carriage or consumption, and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight, or measure of the food or drug, or to conceal the inferior quality thereof; if such articles are distinctly labelled as a mixture in conspicuous characters forming an inseparable part of the general label, which shall also bear the name and address of the manufacturer.
- (2) If the food or drug is a proprietary medicine or is the subject of a patent in force and is supplied in the state required by the specification of the patent.
- (3) If the food or drug is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation.
- (4) If any articles of food not injurious to the health of the person consuming the same are mixed together and sold or offered for sale as a compound, and if such articles are distinctly labelled as a mixture in conspicuous characters, forming an inseparable part of the general label, which shall also bear the name and address of the manufacturer.

1285. If the food or drug is a proprietary medicine, or is the subject of the patent in force, and is supplied in the state required by the specification of the patent.

Medicines are rarely patented, and therefore real "patents" are regarded as too insignificant to be within the scope of this inquiry.

1286. The amending Acts amplify and strengthen the law to the end of protecting men and animals in respect of food or drugs. Thus a special Act was passed (59 Vic., C. 12) exhibiting a minutiousness of care that transcends even the German thoroughness. [See page 418, par. 1376, of Appendix.]

The Amending Act of 61 Vic., C. 24, makes the penalties for adulteration (within the meaning of the Act) more severe:—

For the first offence, 500 dollars and costs, or six months' imprisonment, or both, and not less than 50 dollars and costs.

For each subsequent offence, a penalty not exceeding 1,000 dollars and costs, or one year's imprisonment, or both, and not less than 100 dollars and costs.

Always, however, packer and vendor are expressly exempt, "If the food or drug is a proprietary medicine."

61 Vic., C. 24. The same Act adds an amendment:—

"(8) If it is so colored, or coated, or polished, or powdered, that damage is concealed or it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is."

1287. It might seem expedient to bring proprietary foods and drugs, in common with all others as provided by that Act, under this added definition of adulteration. But no, "If the food or drug is a proprietary medicine" it is here again expressly exempt.

1288. We read of escape from the meshes of the law, but these statutes provide a wide and intentional rent in the legal net. No explanation is supplied by the interpretation sections as to how a food can be a proprietary medicine, and the phrase should provide an elastic opening.

1289. Great advantages are enjoyed by any class of traders who are thus safeguarded when their employees, with or without instructions, in handling foods or medicine:

48-49 Vic. Ch. 67, section 2—

- (1) Mix with it any substance so as to reduce or injuriously affect its quality or strength;
- (2) Substitute any inferior or cheaper substance wholly or in part for the article;
- (3) Abstract wholly or in part any valuable constituent of the article;
- (5) If it consists wholly or in part of a diseased or decomposed or putrid or rotten animal, or vegetable substance, whether manufactured or not;
- (6) If it contains any added poisonous ingredients which may render such an article injurious to the health of a person consuming it.

1290. Where the proprietor of a proprietary food or medicine makes any one or more of the above mistakes, or any of the other mistakes detailed under the same heading (section 2) in the original or the amending Acts, he is expressly exempted.

The Free Play of Natural Forces.

SOCIETY'S FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Parke, Davis' *Bulletin of Pharmacy*, March, 1906:—

1291. A Horde of Patent Medicine Bills.—The several campaigns of the last year against patent medicines have become focussed during the last month in a perfect horde of Bills before the various State legislatures, intended to regulate the proprietary medicine industry. No fewer than fifteen measures have been introduced at this writing, one or more have appeared in each of the legislatures of Ohio, Kentucky, New Jersey, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and other States, not to mention the Bill pending in Congress. Most of these are based upon the draft suggested in the "*Ladies' Home Journal*," a month or two ago, and their main feature consists in a formula-on-the-package provision. So far as narcotic-bearing proprietaries are concerned, the customer is thus to be informed what he is buying, and so protected from consuming dangerous drugs ignorantly. In case he is an habitué, however, he may buy such proprietaries purposely, since their sale is not interdicted.

1292. Dr. Richard O. Beard, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota—*Bulletin of Pharmacy*, August, 1906:—

(Extract from a professional address.)

But any kind of legislation will not do. It rests very largely with such bodies as this association to see to it that this legislation is made effective so far as its drug-regulating features are concerned. Are we ready to sacrifice something possibly of private profit, by placing ourselves upon public and political record for the general good? Shall we help to strike a death-blow at the most dangerous foes of modern medical science, at the most pernicious element in the business of pharmacy,—the patent-medicine trade? This legislation will not be effective, so far as its drug provisions are concerned, unless it accomplishes this result.

1293. At this writing a powerful patent-medicine lobby has been hard at work in Washington for several weeks to secure to its clients the continuance of the right to conceal from the public the true content of their questionable and often miserably destructive wares. It will be, to a very large extent, the fault of the professions of medicine and pharmacy if it succeeds. Once more it will be the triumph of commercialism over conscience, the denial of the quality of good taste in the relations of business and society. If that lobby is—perhaps by now—defeated, and an honest as well as a pure-drug Bill is passed, it will mean the elevation of medicine and pharmacy to a higher plane than either has occupied, of recent years, in the public esteem, and the advancement of both to a larger capacity for public service than they have yet enjoyed. . . .

THE NECESSITY OF STATE LEGISLATION.

1294. But it is not merely in determining legislation that the high obligation of the physician and the pharmacist rests. Justice to one's fellows consists in something more personal and immediate than that low average of conduct which crystallises under the forms of law. It demands action more spontaneous than that which awaits State or national compulsion. . . . It dictates that the physician shall not prescribe and that the pharmacist shall not sell any medicine or preparation for human consumption of which the nature, the ingredients, and the physiologic action are not known. The unquestioning supply of doubtful or toxic agents, in answer to the purchasers' ignorant demand, may be permissible under the laws of trade, but it is not responsive to any ethical principle.

1295. The golden rule, which was, indeed, a projection upon centuries of time, is coming home to the business conscience of to-day. "Am I my brother's keeper?" is answered still as it was in the childhood of the race: "The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground." And the metaphor is not forced. There is no more gross or criminal commercialism than that which traffics with human life or human health for gain. The manufacture and the exploitation of a patent medicine, for the cure of unknown ills, is an assault upon the purse of the public, if the remedy is harmless; and an assault upon the health of the purchaser if it is not. He who sells or directs the purchase of a possibly toxic agent, the innocent or dangerous quality of which is not known, is an accessory before the fact.

1296. The New Pure Food Act of the United States of America.

(Public.—No. 384.)

An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture within any Territory or the District of Columbia any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offence shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not to exceed five hundred dollars, or shall be sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and for each subsequent offence and conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars or sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Section 2.—That the introduction into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country, or shipment to any foreign country, of any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this Act, is hereby prohibited; and any person who shall ship or deliver for shipment from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or to a foreign country, or who shall receive in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or foreign country, and having so received, shall deliver, in original unbroken packages, for pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other person any such article so adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, or any person who shall sell or offer for sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories of the United States any such adulterated or misbranded foods or drugs, or export or offer to export the same to any foreign country, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for such offence be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars for the first offence, and upon conviction for each subsequent offence not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court: **Provided**, that no article shall be deemed misbranded or adulterated within the provisions of this Act when intended for export to any foreign country and prepared or packed according to the specifications or directions of the foreign purchaser when no substance is used in the preparation or packing thereof in conflict with the laws of the foreign country to which said article is intended to be shipped; but if such article shall be in fact sold or offered for sale for domestic use or consumption, then this proviso shall not exempt said article from the operation of any of the other provisions of this Act.

Section 3.—That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labour shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act, including the collection and examination of specimens of foods and drugs manufactured or offered for sale in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory of the United States, or which shall be offered for sale in unbroken packages in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or which shall be received from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to any foreign country, or which may be submitted for examination by the chief health, food or drug officer of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or at any domestic or foreign port through which such product is offered for interstate commerce, or for export or import between the United States and any foreign port or country.

Section 4.—That the examinations of specimens of foods and drugs shall be made in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, or under the direction and supervision of such Bureau, for the purpose of determining from such examination whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act; and if it shall appear from any such examination that any of such specimens is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause notice thereof to be given to the party from whom such sample was obtained. Any party so notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed as aforesaid, and if it appears that any of the provisions of this Act have been violated by such party, then the Secretary of Agriculture shall at once certify the facts to the proper United States District Attorney, with a copy of the results of the analysis or the examination of such article, duly authenticated by the analyst or officer making such examination under the oath of such officer. After judgment of the court, notice shall be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid.

Section 5.—That it shall be the duty of each District Attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this Act, or to whom any health or food or drug officer or agent of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, shall present satisfactory evidence of any such violation, to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States, without delay, for the enforcement of the penalties as in such case herein provided.

Section 6.—That the term "drug" as used in this Act, shall include all medicines and preparations recognised in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or other animals. The term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed or compound.

Section 7.—That for the purposes of this Act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated: In case of drugs—

First.—If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognised in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: **Provided**, that no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

1297. Second.—If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

In the case of confectionery—

If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance or poisonous colour or flavour, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug.

In the case of food—

First.—If any substance has been mixed and packed with it, so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second.—If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third.—If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth.—If it be mixed, coloured, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Fifth.—If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: **Provided**, that when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservative shall be printed on the covering or the package, the provisions of this Act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

Sixth.—If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

Section 8.—That the term "misbranded," as used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

That for the purposes of this Act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded: In case of drugs—

First.—If it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under the name of, another article.

Second.—If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

1298. In the case of food—

First.—If it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

Second.—If it be labelled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

Third.—If in package form, and the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure, they are not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package.

Fourth.—If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular: **Provided**, that an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases—

First.—In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of, or offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced.

Second.—In the case of articles labelled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations, or blends, and the word "compound," "imitation," or "blend," as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale: **Provided**, that the term "blend," as used herein, shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless colouring or flavouring ingredients used for the purpose of colouring and flavouring only: **And provided further**, that nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added ingredient to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this Act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

Section 9.—That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this Act when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing in the United States, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, designating it. Said guaranty, to afford protection, shall contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sale of such articles to such dealer, and in such case said party or parties shall be amenable to prosecutions, fines, and other penalties which would attach, in due course, to the dealer under the provisions of this Act.

Section 10.—That any article of food, drug, or liquor that is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, and is being transported from one State, Territory, District, or insular possession to another for sale, or, having been transported, remains unloaded, unsold, or in original unbroken packages, or if it be sold or offered for sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories or insular possessions of the United States, or if it be imported from a foreign country for sale, or if it is intended for export

to a foreign country, shall be liable to be proceeded against in any District Court of the United States within the district where the same is found, and seized for confiscation by a process of libel for condemnation. And if such article is condemned as being adulterated or misbranded, or of a poisonous or deleterious character, within the meaning of this Act, the same shall be disposed of by destruction or sale, as the said court may direct, and the proceeds thereof, if sold, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States; but such goods shall not be sold in any jurisdiction contrary to the provisions of this Act or the laws of that jurisdiction: **Provided**, however, that upon payment of the costs of such libel proceedings and execution, and delivery of a good and sufficient bond to the effect that such articles shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of this Act, or the laws of any State, Territory, District, or insular possession, the court may by order direct that such articles be delivered to the owner thereof. The proceedings of such libel case shall conform, as near as may be, to the proceedings in Admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in any such case, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of, and in the name of, the United States.

Section 11.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the Secretary of Agriculture, upon his request, from time to time, samples of foods and drugs which are being imported into the United States, or offered for import, giving notice thereof to the owner or consignee, who may appear before the Secretary of Agriculture, and have the right to introduce testimony, and if it appear from the examination of such samples that any article of food or drug offered to be imported into the United States is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, or is otherwise dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, or is of a kind forbidden entry into, or forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the country in which it is made, or from which it is exported, or is otherwise falsely labelled in any respect, the said article shall be refused admission, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse delivery to the consignee, and shall cause the destruction of any goods refused delivery which shall not be exported by the consignee within three months from the date of notice of such refusal under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: **Provided**, that the Secretary of the Treasury may deliver to the consignee such goods pending examination and decision in the matter on execution of a penal bond for the amount of the full invoice value of such goods, together with the duty thereon, and on refusal to return such goods, for any cause, to the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury, when demanded, for the purpose of excluding them from the country, or for any other purpose, said consignee shall forfeit the full amount of the bond: **And provided further**, that all charges for storage, cartage, and labour on goods which are refused admission or delivery, shall be paid by the owner or consignee, and in default of such payment shall constitute a lien against any future importation made by such owner or consignee.

Section 12.—That the term "Territory," as used in this Act, shall include the insular possessions of the United States. The word "person," as used in this Act, shall be construed to import both the plural and the singular, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies, and associations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this Act, the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any corporation, company, society, or association within the scope of his employment or office, shall, in every case, be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such corporation, company, society, or association, as well as that of the person.

Section 13.—That this Act shall be in force and effect from and after the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

Approved, 30th June, 1906.

Legislation of the German Empire.

1299. A reference to the Synopsis shows that almost all other civilised countries differ from the Anglo-Saxon in that they refuse free sale to quack medicines. The people best protected against fraud, personal injury, demoralisation and death from this fecund source, are those that refuse to allow prescriptions of any kind of drugs except by persons whom the law authorises thereto, namely, physicians whose training and examinations are controlled by law. Even these must not in any country named, except Anglo-Saxon, prescribe by wholesale, but must deal separately with individuals, being themselves subject to limitations and responsibilities devised for the common weal. The laws of those other nations recognise, and proceed from recognition of the fact that diseases are of such different origin and essence that one drug, simple or compound, cannot cure many or all of them. Also from the fact that the condition, constitution and idiosyncrasy of persons differ. Anglo-Saxon laws acknowledge neither of these facts, amongst others, and permit any person, firm, company, or syndicate, domestic or foreign, to prescribe by wholesale, and freely to advertise and sell drugs of unknown composition, at any price, and free of implied guarantee, with no restriction as to assertions by the packers that any one medicament will prevent, cure, or relieve any, many, or all diseases.

1300. Grave as is the subject, a report which should contain all the legislation of all the countries would be unwieldy. Total prohibition is so easily comprehended that little would be served in tracing its history in the several countries which enjoy such protection. But the urgent need for legislative control is thereby loudly declared.

1301. Of those European countries whose control is effective, that most suitable for the purpose of furnishing enlightenment to us is the German Empire. Its population is the largest, exceeding the whole white population of the British Empire,

Empire, is second to none in advanced civilisation, education, and scientific attainment; is racially nearly related to us; is eminent, perhaps pre-eminent, in pathological research, in the practice of medicine and surgery, in pharmacognosy, in the production of modern drugs and medicaments and generally in therapeutic technology. Its political institutions most nearly resemble our own, and it has passed successfully through the conflict that lies before our Governments if we British people set ourselves to rectify the widest and wickedest wrong of our time.

1302. There will be no attempt throughout this Report at any historical narrative, involving as it must hypotheses as to the origin and growth of the evil. It would open doors uselessly to disputation and would side-track the main considerations, which are the facts and the remedy as discovered by others and discoverable by ourselves. The history, if it could be written of that which is founded upon and carried out in secrecy, would be of great but chiefly academic interest. I have neither found nor sought for any materials.

1303. From the President and Chief Officers of the Imperial Health Office at Berlin, which exercises control over matters relating to the physical health of the whole Confederation, I received all answers and furtherance desired. A list was supplied to me of all the Federal legislation relative to my subject, and the books I obtained from the authorised publishers together with subsidiary abstracts, manuals and schedules. Although admirably tabulated, condensed and arranged it forms a rather voluminous study, the unaccustomed technisms adding some difficulty, but in nothing insuperable.

1304. Prussia with its provinces of Ostpreussen, Westpreussen, Brandenburg, Pommern, Posen, Schlesien, Sachsen, Hanover, Schleswig-Holstein, Westfalen, Hessen-Nassau, Rheinprovinz, and Hohenzollern, is by far the largest State of the twenty-six which form the Bund* or Commonwealth. Each State carries out the general health laws, with others, of the Federal Government, and adds to but does not detract from the basic law, which it amplifies by ordinances, regulations and instructions in such forms as the local Parliament or authority may deem wise. Thus, in Baden when any domestic or foreign secret nostrum is advertised or introduced it is officially analysed, the result published, and if the professions are extravagant, or the price, a warning is issued to the public. Other States have other plans to similar effect or may have none. It is plain that in a Commonwealth when one State publishes a danger signal it is likely to be known in the others and hence the work need not be repeated twenty-five times. In Prussia again there are issued by the local provincial authorities, administrative orders all to the one end: health and security to life. Where any clashing occurs, probably infrequent because general regulation covers most of the ground, there is interpretation and rectification through Supreme Courts by their decisions. As elsewhere quoted, if the price of liberty be eternal watchfulness so it is of health, and for stronger and more active reasons. No detail can be too minute, no laboratory too splendid, no expense too great, no administration too alert, to make sure of saving lives, health and productive energy from over-reaching, fraud, recklessness, immoral and homicidal trade. That is the manifest principle actuating the Governments of the great German Commonwealth, whose laws we are about to consider.

1305. The authoritative work upon the subject specifically of proprietary secret drugs is:—

[Translation.]

Laws and Regulations upon the Advertising of Secret Remedies, of Medicines, and of Cure Systems in the German Empire, inclusive of the Regulations for the Trade in Secret Remedies. For the use of Government officials, of Apothecaries, of Manufacturers, and of the Press. Prepared by E. Urban, an editor of the Pharmaceutical Gazette, Berlin. Published by Julius Springer. 1904.

1306. The preface sets forth that up to the late nineties the traffic in secret drugs was inefficiently controlled by hosts of police orders, declarations, and judicial decisions under general laws, civil and criminal.

[Translation.]

1307. Upon such principles, as a matter of course, neither for the interested circles was a satisfactory condition of things to be brought about, nor from the standpoint of medical regulation any success worth mentioning to be attained. The necessity of a regulation of the business, differently devised both in form and matter, made itself more and more felt. Hence the Imperial Government, at the end of the nineties, resolved

* The word "Bund" is thus correctly translated. In German "The Australian Commonwealth" means "Der australische Bund."

resolved upon new action, and chose for this the road already travelled in connection with the traffic in poisons and with retail sale of drugs in the Apotheken. This was by way of a formal resolution of the Imperial Council, upon the basis of which in the several confederated States and the Prussian provinces, according to a draft agreed to by all, uniform regulations should be decreed. In actual working the new orders were not to be directed against the trade in secret remedies as such, but against the most important individual representatives.

1308. Already in the year 1898 a draft of these regulations was produced which did not, however, reach the form of a resolution. Full five years elapsed before the confederated Governments agreed finally, on the 23rd May, 1903, to a new draft. The ordinances which were thereupon everywhere decreed only entered into force on 1st January, 1904; in West Prussia only in March, and in Berlin only in April, 1904. And thus, as confirmed in the Reichstag and in the South German Parliaments, on the part of the Governments an armistice was to be expected in the hitherto superabundant and over-hasty legislative activity in this domain, so that, according to the usual phrase, we shall be able to gather experience with the new measures.

1309. The peaceful interval thus promised affords at last the desired opportunity for that which has hitherto failed us—an independent working-up of the subject. Moreover such a thing for internal reasons has become a sheer necessity; for the unification of the state of the law which was surely intended by the new procedure, and which to our surprise was stated by the Representative of the Government in his speeches in the Reichstag of 8th and 9th February of this year as having been actually attained, has not in the remotest degree begun, but rather the precise opposite as the first fifty-five pages of this book promptly display. First of all, the new regulations are not everywhere uniform; in Baden, Hessen, and Hessen-Nassau the most important part—the advertisement question—is ruled quite differently. But apart from that, of the host of former ordinances only a minimal fragment was revealed when the new came into force. All the others calmly exist, so that of the regulations about the advertisement of drugs and secret remedies, specimens are still enforced of each and every system that has been in the course of years devised, realised, then admitted to be ineffectual, and abandoned.

1310. No, even that is not enough. Almost simultaneously with the new Secret Remedy Ordinances, but independently of them, there have been issued in nearly all the Prussian Governmental districts and in several federated States, chiefly upon the initiative of the German Medical Council, a further series of police ordinances upon the practice of the healing art by unqualified persons. These are devised for the purpose of fighting quackery. These also contain very far-reaching, and in the main comprehensively-drawn, prohibitions of advertisements of objects, contrivances, methods, or remedies supposed to be for the healing of diseases in man or animals. And thereby we may reckon that the insecurity of the legal position, the many-sidedness of the regulations, have reached a height in this sphere which it would appear all but impossible to transcend. If everybody concerned, and especially the Press which was one of the first hit, had to suffer seriously under the old conditions, it must now be a thing of sheer impossibility to find one's way in the artificially constructed maze of new legislation without a reliable guide.

1311. I have, therefore, believed that a comprehensive exposition and explanation of all the legal determinations now in force within the sphere above sketched, would be desired by the classes interested, such as manufacturers and traders, but more especially the Press.

1312. My gratitude is due for the extensive support which I was permitted to enjoy during the collection of my materials at the hands of the numerous Governments, and of those in official positions. I trust that the compilation of the separate ordinances is complete, and the citations of the texts correct. Should, however, slight lacunae manifest themselves in this respect, I shall be thankful for any information which will ensure completeness. In the explanation of the position of the law, I have taken pains, whilst avoiding every superfluous line, to adduce the superabundant decisions of the higher Courts which relate to the matter in so far as they retain importance to-day, in their fullest possible completeness, whilst stating the regular sources. My aim was that this book should find application in the hands of judges and administrative officials. For practical use by the Press, I should wish not to omit to indicate particularly the synopsis of the advertising prohibitions given on pages 56 and 57, and the appertaining remarks in the supplement.

1313. I have dispensed with a critique of the existing conditions of the law. I believe, however, that in this respect the sober enumeration of the nearly 200 separate ordinances which are still in force in the German Empire, utters by itself a plainer speech and delivers a more impressive judgment than is possible with the best-chosen words. Perhaps this little book will contribute towards the eventual fulfilment of the desire felt for years by all parties, and supported by the Reichstag in a resolution of the 16th March, 1903, recommending the "enacting of a statute concerning the regulation of the Traffic in Drugs and Secret Remedies."

Berlin, 19th April, 1904.

E. URBAN.

1314. What is very striking to the Briton in this preface to an authorised collection of the laws of the German Empire upon an important subject is the freedom of speech which the author permits himself, and which is permitted to him. The criticism is sharp and even sarcastic of the state of the law, but none the less it is not merely a book recognised by the Imperial Administration, it is the book, the text-book, for use by Imperial and state officials, and in the law courts of the Empire. It looks, and many other things look, as if our British estimate of the "arrogant bureaucracy of German officials" requires some qualification.

1315. That which is most remarkable is the clear statement of the immense effort that has been made by one and all of the Governments and legislative bodies of the twenty-six states to restrain the trade in secret nostrums. And also by the Legislature and Executive of the Commonwealth of Germany. The President of the Imperial Health Office very kindly and patiently informed me of the difficulties contended with

with in the struggle for the repression of traffic in secretly prepared and openly recommended proprietary drugs. He said, to my great surprise, and repeated, that there had been no attempt to suppress the traffic directly. In answer to my inquiry he said it must be recognised that in Europe the power of the money interests plus that of the Press was very great. As the position now stands the cash interests of the secret drug trade in Germany cannot be large, it is well under control in the public interest, and the soil is rendered unfruitful for the vendors of poisons and humbugs. Not all are such—and none but fanatics say so. In one way or other all are dangerous, even those consisting of plain water, for the constituents and pathological action being unknown to the retail trade and the users, the sole dependence the public can have in the first instance is upon the honour of the secret-drug packers. Where plain water is taken by drops, the chance of relief from incipient cancer, or lupus, or peritonitis, or yellow fever, or hernia, or gangrene, or any of a thousand ills may be lost. The same with any secret drugs of whose suitability nothing can be known but the bold advertisements of usually foreign packers. Whatever imperfections, errors, stumblings, there may be in the German efforts to antagonise evil, the one thing sure throughout is that with national thoroughness they follow the maxim *salus populi suprema lex esto*, wherever it may lead.

THE LAW IN FORCE.

(*Das geltende Recht.*)

GERMAN EMPIRE.

[Translation.]

1316. 1. Resolution of the Federal Council of 23rd May, 1903. The Federal Council has resolved on 23rd May, 1903, (par. 409 of the Protocols):

1. To request the Federated Governments, in relation to the traffic in secret remedies and similar medicines in so far as there are not in the Federated States stricter regulations in existence which are to remain in force, to issue uniform regulations after the pattern of the accompanying draft with its appendices and prescribing that these regulations shall come into force on 1st January, 1904.
2. Supplementary additions to the schedules A and B of the draft are to be made only after they shall have been agreed upon in the Federal Council.

1317. *Draft of Regulations Concerning the Traffic with Secret Remedies and Similar Medicines.*

Par. 1. The following regulations apply to the traffic in such secret remedies and similar medicines which appear in the schedules A and B. Authority to make supplementary additions thereto is withheld.

Par. 2. The vessels and outer wrappers in which these remedies are issued must be provided with an inscription, which permits the name of the remedy and the name or the style of the firm of the preparer to be distinctly seen. Moreover, the inscriptions upon the vessels or the outer wrappers must contain the name, or the style of the firm, of the business in which the remedy is issued, together with the amount of the retail price. This regulation does not apply to the wholesale trade.

It is prohibited to print or otherwise inscribe upon the vessels or outer wrappings in which such a remedy is issued: any recommendation, in particular any testimonials, certificates of successful cures, attested statements or returns of thanks, in which a curative or preventive effect is ascribed to the remedy; or similar recommendations, whether at the time of issue of the remedy or in any other manner to emit them.

Par. 3. The apothecary is further under obligation to inform himself beyond all doubt, in how far the regulations concerning the issue of potent drugs has application to these remedies.

These remedies, listed in the schedule B, as also those in schedule A, about whose composition the apothecary cannot with certainty inform himself so far as to be able to judge of the admissibility of their issue in retail sale, may only be delivered upon a written prescription, duly dated and signed, of a physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon, in which last case, however, the remedies are only to be issued for animals. The repeated issue is only allowed upon a like prescription renewed each and every time.

In the case of remedies which must only be issued upon the prescription of physicians, the words "only to be issued upon medical prescriptions" are to be inscribed.

Par. 4. The public advertisement or recommendation of the remedies listed in schedules A and B, is prohibited.

Schedule A.

1318. This list contained when first promulgated ninety proprietary remedies, commonly called nostrums, mostly of Continental origin. Some are familiar to our eyes amongst advertisements: Ayer's Cathartic Pills, Vin Mariani, Gordon's Spermatol, Brandt's Swiss Pills, Warner's Safe Cure, Warner's Safe Diabetic, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Morison's Pills, Bock's Pectoral, Warner's Safe Nervine, Pain Expeller, Mother Seigel's Syrup, Richter's Congo Pills, Battle's Bromidia, Warner's Safe Pills, Elliman's Embrocation, Mother Seigel's Pills, Thiery's Balsam, Lutz's American Coughing Cure, Sellis' Antiarthrin, White's Eye-water.

Schedule B.

Schedule B.

1319. This list began with only five names, which carry, however, a special and far-reaching significance.

1. Locher's Antineon.
2. Reichel's Vegetable Eye-Balsam (also Reichel's Ophthalmia).
3. Noortwyck's Diphtheritis Cure (also Noortwyck's Antiseptic Diphtheria Cure).
4. Count Mattei's Remedies (also Count Cesare Mattei's Electro-homœopathic Remedies).
5. Sauter's Geneva Star-Remedies (also Electro-homœopathic Star-Remedies of Sauter, in Geneva, &c.).

Book of Penal Laws for the German Empire, of 15th May, 1871.

Section 184.—Advertisement of objects for obscene use.

1320. 3. Whoever exhibits in places which are accessible to the public, or advertises or recommends to the public, objects which are intended for obscene use, will be punished with imprisonment in gaol for one year, and with fine up to 1,000 marks (£50), or with one of these penalties.

Besides the imprisonment, the delinquent can be sentenced to loss of civil rights; and surveillance by the police is also admissible.

Section 263.—Deception.

1321. Whoever injures the property of another with the intent of obtaining for himself, or a third person, an unlawful advantage in such manner that by a representation of false data, or by distortion or suppression of true facts he promotes or upholds an error, will be punished on account of deception with imprisonment; besides which he may be sentenced to fine up to 3,000 marks (£150), as also to loss of civil rights.

If there are extenuating circumstances, the sentence may be fine exclusively.
The attempt is punishable.

Section 360.—Gross Misconduct.

1322. 11. Whoever in an indecent manner excites uproar to the disturbance of the peace, or commits gross misconduct, will be punished by fine up to 150 marks (£7 10s.), or by imprisonment.

Section 367.—Traffic in Medicines.

1323. 3. Whoever prepares, holds for sale, sells or otherwise issues to others without license from the police authorities, poison or medicines in so far as the trade in the same is not legally free,

5. Whoever in the practice of the license for preparation of, or holding for sale of, medicines, does not comply with the ordinances issued in that regard,

Will be punished with fine up to 150 marks (£7 10s.) or imprisonment.

1324. *Federal Statute for the Control of Unfair Competition, of 27th May, 1896. (Reichsgesetzblatt 145.)*

Section 1. Whoever in public notices, or in communications which are intended for a large circle of persons, concerning business conditions, more especially concerning the nature, place of production, or the pricing of goods, or of business services; concerning the kind of the purchase or the purchasing source of the goods; concerning the possession of marks of distinction; concerning the occasion or the object of the sale; makes wrong assertions of a matter-of-fact kind which are capable of evoking the appearance of a particularly favourable offer, may be required to discontinue the wrong assertions. This requisition may be brought into force by any person in trade who produces goods, or performs business services of similar or of cognate kind, or brings them into business connection. The same by associations for the furtherance of business interests in so far as the associations as such can sue in civil disputes.

Besides the claim for discontinuance of the wrong assertions, the traders before mentioned have also claim for compensation for the damage occasioned by the wrong assertions against him who made the assertions, in case the latter knew or must have known their untruthfulness.

The use of names, which, according to the custom of trade, serve as the designation of certain goods without intending to describe their origin, does not come under the foregoing determinations.

In the meaning of the determinations of sections 1 and 2, pictorial representations and other contrivances which are calculated for and capable of replacing such assertions are to be regarded as the same thing.

Amongst goods in the meaning of this Statute, agricultural products are to be understood, as also amongst business services agricultural are to be understood.

Section 2.—For complaints based upon section 1 that court solely is competent in whose district the defendant has his business establishment, or in default of such, his dwelling. For persons who have neither a business establishment nor a dwelling in Germany, that court solely is competent where they have their temporary residence, or when such is not known that court in whose district the act was committed.

Section 3.—Provisional orders for the ensuring of the claim described in section 1, subsection 1, may be issued even where the conditions described in sections 814 and 819 of the Regulations for Civil Proceedings do not apply. The Magistrate's Court is also competent in whose district the acts were committed upon which the claim is grounded. For the rest the rules of section 820 of the Regulations for Civil Proceedings are applicable.

Section 4.—Whoever, with the intention of evoking the appearance of a particularly favourable offer, in public notices or in communications which are intended for a large circle of persons, concerning the nature, place of production, or the pricing of goods or of business services; concerning the kind of the purchase or the purchasing source of goods; concerning the possession of marks of distinction; concerning the occasion or the object of the sale, makes knowingly untrue assertions of a matter-of-fact kind, which are capable of leading astray, will be punished by fine up to one thousand five hundred marks (£75).

If the culprit has been already punished because of a breach of the preceding regulation, he can be sentenced to arrest, or to gaol up to six months besides or instead of the fine. The determinations of section 245 of the Book of Penal Laws are herein applicable.

1325. Item No. 389. Secret Remedies. Duty per double-cental; 500 marks (equals about £25 per 2 cwt. or 2s. 3d. per lb.).

1326. The rest of the book consists of extracts from the laws and ordinances of the separate States, all aiming in the one direction—the protection of the public health and life against commercial swindles and deceptions connected with secret medicines, whether for men, animals, or plants. In British communities legal protection to the life and health of animals and plants is never, so far as I have observed, a subject of ridicule. Nor ought the principle of it to be regarded as humorous, but rather as well worth the serious attention it gets. He who would injure the horses or vineyard of another by trying to sell him poisonous or deleterious drugs would get little sympathy here if punished, for the living of the owner and his family might thereby be imperilled. But I have heard frequently amongst ourselves the death or serious injury of persons from taking secret drugs narrated as a subject of amusement. Amongst Continental nations that sense of humour appears to be entirely absent. How the swindler, deceiver, or poisoner is to continue to get his living is obviously regarded by them with much unconcern. It has, on the contrary, been herein shown that whenever British judges, magistrates, coroners, and physicians have openly denounced notorious and dangerous swindles of this kind against human life and health, the sale of the articles proceeds as before within the knowledge of all. The swindler even expects his labels to be protected by the courts of justice, and so do his legal advisers. The swindle, of course, could not continue to sell if its swindling nature or the deliberate falsehood of its recommendations were effectively exposed to the general public. But that is what, amongst us, every care is taken to prevent. There is no exposure, voluntary or authoritative, of any kind. On the contrary, as herein repeatedly shown, the interests of packers of secret drugs are safeguarded by law as against the interests of the public. The people want security, but security is only possible by publicity. Fraud involves secrecy as a *conditio sine quâ non*, and secret traffic involves fraud. I have quoted nations containing 200,000,000, and, if we include Russia, 300,000,000, of white, civilised people who have found themselves compelled to adopt, against whatever difficulties, an entirely opposite procedure to ours in regard to public health and life. No one can or does deny that they devise measures to further and protect manufacturing industry—some of us consider they do too much in that regard—but towards secret drugs there is the attitude of State antagonism and drastic restriction amounting to prohibition, and even, in some countries, to absolute and unqualified prohibition. Yet it is an extremely lucrative trade showing proportionate profits unknown in any other channel of commerce, and the Continental powers, eager enough for export business to Great Britain and her Colonies, cut themselves knowingly off from all chance of participation in the profits of drugging British people because they cut off their own home market. Apart from any operation of moral principle, the Governments see health and life in the one scale, and trade gains in the other. The former is in the end the more profitable, or at least, in their view, the more important.

1327. *Official Notes upon the Law of Unfair Competition.*

(Böttger, "Trade in Medicines," IV Edition, 1902, p. 161.)

[Translation.]

One of the most effectual means which are at the disposal of the State against the secret drug trade and quackery, more effective than all the notices of prohibition issued by the police against secret nostrums, and all the laws against quacks, is the Deception paragraph. The credit of having first recognised its applicability in this sphere belongs to the Penal Chamber of the Supreme Court in Tübingen, which, on the 12th June, 1880, condemned the quack Schumacher and his accomplice, Jacob Müller, "Chief for South Germany," to eighteen months' imprisonment, by virtue of that Deception paragraph. Since then, by virtue of the same paragraph, proceedings have been successfully taken against quite a number of empirics and manufacturers of hair-restorers, epilepsy remedies, and other wonder cures. Should a cure for all the other notoriously incurable maladies be bombastically puffed, then there is an attempt at deception, and the State is in the position, with the help of paragraph 263, to prevent the exploitation of the suffering public by conscienceless drug-packers (*gewissenlose Geheimmittelfabrikanten*).

Inasmuch, however, as the successful application of the Deception paragraph has in the main three conditions—the intent of procuring unlawful pecuniary advantage, a pecuniary damage, and a deception—then this expedient must fail in all the cases where one of these conditions cannot be proved.

An equally considerable number of prosecutions have ended with acquittal.

On account of these undeniable difficulties which in the meantime confront the application of the Deception paragraph, there has lately been applied the law of the 27th May, 1896, controlling unfair competition, as against untrue advertisements calculated to deceive, of quacks and alleged cures.

An extended application of this Statute, of which the above-cited paragraph 4 chiefly comes in question, has been provided by the Prussian Minister for Justice to apply to unfair puffing of remedies and cure-methods for all possible ailments, and is, by an Ordinance of 21st December, 1901, addressed to the Crown prosecutors.

The Ordinance is given in full, but is hardly illustrative for us, relating as it does to different internal laws of that kingdom.

1328. This legislation is, however, strongly indicative of the kind of legislation that is for us necessary to check the evil, which is exactly the same in its impudent and maleficent operation in Europe as in Australia. It is a hydra-headed monster which would devour their children, so that the State devises new weapons, keeps them sharp, and uses them.

1329. Imperial Decree relating to the Trade in Medicines of 22nd October, 1901.

(Böttger, I, Reichsgesetz-Blatt, p. 380.)

[Translation.]

Section 1. The preparations included in the accompanying Schedule A, irrespective of their containing healing substances or not, must not, as medicines (remedies for the removal or amelioration of maladies in man or animals) be held for sale or sold outside of the Apotheken.

Under this determination come the following preparations in so far as they are held for sale or sold as remedies :—

- (a) Cosmetics (remedies for the cleansing, nurture, or colouring of the skin, of the hair, or of the oral cavity), disinfectants, and corn-cures, only when they contain substances that must not be issued without the prescription of a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon; cosmetics also when they contain creosote, phenyl-salicylate, or resorcin;
- (b) Artificial mineral waters only when in their composition they do not correspond to natural mineral waters, and also when they contain antimony, barium, chromium, copper, free nitric acid, free hydrochloric acid, or free sulphuric acid.

The determination in Section 1 does not apply to bandaging materials (bandages, gauzes, waddings, and the like), to preparations for producing baths, as also to soaps for external use.

Section 2. The substances listed in the accompanying Schedule B must not be held for sale or sold outside of the Apotheken.

Section 3. The wholesale trade is not subject to the foregoing determinations. The same thing holds good for the sale of substances in Schedule B to the Apotheken, or to such public institutions as serve the purposes of examination or instruction and are not at the same time hospitals.

Section 4. The Imperial Chancellor is empowered to exclude from holding from sale, or selling outside the Apotheken, preparations, substances, and objects. These are separately to be described.

Section 5. The present Decree takes force from the 1st April, 1902. At the same point of time, the Decrees relating to the trade in medicines, of 27th January, 1890, 31st December, 1894, 25th November, 1895, and 19th August, 1897, go out of force.

1330. SCHEDULE A.

- 1. Decoctions and infusions.
- 2. Caustic pencils.
- 3. Extracts and tinctures in solid or liquid form, excepting :—
 - Tincture of arnica.
 - Tincture of valerian.
 - Essence benedictine.
 - Tincture of benzoin.
 - Bischof-essence.
 - Acorn-coffee-extract.
 - Pine-needle-extract.
 - Meat extract.
 - Raspberry vinegar.
 - Coffee extract.
 - Liquorice with or without anise.
 - Malt extract, also with iron, cod-liver oil, or lime.
 - Tincture of myrrh.
 - Tincture of cloves.
 - Extract of tea from leaves of the tea-plant.
 - Tincture of vanilla.
 - Extract of juniper.
- 4. Mixtures dry, of salts or powdered substances, or of the two together; also when the individual substances intended to be mixed are packed separately (*pulveres, salia et species mixta*); also triturations of every kind, excepting :—
 - Effervescing powders of bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid; also when mixed with sugar or ethereal oils.
 - Acorn-cocoa, or when with malt.
 - Oatmeal cocoa.
 - Smelling-salts.
 - Salicylic sprinkling powder.
 - Salts prepared from natural mineral waters or imitations thereof.
 - Schneberger snuff, with contents of at most three parts by weight of hellebore in 100 parts of the snuff.

5. Mixtures, fluid, and solutions, inclusive of mixed balsams, honey preparations, and syrups, excepting :—

Ether-spirits (Hoffman's drops).
 Ant-spirits.
 Aromatic vinegar.
 Lead-water with maximum contents of two parts by weight of acetate of lead in 100 parts of mixture.
 Eucalyptus water.
 Fennel-honey.
 Pine-needle spirits.
 Cognac with table salt.
 Lime-water, also when with linseed oil.
 Spirits of camphor.
 Carmelite spirits.
 Cod-liver oil with ethereal oils.
 Mixtures of ether-spirits, camphor-spirits, soap-spirits, spirits of sal-ammoniac, tincture of Spanish pepper; or of single ones of these five spirits with one another for use with animals, provided the separate constituents of the mixtures are stated upon the vessels in which they are issued.
 Fruit-juices boiled with sugar, vinegar, or fruit-acids.
 Pepsin wine.
 Rose-honey, also when with borax.
 Soap-spirit.
 White syrup.

6. Capsules, filled, of glue (gelatine) or starch flour (*capsule gelatinosae et amylaceae repletæ*) except such capsules which contain :—

Effervescing powders of the kind described under No. 4.
 Balsam of copaiba.
 Cod-liver oil.
 Bicarbonate of soda.
 Castor-oil; or
 Tartaric acid.

7. Electuaries.

8. Liniments, excepting volatile liniment.

9. Pastilles (also lozenges and troches), tablets, pills, and granules (*pastilli-rotulae et trochisci—tabulette pilulae et granula*), excepting :—

Pastilles prepared from salts of natural mineral waters or their imitations.
 Peppermint lozenges.
 Sal-ammoniac pastilles; also when with liquorice and flavouring additions which do not belong to the substances in Schedule B.
 Tablets of saccharine, bicarbonate of soda, or effervescing powder; also when with flavourings which do not belong to the substances of Schedule B.

10. Plasters and ointments (*emplastra et unguenta*), excepting :—

Lead-ointment for use with animals.
 Boracic ointment for use with animals.
 Cold-cream; also when with glycerine, lanoline, or vaseline.
 Pitch-plaster, whose mass consists exclusively of pitch, wax, turpentine, and fat, or some of these substances.
 English-plaster.
 Court-plaster.
 Hoof-cement.
 Lip-pomade.
 Poplar-pomade.
 Salicylic-tallow.
 Mustard-linen.
 Mustard-paper.
 Turpentine-ointment for use with animals.
 Zinc-ointment for use with animals.

11. Suppositories in every form (balls, bougies, ovula-shaped or the like), as also wound-bougies (*cereali*).

1331. SCHEDULE B.

In the case of substances marked with an asterisk, the derivatives thereof, as also their salts and derivatives of the salts, are included.

*Acetanilidum.
 Acida chloracetica.
 Acidum benzoicum e resina sublimatum.
 camphoricum.
 cathartanicum.
 cinnamylicum.
 chrysophanicum.
 hydrobromicum.
 hydrocyanicum.
 *lacticum.
 *osmicum.
 sclerotinicum.
 *sozojodolicum.

Acidum succinicum.
 *sulfocarbolicum.
 *valerianicum.
 *Aconitinum.
 Actolum.
 Adonidinum.
 Aether bromatus.
 chloratus.
 iodatus.
 Aethyleni preparata.
 Aethylidenum bichloratum.
 Agaricinum.
 Airolum.

Aluminium

Aluminium acético-tartaricum.
 Ammonium chloratum ferratum.
 Amylenum hydratum.
 Amylium nitrosum.
 Anthrarobinum.
 *Apomorphinum.
 Aqua Amygdalarum amararum.

Lauro-cerasi.
 Opii.
 vulneraria spiritiosa.

*Arecolinum.
 Argentaminum.
 Argentolum.
 Argoninum.
 Aristolum.
 Arsenium jodatum.
 *Atropinum.
 Betolum.
 Bismutum bromatum.
 oxyjodatum.
 subgallicum (Dermatolum).
 subsalicylicum.
 tannicum.

Blatta orientalis.
 Bromalum hydratum.
 Bromoformium.
 *Brucinum.
 Bulbus Scillæ siccatus.
 Butylchloralum hydratum.
 Camphora monobromata.
 Cannabinonum.
 Cannabinum tannicum.
 Cantharides.
 Cantharidinum.
 Cardolum.
 Castoreum canadense.
 sibiricum.

Cerium oxalicum.
 *Chinidinum.
 *Chininum.
 Chinoïdinum.
 Chloralum formamidatum
 hydratum.

Chloroformium.
 Chrysarobinum.
 *Cinchonidinum.
 Cinchoninum.
 *Cocaïnum.
 *Coffeinum.
 Colchicinum.
 *Coniinum.
 Convallamarinum.
 Convallarinum.
 Cortex Chinæ.
 Condurango.
 Granati.
 Mezerei.

Cotoinum.
 Cubebæ.
 Cuprum aluminatum.
 salicylicum.

Curare.
 *Curarinum.
 Delphinium.
 *Digitalinum.
 *Digitoxinum.
 *Duboisinum.
 *Emetinum.
 *Eucaïnum.
 Euphorbium.
 Europhenum.
 Fel tauri depuratum siccum.
 Ferratinum.
 Ferrum arsenicicum.

Ferrum arsenicosum.
 carbonicum saccharatum.
 citricum ammoniatum.
 jodatum saccharatum.
 oxydatum saccharatum.
 oxydatum dialysatum.
 peptonatum.
 reductum.
 sulfuricum oxydatum ammoniatum
 sulfuricum siccum.

Flores Cinæ.
 Koso.
 Folia Belladonnæ.
 Bucco.
 Cocæ.
 Digitalis.
 Jaborandi.
 Rhois toxicodendri.
 Stramonii.

Fructus Papaveris immaturi.
 Fungus Laricis.
 Galbanum.
 *Guajacolum.
 Hamamelis virginica.
 Hæmalbuminum.
 Herba Aconiti.
 Adonidis.
 Cannabis indicæ.
 Cicutæ virosæ.
 Conii.
 Gratiolæ.
 Hyoscyami.
 Lobeliæ.

*Homatropinum.
 Hydrargyrum aceticum.
 bijodatum.
 bromatum.
 chloratum.
 cyanatum.
 formamidatum.
 jodatum.
 oleïnicum.
 oxydatum via humida paratum.
 peptonatum.
 præcipitatum album.
 salicylicum.
 tannicum oxydulatum.

*Hydrastininum.
 *Hyoscyaminum.
 Itrolum.
 Jodoformium.
 Jodolum.
 Kairinum.
 Kâïrolinum.
 Kalium jodatum.
 Kamala.
 Kosinum.
 Kreosotum (e ligno paratum).
 Lactopheninum.
 Lactucarium.
 Larginum.
 Lithium benzoicum.
 salicylicum.
 Losophanum.
 Magnesium citricum effervescent
 salicylicum.

Manna.
 Methylenum bichloratum.
 Methylsulfonalum (Trionalum).
 Muscarinum.
 Natrium æthylatum.
 benzoicum.
 jodatum.
 pyrophosphoricum ferratum.

Natrium

- Natrium salicylicum.
 santoniticum.
 tannicum.
 *Nosophenum.
 Oleum Chamomillæ æthereum.
 Crotonis.
 Cubebæ.
 Matico.
 Sabinæ.
 Santali.
 Sinapis.
 Valerianæ.
 Opium, ejus alcaloida eorumque salia et derivata
 eorumque salia. (Codeinum, Heroinum, Mor-
 phinum, Narceinum, Narcotinum, Peroninum,
 Thebainum et alia.)
 *Orexinum.
 *Orthoformium.
 Paracotoinum.
 Paraldehyde.
 Pasta Guarana.
 *Pelletierinum.
 *Phenacetinum.
 *Phenocollum.
 *Phenyl salicylicum (Salolum).
 *Physostigminum (Eserinum).
 *Picrotoxinum.
 *Pilocarpinum.
 *Piperazinum.
 *Quinæ jodatum.
 tannicum.
 *Rhophyllum.
 *Separata organotherapeutica.
 *Eupylaminum.
 *Protargolum.
 *Pyrazolonum phenyldimethylicum (Antipyrinum).
 Radix Belladonnæ.
 Colombo.
 Gelsemii.
 Ipecacuanhæ.
 Rhei.
 Sarsaparillæ.
 Senegæ.
 Resina Jalapæ.
 Scammonia.
 Resorcinum purum.
 Rhizoma Filicis.
 Hydrastis.
 Rhizoma Veratri.
 Salia glycerophosphorica.
 Salophenum.
 Santoninum.
 *Scopolaminum.
 Secale cornutum.
 Semen Calabar.
 Colchici.
 Hyoscyami.
 St. Ignatii.
 Stramonii.
 Strophanthi.
 Strychni.
 Sera therapeutica, liquida et sicca, et eorum
 preparata ad usum humanum.
 *Sparteinum.
 Stipites Dulcamaræ.
 *Strychninum.
 *Sulfonalum.
 Sulfur jodatum.
 Summitates Sabinæ.
 Tannalbuminum.
 Tannigenum.
 Tannoformium.
 Tartarus stibiatus.
 Terpinum hydratum.
 Tetronalum.
 *Thallinum.
 *Theobrominum.
 Thioformium.
 *Tropacocainum.
 Tubera Aconiti.
 Jalapæ.
 Tuberculinum.
 Tuberculocidinum.
 *Urethanum.
 *Urotropinum.
 Vasogenum et ejus preparata.
 *Veratrinum.
 Xeroformium.
 *Yohimbinum.
 Zincum aceticum.
 chloratum purum.
 cyanatum.
 permanganicum.
 salicylicum.
 sulfoichthyolicum.
 sulfuricum purum.

1332. REGULATIONS.

[Translated.]

Relating to the issue of Potent Drugs, as also the nature and marking of medicine-glasses and shelf-bottles in the Pharmacies (Apotheken). (Urban, p. 159).

Resolution of the Federal Council of 13th May, 1896.

The Federal Council (Bundesrath), at its sitting of 13th May, 1896, resolved:—

"To request the Federated Governments relative to the issue of Potent Drugs, as also to the nature and the inscribing of medicine bottles and shelf receptacles in the Pharmacies, to issue new and uniform Regulations, according to the accompanying draft, with the instruction that the same shall come into force from the 1st October, 1896."

Section 1.—The drugs and preparations listed in the accompanying Schedule, as also the medicaments which are contained by those preparations, must only be issued as medicines to the public upon written prescription, duly dated and signed, of a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon. In the last-named case, however, they must be only for use in veterinary practice.

Section 2.—The determinations of Section 1 do not apply to those preparations which may be held for sale and sold outside of the Apotheken in accordance with Section 6, subsection 2, of the Imperial Decree for Regulation of Trade. (Compare Section 1 of the Imperial Decree of the 27th January, 1890, and Section 1 of the Imperial Decree of the 25th November, 1895.)

Section 3.—The repeated issue of medicines for internal use, which contain drugs or preparations of the kind described in Section 1, notwithstanding the determinations in Sections 4 and 5, is only allowed without medical or dental prescription, each time renewed: (1) In so far as the repetition is declared in the original prescription to be admissible, and at the same time it is set forth how often and up to what time it may take place; or (2) when the single issue is directed by the prescription, and its contents do not exceed the quantities of the respective drugs, as given in the accompanying Schedule.

Section 4.—The repeated issue of medicines for internal use which contain chloral-hydrate, chloral-formamide, morphine, heroin, cocain, or their salts, ethylene preparations, amyl-hydrate, paraldehyde, sulphonal, trional, or urethan, is only allowed upon the written prescription each time, and duly dated and signed, of a physician or dentist.

However, the repeated issue for internal use of morphine, heroin, or their salts, is allowed without renewed prescription where the drugs are prescribed, not in simple solutions or simple triturations, but as additions to other medicinal preparations, and the total contents of the medicine do not exceed—of morphine, or its salts, 0.03 gramme, or of heroin, or its salts, 0.015 gramme. This has no application to medicines which are ordered for hypodermic injections.

Section 5.—The repeated issue of medicines in the cases of Sections 3 and 4, subsection 2, is not allowed if by a note upon the prescription of the physician or dentist it is forbidden.

Section 6.—The repeated issue of medicines upon the prescriptions of veterinary surgeons for use in their art is not submitted to the limitations of Sections 3 to 5.

Section 7.—It is left to the State Governments: (1) To exempt homeopathic preparations in dilutions or triturations which exceed the third decimal potency from the regulations of Sections 1 to 5. (Section 7, subsection 1, received in all cases the textual interpretation: "Homeopathic preparations in solutions or triturations which exceed the third decimal potency are exempt from the regulations of Sections 1 to 5"); (2) To determine how far the issue of medicines described in Section 1 may ensue upon the prescription given out by those dentists or surgeons before the commencement, as authorised by the Board of Trade, and in how far the determinations of Sections 1 to 5 have application to such prescriptions.

Section 8.—The regulations for the trade in poisons are not affected by the determinations 1 to 7.

Section 9.—Fluid medicines prescribed by a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, for internal use, must only be issued in round bottles, with labels of white-coloured ground; those for external use, on the contrary, only in hexagonal bottles, of which three continuous sides shall be smooth, the others ribbed, and provided with labels on red-coloured grounds.

Fluid medicines which are affected by the influence of light are to be issued in bottles coloured yellowish-brown.

Section 10.—The shelf-bottles and jars, unless they contain potent drugs, are to be labelled with black letters on a white ground; if they contain drugs which are listed in Table B of the Medicine Book for the German Empire, with white letters upon a black ground; if they contain drugs which are listed in Table C of the same, with red letters upon a white ground.

Shelf-bottles and jars for mineral acids, lyes, bromine, and iodine must have inscriptions produced by a process of etching or cutting, with a white ground.

Section 11.—Medicines which are to serve for eye-lotions, inhalations, hypodermic injections, clysters or suppositories, in regard to the admissibility of their repetition (Sections 3 and 4), are placed on the same footing as medicines for internal use, and in regard to the nature and labelling of the bottles for issue (Section 9), on the same footing as medicines for external use.

1333. SCHEDULE.

[This Schedule states in grammes—1 gramme equals 15 grains, or, respectively, 1 ccm. = 16 minims—the maximum quantity, subject to the foregoing regulations, that may be issued upon the prescription of an authorised physician.]

Acetanilidum, 0.5.

Acetum Digitalis, 2.0.

Acidum carbolicum, 0.1, except for external use.

Acidum hydrocyanicum et ejus salia, 0.001.

osmicum et ejus salia, 0.001.

Aconitinum, Aconitini derivata et eorum salia, 0.001.

Aether bromatus, 0.5.

Aethyleni

- Aethyleni preparata, 0.5, except for external use in mixtures with oil or spirits-of-wine, which do not contain more than 50 parts by weight of the ethylene preparation in 100 parts of the mixture.
 Aethylidenum bichloratum, 0.5.
 Agaricinum, 0.1.
 Amylenum hydratum, 4.0.
 Amylium nitrosum, 0.005.
 Antipyrinum, 1.0.
 Apomorphinum et ejus salia, 0.02.
 Aqua Amygdalar. amararum, 2.0.
 Lauro-cerasi, 2.0.
 Argentum nitricum, 0.03, except for external use.
 Arsenium et ejus preparata, 0.005 (Liquor Kalii arsenicosi, 0.5)
 Atropinum et ejus salia, 0.001.
 Auro-Natrium chlorat., 0.05.
 Bromoformium, 0.3.
 Brucinum et ejus salia, 0.01.
 Butyl-chloralum hydratum, 1.0.
 Cannabinonum, 0.1.
 Cannabinum tannic, 0.1.
 Cantharides, 0.05, except for external use.
 Cantharidinum, 0.001.
 Chloralum formamidatum, 4.0.
 hydratum, 3.0.
 Chloroformium, 0.5, except for external use in mixtures with oil or spirits-of-wine, which do not contain more than 50 parts by weight of chloroform in 100 parts of the mixture.
 Cocainum et ejus salia, 0.05.
 Codeinum et ejus salia omniaque alia alcaloidea Opii hoc loco non nominata eorumque salia, 0.1.
 Coffeinum et ejus salia, 0.5, except in cachets which do not each contain more than 0.1 Coffeinum.
 Colchicinum, 0.001.
 Conium et ejus salia, 0.001.
 Cuprum salicylicum, 0.1.
 sulfocarbolic, 0.1.
 sulfuricum, 1.0, except for external use.
 Curare et ejus preparata, 0.001.
 Daturinum, 0.001.
 Digitalinum, Digitalini derivata et eorum salia, 0.001.
 Emetinum et ejus salia, 0.005.
 Extr. Aconiti, 0.02.
 Belladonnae, 0.05, except in plasters and salves (ointments)
 Calabar sem., 0.02.
 Cannab. Indic., 0.1, except for external use.
 Colocynthis, 0.05.
 compositum, 0.1.
 Conii, 0.2, except in salves.
 Digitalis, 0.2, except in salves.
 Filicis, 10.0.
 Hydrastis, 0.5.
 fluidum, 1.5.
 Hyoscyami, 0.2, except in salves.
 Ipecacuanhae, 0.3.
 Lactuce virosae, 0.5.
 Opii, 0.15, except in salves.
 Pulsatillae, 0.2.
 Sabinae, 0.2, except in salves.
 Scilla, 0.2.
 Secalis cornuti, 0.2.
 Secalis cornuti fluidum, 1.0.
 Stramonii, 0.1.
 Strychni, 0.05.
 Folia Belladonnae 0.2, except in plasters and salves, and as addition to reducing herbs.
 Digitalis, 0.2.
 Stramonii, 0.2, except for smoking and fumigation.
 Fruct. Colocynthis, 0.5.
 preparati, 0.5.
 Papaveris immaturi, 3.0.
 Gutt, 0.5.
 Herba Conii, 0.5, except in plasters and salves, and as addition to reducing herbs.
 Hyoscyami, 0.5, except in plasters and salves, and as addition to reducing herbs.
 Heroinum et ejus salia, 0.015.
 Homotropinum et ejus salia, 0.001.
 Hydrargyri preparata postea non nominata, 0.1, except as grey mercurial salve with contents of not more than 10 parts by weight of mercury in 100 parts of salve, as also with mercurial plasters.
 Hydrarg. bichlorat., 0.02.
 bijodat., 0.02.
 chloratum, 1.0.
 cyanatum, 0.02.
 jodat., 0.05.
 nitric. (oxydul.), 0.02.

- Hydrag. oxydatum, 0.02, except as red mercurial salve, with contents of not more than 5 parts by weight of oxide of mercury in 100 parts of salve.
 precipitatum album, 0.5, except as white mercurial salve with contents of not more than 5 parts by weight precipitate of mercury in 100 parts of salve.
- Hyoscinum (Duboisinum) et ejus salia, 0.0005.
 Hyocyaminum (Duboisinum) et ejus salia, 0.0005.
- Jodum, 0.02.
 Kalium dichromic, 0.01.
 Kreosotum, 0.2, except for external use in solutions which contain not more than 50 parts by weight of Creosote in 100 parts of solution.
- Lactucarium, 0.3.
 Liq. Kali arsenicosi, 0.5.
 Morphinum et ejus salia, 0.03.
 Natrium salicylicum, 2.0.
 Nicotin et ejus salia, 0.001, except in preparations for external use with animals.
 Nitroglycerinum, 0.001.
 Ol. Amygd. aether., 0.2, in so far as it is not free from prussic acid combinations.
 Oleum Crotonis, 0.05.
 Sabinæ, 0.1.
- Opium, 0.15, except in plasters and salves.
 Paraldehydum, 5.0.
 Phenacetinum, 1.0.
 Phosphorus, 0.001.
 Physostigminum et ejus salia, 0.001.
 Picrotoxinum, 0.001.
 Pilocarpinum et ejus salia, 0.001.
 Plumbum jodatum, 0.2.
 Pulv. Ipecac. opiat., 1.5.
 Radix Ipecacuanhæ, 1.0.
 Resina Jalapæ, 0.3, except in jalap pills, which are prepared according to the rules of the German Pharmacopœia.
 Resina Scammoniae, 0.3.
 Rhizoma Filicis, 20.0.
 Veratri, 0.3, except for external use with animals.
- Santoninum, 0.1, except in cachets which contain not more than 0.05 santonin each.
 Scopolaminum hydrobromicum, 0.0005.
 Secale cornutum, 1.0.
 Semen Colchici, 0.3.
 Strychni, 0.1.
 Strychninum et ejus salia, 0.5.
 Sulfonalum, 2.0.
 Sulfur jodatum, 0.1.
 Summitates Sabinæ, 1.0.
 Tartarus stibiatus, 0.2.
 Tallinum et ejus salia, 0.5.
 Theobrominum Natrio salicylicum, 1.0
- Tinct. Aconiti, 0.5.
 Belladonnæ, 1.0.
 Cannab. Indicæ, 2.0.
 Cantharidum, 0.5.
 Colchici, 2.0.
 Colocynthis, 1.0.
 Digitalis, 1.5.
 aetherea, 1.0.
 Gelsemii, 1.0.
 Tinct. Ipecacuanhæ, 1.0.
 Jalapæ resinæ, 3.0.
 Jodi 0.2, except for external use.
 Lobeliæ, 1.0.
 Opii crocata, 1.5, except in solution, which in 100 parts by weight contains not more than 10 parts laudanum and saffron.
 Opii simplex, 1.5, except in solution, which in 100 parts by weight contains not more than 10 parts simple tincture of opium.
 Scillæ, 2.0.
 kalina, 2.0.
 Secalis cornuti, 1.5.
 Stramonii, 1.0.
 Strophanthi, 0.5.
 Strychni, 1.0.
 Strychni aetherea, 0.5.
 Veratri 3.0, except for external use.
- Trionalum, 1.0.
 Tubera Aconiti, 0.1.
 Jalapæ, 1.0, except in jalap pills, which are prepared according to the rules of the German Pharmacopœia.
- Urethanum, 3.0.
 Veratrinum et ejus salia, 0.005.

- Vinum Colechici, 2·0.
 Ipecacuanha, 5·0.
 stibiatum, 2·0.
 Zincum aceticum, 1·2.
 chloratum, 0·002.
 lacticum omniaque Zinci salia hoc loco non nominata, quæ sunt in aqua solubilia, 0·05.
 sulfocarbolic, 0·05.
 sulfuricum, 1·0, except when the above-named and the other zinc salts, which are soluble in water, are for external use.

1334. Definition of the term "Secret Remedies."

The High Courts of Judicature of the several States of the German Confederation have defined in extraordinarily numerous decisions the term *Geheimmittel* ("Secret Remedies"). The most far-reaching definition out of these various judgments runs as follows:—

A secret remedy is a medicament in the (*a*) shape of medicine to be introduced into the body of (*b*) man or beast and intended for the (*c*) prevention, amelioration, or removal of (*d*) diseases, bodily injuries or maladies of any kind whose (*e*) nature, preparation and composition are not at the (*f*) latest made known at the time of its advertisement (*g*) completely to the ordinary understanding (*f*) qualitatively and quantitatively.

These seven concepts (*a, b, c, d, e, f, g*) are then characterised in detail and at great length by numerous and distinct decisions cited from the superior courts of justice in the States, everything showing a determination to construct an impregnable position of public defence.

The originals are in my hands, and are at the disposal of Parliament.

A JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, OF WÜRTTEMBERG, 16TH APRIL, 1902.

(From the Collection of Judicial Decisions in the Domain of the Care of the Public Health.
 Imperial Health Office, Berlin.)

[Translation.]

1335. The High Court of Justice is in agreement with the Royal College of Medicine and the Minister of the Interior in the view that the appellant had intended a swindling exploitation of the public with his medicine "Antineon," and therefore the Ministry was justified, according to Article 28A, in the decree appealed against. The whole systematic procedure of the appellant, how he founded in Stuttgart a chemical laboratory without any scientific or technical education, managed to obtain for himself at various exhibitions various marks of distinction quickly one after the other, then by use of the same in his printed prospectus surrounded himself with the appearance of scientific attainment and well-proved business experience, how he further constantly extolled his medicine by means of certificates and other testimonials—far and away beyond its actual value—for maladies originating in the most diverse pathological causes; how in the choice of his certificates he showed so little caution that he quoted one Dr. L. in H., under which name no person existed, and also Dr. A. in B., who has served several sentences; all this supplied ample proof that he does not approach the public with confidence in his knowledge, in his experience, and in the healing value of his products, but rather, disregarding such motives, he speculates upon the ignorance and credulity of a large part of the population in the realm of therapeutics, and so renders himself guilty of a swindling exploitation of the public. The High Court of Justice acknowledges also as justified the apprehension expressed by the Royal College of Medicine that the uniform puffing of remedies for several groups of maladies, which may include the most diverse pathological processes, may in individual cases—especially when surgical intervention is imperative—cause the risk, to the disadvantage of the sufferer, of not bringing in medical assistance at the right time; therefore the Ministry was empowered to prohibit public advertisement to the end of protection against the endangering of public health.

1336. The High Court further elaborates its decision, but the foregoing contains the essence of it. The attitude of organised society towards "schwindelhafte Ausbeutung," towards the fraudulent exploitation of its members, is plainly shown. One other paragraph may be given of the same decision because of the palpable sincerity, of the judicial care for inherent justice—justice founded upon reason and understandable of the whole people, even by the ignorant and credulous part—stated in words free from forensic casuistry.

Moreover the assumption of the appellant that the authorisation of Article 28A of the Police Penal Statute presupposes under all circumstances a medicine which is actually injurious to health, is not conclusive. A fraudulent exploitation may also be carried on by means of a medicine which by its composition is indifferent to or even beneficial to health, and if in the present case the appellant has recommended medicine not in itself injurious to health, beyond its actual value for cases in which it could have no effect, then the apprehension of the Royal College of Medicine is not to be waived aside which declares that in individual cases the use of a medicine recommended without grounds leads to the non-application of the right methods of cure, and so to an injury to health.

Legislation of the Kingdom of Saxony.

1887. By the courtesy of my friend, **Dr. Robert Bruno Walther Naumann**, of Dresden, a member of the Upper House of the Legislature, I have been favoured with a full official manuscript abstract of the current Ordinances and Regulations of that kingdom. I supply a complete translation of these and the accompanying definitions and decisions. I trust that Your Excellency's Government will consider them instructive within the premises. The anxiety of the legislators and the Executive is surely manifest throughout, and I would specially draw Your Excellency's attention to the remarkable phrase in the preamble to the Ordinance of 29th May, 1895. I have most assiduously studied the exact meaning so as to render it with precision, regardless of elegance, which no more exists in German legal composition than in our own.

In order most effectually to oppose the traffic in unauthorised secret remedies getting the upper hand, the Minister of the Interior, upon the ground of a resolution passed by the Federal Council of the Empire, finds himself occasioned hereby to determine as follows.

LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE KINGDOM OF SAXONY.

- Extract from V. D. MOSEL, *Handwörterbuch des Verwaltungsrechts*, Vol. I, p. 288. Secret Remedies.
- "The public advertisement of Secret Remedies for the diseases of men and of animals is forbidden."*
[Ordinance of 29 May, 1895, p. 68, and 16 November, 1897, p. 165.]
- "No remedy is to be regarded as a Secret Remedy if its constituents and proportions are immediately brought to complete public knowledge by the advertisement itself in such a way as to be generally intelligible."
[Ministerial Order of 15 November, 1897, and in so far as this is not decisive, Ministerial Order of 15 October, 1895; Fischer, XVII, 177, XIX, 81.]
- "By the term 'Secret Remedies' quasi-medicinal substances only are meant, not apparatus, instruments, and the like."
[O.L.G., 8 November, 1900, Fischer, XXII, 174; S.V.B., 1901, p. 134.]
- "Public advertisement may also take place by reference to pamphlets, which are generally accessible to the public."
[O.L.G., February, 1901, *Annalen*, 308. If necessary, the Ordinance of 29 May, 1895, may also be applied to the advertisement of medicines by quacks (see "Physicians," I, 3, 7.)]
- "Hæmatogen" (Ministerial Order of 2 November, 1895, Fischer, XVII, 178), and "Antifluxin."
[O.L.G., 14 February, 1901, *Annalen*, XXII, 308, are Secret Remedies. For the rest, see "Drugs."]

1338. ORDINANCE

In regard to the Public Advertisement of Secret Remedies of 29 May, 1895.

(*Ges. u. Ver. Bl.* 1895, p. 68.)

In order most effectually to oppose the traffic in unauthorised Secret Remedies getting the upper hand, the Minister of the Interior, upon the ground of a resolution passed by the Federal Council of the Empire, finds himself occasioned hereby to determine as follows:—

The public advertisement of Secret Remedies which are intended to serve for the prevention or cure of human ailments is forbidden.

Any breach of this order shall, so far as no other penalties are prescribed by the provisions of the laws in general, be punished by a fine up to 150 marks, or by imprisonment up to six weeks.

Ministry of the Interior,

Dresden, 29 May, 1895.

VON METZSCH.

1339. ORDINANCE

In regard to the Public Advertisement of Secret Remedies, 16 November, 1897.

(*Ges. u. Ver. Bl.* 1897, p. 165.)

The Minister of the Interior finds it necessary to extend the prohibition set forth in the Ordinance of 29 May, 1895 (*G. and V. Bl.*, p. 68), of the public advertisement of Secret Remedies for human ailments to Secret Remedies for diseases of animals also.

The public advertisement of Secret Remedies which are intended to serve for the prevention or cure of diseases of animals is therefore hereby forbidden.

Breaches of this ordinance shall—so far as no other penalties are prescribed by the provisions of the laws in general—be punished by a fine up to 150 marks or imprisonment up to six weeks.

Ministry of the Interior,

Dresden, 16 November, 1897.

VON METZSCH.

[Extract from FISCHER, XVII, 177, No. 43 (*Zeitschrift für Verwaltung*).]

1340. IN REGARD TO THE PROHIBITION OF THE PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT OF SECRET REMEDIES.

The Minister of the Interior, in partial compliance with the petition (copy appended) of the German Printers' Union, Section VII (Saxony), proposes to ask the National Medical Association to prepare a list of the Secret Remedies so far known on the basis of the results of chemical investigations undertaken in connection with recorded judicial decisions, and to take care that this list is supplied to medical officers of health, and that an opportunity of inspecting the same be given to those interested. On the other hand, no sufficient reason has been shown for publishing this list.

For the rest, it should be noted that in the Ordinances of the Minister of the Interior of the 29th May and 12th June of the present year in regard to the public advertisement of Secret Remedies, no definition of the term "Secret Remedies" is attempted. There are good reasons for this admission, one being that it is undesirable to fetter unduly the discretion of judges in deciding individual cases. It should also be remarked that the answer given to the question propounded by the Union, as to whether, in addition to those who advertise a Secret Remedy, the responsible editors, &c., of the paper in which the advertisement appears are also liable to the penalties provided by the Ordinances, would depend on the circumstances of each individual case.

Ordinance of the Minister of the Interior of 15 October, 1895.

[Extract

* In so far as the trade in medicines is made free by the Ordinance of 22 October, 1901 (see *Medicines*), the sale and offering for sale of Secret Remedies cannot be forbidden by national or provisional enactments. Objects for which a merely dynamic effect is claimed, are not Secret Remedies, e.g., Dental necklaces, Volta crosses, gout chains (Supreme Court, 16 December, 1901, *Reger*, XXII, 255, 7).

[Extract from FISCHER, XIX, 81, No. 30.]

1341. IN REGARD TO THE PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT OF SECRET REMEDIES.

According to a communication from the Imperial Chancellor, the prohibition of public advertisements of Secret Remedies (for the Kingdom of Saxony, cf. Ordinance of 29th May, 1895—*Gesetz und Verordnungsblatt*, p. 689), issued at the instance of the individual federated Governments, does not in all cases take uniform effect. For instance, medicaments which in one State are regarded as Secret Remedies, and, as such, are forbidden to be advertised, are in other States frequently not looked upon as Secret Remedies, and therefore continue to be publicly puffed as heretofore. Even in different provinces of the same federated State legal inconsistencies of this nature may be met with. The removal of this inequality, which undoubtedly furnishes good ground for complaint to the trades and industries concerned, appears urgently desired. The formulating of an authoritative definition of the term "Secret Remedies" is scarcely a practicable solution, owing to the difficulty of drawing up a definition which will meet all cases and prove satisfactory in all directions. Seeing, however, that the chief cause of the evil in question is to be found in the apparently widespread belief that a medicine is to be no longer regarded as a Secret Remedy once its composition is in any way made known, a real improvement in the present state of things could be brought about, if some unanimous conclusion were arrived at in regard to the principles on which the description of a Secret Remedy in a public advertisement should be drawn up in order to divest it of its character as such. In this connection, we might—as the Imperial Chancellor suggests—start from the postulate that a medicine ceases to be of the nature of a Secret Remedy if its constituents and their quantities are completely and adequately brought to the public knowledge in the advertisement itself in such a way as to be generally intelligible and recognisable by everyone. Details from which only an expert could form an opinion of the remedy would not be regarded as sufficient, and this would especially apply to a description of the constituents of a remedy which was written in Latin. This would be essentially in harmony with the judicial ruling which lays it down that a remedy is always secret when the constituents and proportions of the preparation are not made plain in the advertisement "sufficiently," "clearly to the public comprehension," and "beyond possibility of doubt."

(Judgments of the Imperial Court, of 25 May, 1882, and 28 November, 1887.—*Samml. der Entscheidungen*, Vol. VI, p. 329; XVI, p. 329; Judgments of the Prussian Supreme Court of Judicature, of 4 December, 1890, 12 February, 1891, and 29 January, 1894.—*Jahrbücher der Entsch.*, Vol. XI, pp. 334 and 335; XV, p. 337. Judgments of the same Court of 18 July and 25 November, 1895.—*Sammlung gerichtlicher Entsch. auf dem Gebiete des öffentlichen Gesundheitspflege*, Vol. III. *Appendix to the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamts*, pp. 57 and 129.)

It is not necessary to insist that unless the method of preparing a Remedy is set forth in the advertisement, it shall rank as a Secret Remedy, since the object with which the Ordinance prohibiting Advertisements was issued was to ensure that the public should be enabled to form some kind of judgment in regard to the medicinal virtues and pecuniary value of the remedy in question, but not that they should be enabled to prepare such remedy themselves from the published formula.

The Minister of the Interior agrees with the foregoing view taken by the Imperial Chancellor.

The police authorities entrusted with the task of enforcing the Ordinance prohibiting Advertisements of Secret Remedies are therefore required—in order to secure a more uniform administration of justice in the matters here discussed—to base their interpretation of the term "Secret Remedy" on the principles set forth above.

It may here be noted that, as is already the case in other federated States, the prohibition of Advertisements of Secret Remedies will soon be extended to Secret Remedies intended for diseases of animals, and that all that has been said above in regard to the term "Secret Remedies" applies with equal force to those intended for animals.

The aid of the Minister of Justice is invoked in order to secure a decision of the Public Prosecutor's office to this effect.

Ordinance of the Minister of the Interior of 15 November, 1897.

[Extract from FISCHER, XXII, 174, No. 9.]

1342. DEFINITION OF THE TERM "SECRET REMEDY" WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE SAXON ORDINANCE OF 29 MAY, 1895.

DECISION OF THE DRESDEN HIGH COURT OF 8TH NOVEMBER, 1900, III, 95, No. 4.

A certain apparatus called the "Oxydonor Victory and Panacea," has been publicly advertised by the defendants, as a remedy for the cure of human ailments, without any details of the composition and constituent parts of the apparatus being given in the advertisements. They were, therefore, held guilty of a breach of the Ordinance of 29th May, 1895, in regard to the public advertisement of Secret Remedies. Their appeal must be allowed. The defence is directed substantially against the assumption that the apparatus in question can be regarded as a Secret Remedy. The justice of this objection must be admitted.

In the Ordinance of 25th May, 1895, the public advertisement of Secret Remedies, which are intended to serve as a cure or remedy for human ailments is forbidden. The Ordinance does not furnish any exact definition of the term "Secret Remedies." Especially does it omit to specify whether apparatus for external application only, such as this advertised by the defendants, are to count as "Secret Remedies." The question as to what is a Secret Remedy within the meaning of the Ordinance must, therefore, be answered in some other way.

The term "Secret Remedy" is not unknown to our laws. In § 59, No. 9, of the Trade Ordinance, the sale of medicines and secret remedies by hawking them is forbidden. Now, the term "Secret Remedies," as used in this section, applies only to medicinal substances and preparations. This is shown, not only by the juxtaposition of the two terms but also by the origin of the Act itself. According to it, the prohibition in § 56, No. 9, was first extended to Secret Remedies by the Supplementary Act of 1883, and from the preamble thereto, it is clear that medicinal preparations were also included in the prohibition of the sale of Secret Remedies.

All the most authoritative interpreters of the Trades Ordinance assume that by "Secret Remedies" are meant those substances which are not medicines in the ordinary meaning of the word, which are sold as Secret Remedies, and the constituent parts of which are not made known but kept secret.

(Cf.

(Cf. *STENGLEIN Nebengesetze, Anm. 9 zu § 56 der Gewerbeordnung*; *LANDMANN, die Gewerbeordnung, Anm. 13 zu § 56*; *VON SCHICKER, die Gewerbeordnung, Anm. 10 zu § 56*.)

1343. The term "Secret Remedies," therefore, as used in the Trades Ordinance, applies only to medicinal substances and preparations, which are conveyed to the body, and, therefore, are consumed, and not to apparatus intended solely for external application.

Now the intention of the Saxon Ordinance of 29th May, 1895, and the provisions of § 56, No. 9, of the Trades Ordinance, are very closely associated, both in their inner essence and in their objects. Both of them are intended to prevent the frauds to which the public are exposed by the offer of secret remedies for sale. Moreover, the prohibition contained in the former measure was issued at the instance of the Imperial Chancellor (Cf. the introduction to the Ordinance of the Minister of the Interior, of 15th November, 1897, in *FISCHER'S Zeitschrift*, Vol. XIX, p. 81) and, therefore, with the approval of one of the highest officials of the Imperial Legislature. It is, therefore, not permissible to assume that the term "Secret Remedies," as used in it, possesses any other meaning than that assigned to it in the Trades Ordinance, a measure passed by the Imperial Legislature.

This interpretation of the term "Secret Remedy" is also in harmony with the contents of the above-mentioned Ministerial Ordinance of the 15th November, 1897, and with the communication of the Imperial Chancellor therein referred to, in so far as in this latter only those medicaments are specified as secret remedies, the component parts, relative proportions, and composition of which are not made known in the advertisement itself. Here, too, we see that only those substances which are prepared in medicinal fashion and conveyed to the body are to be regarded as secret remedies.

The same view is taken by the Imperial Legislature in so far as it has concerned itself with a definition of the term "Secret Remedies."

The High Court has, in agreement with the report of the Medical Association of Saxony, defined as secret remedies all remedies intended for the alleviation or cure of morbid conditions of all kinds in human beings, the constituents, proportions, and manner of preparation of which are not fully and correctly set forth in the advertisement itself in such a way as to be generally intelligible and recognisable by everyone (*Annalen des Oberlandesgerichts*, Vol. XVIII, p. 301), and has thus furnished a definition of the term which is only applicable to preparations of a medical nature. On the other hand, the Supreme Court of Judicature of Berlin has hitherto regarded as secret remedies only such ostensibly curative remedies as are introduced into the human body in the form of medicine, the constituents and composition of which are not made known simultaneously in the advertisement. (Cf. the judgments of 12th February, 1891, and 4th December, 1891, in *Johow's Jahrb.*, Vol. XI, pp. 332, 335, as well as the judgments of 12th March, 1900, in the *Deutsche Juristenzeitung* for 1900, p. 423). In a judgment of 12th February, 1891, it expressly declared that an acoustic instrument, intended for external application, and preferably mechanical in its action, did not partake of the nature of a secret remedy.

Similarly, too, the Imperial Court (*Entscheidungen*, Vol. XVI, p. 360) held that a preparation advertised as a remedy, but which was not recognised as a drug by the state, and the constituents and composition of which had not been made known, must be classed as a Secret Remedy.

From the very nature of the case it seems undesirable to give so wide an interpretation to the term "Secret Remedies" as was done in the decision now appealed against, when it was argued that since the Act for the Protection of the sick includes even spectacles and trusses, and similar objects among the list of remedies these should be included among remedies in the widest sense of the word. No doubt, it is quite true, that the public may be deceived and fraudulently prejudiced even by apparatus publicly offered for sale as remedies. On the other hand, by adopting so far reaching an interpretation, it becomes practically impossible to draw any boundary line at all round the term "Secret Remedy." For, if the view of the Court below is correct, we must include among secret remedies instruments of every kind intended for curative purposes, the constitution or materials of which are not generally known. Manifestly, it was not intended that the Ordinance of 29th May, 1895, should go as far as this. We must rather conclude that it refers only to substances which are consumed by their application to curative purposes. Where the origin, composition, and method of preparation of such substances are not known there is a danger of the public being deceived and injured. On the other hand, this danger is not nearly so great in the case of apparatus, instruments, and similar objects. In their case, their constitution and materials are generally discernible at a glance. Therefore, it would, as a rule, serve no useful purpose to require these details to be given in advertisements.

[Extract from the *Annalen des Königl. Sächs. Oberlandesgericht*, p. 308, No. 28.]

1344. ADVERTISEMENT OF A SECRET REMEDY.

(Ordinance of 29th May, 1895.)

JUDGMENT OF THE O.L.G. OF 14 FEBRUARY, 1901, III, 8/01.

In accordance with the Saxon Ordinance of 29th May, 1895, the public advertisement of secret remedies intended to serve for the prevention or cure of human ailments is forbidden. The defendant N., who is the responsible editor of the *Leipzig Neuesten Nachrichten*, was found guilty of a breach of this Ordinance because, as found by the Court below, an advertisement was inserted by him in the *Neuesten Nachrichten*, at the instance of the co-defendant K., of a certain secret remedy. His appeal against this judgment cannot be allowed.

In the first place, the appellants themselves do not seem to dispute the finding of the judgment appealed against, viz., that "Antifluxin"—the remedy recommended in the pamphlet referred to in the advertisement in question—is a secret remedy within the meaning of the Ordinance of 29th May, 1895. There can, moreover, be no sort of doubt on this point. For the findings of the judgment appealed against show that "Antifluxin" is intended as a cure and remedy for a specific disease of women, viz., Leucorrhœa, and that its constituents, proportions, and method of preparation do not appear in the advertisement itself, though in the pamphlet named in the advertisement its constituents are given, both qualitatively and quantitatively, in Latin and abbreviated, and therefore not in such a way as to be generally intelligible. Moreover, no misinterpretation of the provisions of the Ordinance of 29th May, 1895, can be discerned in the finding that a public advertisement of this remedy took place, even though the remedy was not specifically

specifically mentioned in the advertisement itself, but was only named and recommended in the pamphlet therein referred to. For there is nothing to prevent the public advertisement of a remedy taking place, even in an indirect manner, as in the present case, by reference to a pamphlet to which the public were afforded general and direct access. From the evidence in the Court below, it appears that the pamphlet referred to in the advertisement was freely obtainable by any member of the public from a large number of chemists and from the co-defendant K. It was also shown that any thinking reader, from the wording and contents of the advertisement itself, could clearly see that the pamphlet in question dealt with the advertisement of a remedy for a disease of women. This knocks the ground from under the feet of the appellants, who maintain that in the advertisement the pamphlet is only mentioned as dealing with the treatment of Leucorrhœa, and would not necessarily suggest to the reader that the use of a certain medicament was recommended as a method of treatment. But if, in the opinion of the Court below—an opinion which the Appeal Court cannot now dispute—it was made clear to the reader that a remedy was advertised and recommended in the advertisement, and not a special kind of treatment or special curative method, then, without any judicial error, a public advertisement was made of a secret remedy.

The appeal must, therefore, be dismissed as unreasonable.

[Extract from FISCHER, XVIII, p. 178, No. 44.]

1345. DR. HOMMEL'S "HÆMATOGEN" IS TO BE REGARDED AS A SECRET REMEDY.

In continuation of the Ordinance in regard to the preparation of a list of the Secret Remedies known up to the present, dated 15th October, 1895, it is pointed out that the Minister of the Interior, on the motion of an outside correspondent, has been obliged to go into the question as to whether a remedy known as "Dr. Hommel's Hæmatogen," and recommended in numerous journals for the cure and removal of various diseases, is to be regarded as a Secret Remedy or not.

After the National Medical Association—which had been invited to make a statement on the subject—had reported that the remedy in question, from its method of preparation and chemical composition, is not only a mixture within the meaning of the Imperial Ordinance of 27th January, 1890, and as such should be entered in the list appended to that Ordinance, under section A5, as a remedy which can only be sold or offered for sale by chemists, but that it also is an undoubted Secret Remedy, since, although it enjoys patent rights, chemical analysis shows that its actual constituents differ from those set forth in the patent specification. The head officials of the various districts are requested to inform the medical officers of health accordingly.

Ordinance of the Ministry of the Interior, 2nd November, 1905.

[Extract from FISCHER, XIX, p. 264.]

1346. SECRET REMEDIES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE SAXON ORDINANCE OF 29th MAY, 1895.

The defendant is the responsible editor of the advertisement section of the supplement to the *Gartenlaube*, a periodical published at L——.

In the supplement of 21st January, 1897, the following advertisement appeared: "MARIENBAD ANTI-FAT PILLS, FOR CORPULENCE. Sold by all chemists as prescribed by . . . None genuine unless the above trade-mark, and portrait with signature underneath appear on the box. To be obtained wholesale from the firm of . . ."

The advertisement also contained a trade-mark, and a half-length portrait with the signature of Dr. S——.

Corpulence, requiring reduction, is in many cases a morbid condition, which, if it be not removed by proper treatment, often leads to more serious diseases, such as fatty degeneration of the heart and liver. Secret Remedies are remedies intended for the cure or removal of human ailments of all kinds, the constituents, proportions, and preparation of which are not fully and correctly disclosed in a generally intelligible manner, recognisable by everyone in the advertisement itself. The "Marienbad Anti-fat Pills" were found by the Court below to be intended as a remedy for corpulence in human beings and were advertised as such. For the words "Marienbad Anti-fat Pills for Corpulence," emphasised by being printed in extra large type, stood at the head of the advertisement and could only mean that the pills were intended as a remedy for human beings suffering from such corpulence as requires reduction. The reference to the prescription of Dr. S. does not enable the general public to recognise in the smallest degree what the pills recommended are made of. Nor can the fact that the composition of the remedy is given on the pill-box in any way exonerate, since the advertisement does not contain these details. Moreover, on the pill-box the composition is given in Latin, is abbreviated, and is, therefore, not generally intelligible.

The findings of the Court below show a breach of the ordinance of 29th May, 1895, threatened by it with penalties. Neither an infringement of this rule of law, nor an erroneous application of section 20 of the Press Law is discoverable. And, in view of the expressed object of the ordinance in question, there can be no doubt that it is of decisive importance to the concept of a Secret Remedy whether the constituents, proportions, and methods of preparation are or are not made plain, not merely to experts, but to the general public who possess no special technical knowledge.

[Extract from REGER, XXII, p. 255. Decisions of Courts and Administrative Authorities.]

1347. DEFINITION OF THE TERM "SECRET REMEDIES."

The sale of these in Prussia cannot be regulated by Police Ordinances. By section 2 of the Imperial Ordinance of 27th January, 1890, only the drugs and chemical compounds themselves mentioned in List B, but not preparations of them, are withdrawn from unrestricted sale.—Section 367, No. 3. Str. G. L.; section 6 Ab/2, R. Gew. Ordn.

(FROM A JUDGMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, 16th DECEMBER, 1901.)

(1) In the first place, Dental Necklaces and Volta Crosses are not Secret Remedies. Secret Remedies, within the meaning of the Prussian law, are a sub-species of medicine (drugs), or in other words preparations and materials (drugs and chemical compounds) which are brought either wholly or in part into conjunction with the human body, either internally (as by swallowing, injection, or introduction), or

or externally (by cauterisation or rubbing), in order that they may there produce medical effects, usually by chemical but partly also by physical means. Objects exercising a purely dynamic effect, such as acoustic apparatus, volta crosses, goat and rheumatism chains, are, therefore, not Secret Remedies.

(5) Whether the judge in the Court below was right in finding that the secret remedies mentioned were offered for sale by the defendant or not, may be left undecided, in so far as any infringement of the ordinance in question* is concerned, since this ordinance cannot forbid the offer of Secret Remedies for sale.

1348. According to section 6, section 2, of the Trades Ordinance, the medicaments of which unfettered sale is to be allowed, will be determined by an Imperial Ordinance. This was done by the Imperial Ordinance of 27th January (R.G. Bl. p. 9, 7), as well as by the later Imperial Ordinance of 22nd October, 1901, which came into force on 1st April, 1902 (R.G. Bl. p. 380), together with the Lists A and B appended to these ordinances, by specifying what medicaments or drugs are to be sold retail by apothecaries only. These are the preparations mentioned in List A, with certain exceptions, in so far as they are kept for sale or sold as Secret Remedies, and the drugs and chemical preparations in List B, in so far as the sale is not to apothecaries or to certain State institutions. All medicaments not therein reserved to apothecaries (apart from the poisons mentioned in section 34 of the Trades Ordinance) are allowed unfettered sale under the law of the Empire. This unfettered sale ought not, therefore, to be forbidden or limited by national law, either generally or in regard to particular medicaments, or in regard to secret remedies of which free sale is allowed, while the vending or sale of the medicaments which are not allowed free sale and, therefore, of the Secret Remedies belonging to this class, is punishable by the Imperial law, viz., by section 367, No. 3 of the Penal Code. This leaves no scope for national ordinances intended to regulate the sale of medicaments, and, therefore, of Secret Remedies, otherwise than by apothecaries. The same remark applies to previous rulings (cf. Judgments of the Imperial Court of 21st and 28th December, 1887, and 13th February, 1893, vol. viii, p. 336, and vol. xiv, p. 61, and of the Supreme Court of Judicature of 16th June, 1898, and *vide* Gotthilf), and almost throughout to the commentators also (e.g., *Olshausen, Commentary on Penal Code*, 6th ed., vol. ii, pp. 1364 *et seq.*, note 9 to section 367, No. 3. . . . cf. also *Landemann, Commentary on Trade Ordinance*, 3rd ed., vol. i, p. 85, and *Rohrscheidt*, p. 32, note 16). The vending of Secret Remedies in apothecaries' shops has been exhaustively dealt with by the national law, viz., by section 36 of the Ministerial Regulations in regard to the management and trade of apothecaries' shops of 16th December, 1893. (*M. Bl. f. d. inn. Verw.* 1894, pp. 3 *et seq.*) The police order in question is, therefore, invalid, in so far as it forbids the offering of Secret Remedies for sale.

(6) The court below, however, also punished the defendant, under section 35, No. 3 of the Penal Code, because he offered for sale "Worm Tablets" which, according to the report of experts, contained "Santonin" a drug mentioned in List B of the Imperial Ordinance of 27th January, 1890.

This decision also is open to doubt. The question as to whether in addition to the drugs and chemical compounds mentioned in List B of the Imperial Ordinance of 27th January, 1890, preparations of the same are also withdrawn from unrestricted sale has been answered in various ways. An affirmative decision is found in the Judgment of the Supreme Court of Judicature of 12th June, 1894. (*Cf. Springfield, Rights and Duties of Druggists*, pp. 108 *et seq.*) but as Springfield explains, this judgment admits that the majority of the rulings are in the opposite direction and that the question has not yet been cleared up. (*P. 94, 104.*)

The Senate cannot sustain the view formerly laid down by it and adopts the latter view.

- (a) In the first place, the Imperial Ordinance of 1890 being a law intended to limit the freedom of sale, ought to be narrowly interpreted. Section 2, however, designates, as being withdrawn from unrestricted sale, only those drugs and chemical compounds mentioned in List B, but not preparations thereof (so too section 2 of the latter ordinance).
- (b) It is evident from List B itself that preparations made from the substances there catalogued are not to be generally restricted, for the list mentions laudanum in addition to opium, which, on any other hypothesis, would be unnecessary. (So *Rebbin* rightly argues in his "Commentary on the Ordinances," p. 38).
- (c) It cannot be assumed that the Imperial Ordinance, which was meant merely to regulate the trade in medicines or drugs, can have been intended to restrict to apothecaries the sale of the numerous preparations made from substances contained in List B which are neither medicines nor drugs, but are used for the cosmetic technical and economic purposes. The sale and stocking of such preparations which are not included in List A has either been regularly made the subject of prosecutions under the Penal Code, or has been permitted, as for instance in the case of quinine hair washes or decoctions of colocynth for the extermination of vermin. Where the preparations contain poison, as, for instance, in the case of preparations of malt and strychnine, proceedings can be taken under the laws dealing with poisons (cf. section 34 of the Trade Ordinance, section 49 of the Prussian law of 22nd June, 1861, and the Prussian Poison Regulations passed on 24th August, 1895, on a report of the Federal Council, dated 29th November, 1894. (*M. Bl. f. d. inn. Verw.* p. 265.))

The sale of Worm Tablets cannot, therefore, be objected to on the ground that they contain Santonin.

(7) On the other hand, we must decide differently the question as to whether the remedies dealt in by the defendant fall among the preparations mentioned in List A, and whether, therefore, the offering of them for sale is a punishable offence under section 367, No. 3 of the Penal Code and section 1 of the Imperial Ordinance of 27th January, 1890. The remedies dealt in by the defendant must for this purpose be tested one by one, if necessary with expert assistance by the standard List A. Especially is it necessary to decide whether the "Radical Remedy for the Prevention of Foot and Mouth Disease" and the "Rheumatism Spirit" are to be classed among "Decoctions in a Fluid Form" (No. 3) or among "Fluid Mixtures and Solutions" (No. 5). In regard to the "Worm Tablets," section 9 of List A may come under consideration. Here, it is true, Tablets are not expressly mentioned (as is the case in the corresponding section of the List A appended to the Imperial Ordinance of 22nd October, 1901), but only pastilles, lozenges, pills, &c. Whether the Worm Tablets ought to be included under this heading must be decided by their size, constituents, and method of manufacture, if necessary with the help of experts (cf. also Judgment of the Provincial High Court of 27th February, 1897 (Reported by Springfield, p. 97).

[Extract

* In Münster, section 1 of this ordinance of 25th May, 1897, forbids "the public advertisement, etc., of Secret Remedies intended to serve for the cure or remedy of human or animal diseases."

[Extract from FLINZER, p. 452, Sect. 16, Vol. II.]

6. HAWKING OF MEDICINES.

(From the Ordinance of the Minister of the Interior, 14 March, 1880 († 1890).

1349. Those medicines, the unrestricted sale of which is allowed by the Imperial Ordinance of 27th January, 1890*, and by the ordinances supplementary thereto, are not to be regarded as medicines within the meaning of section 56, section 2, No. 9, of the Trades Ordinance. They may, therefore, be sold by hawking.

[Extract from FLINZER, Vol. II, p. 452].

1350. (7) May mustard spirit, essence of "Hienfong," and Oxyeroceum-plaster be sold by others besides apothecaries?

(Ordinance of the Minister of the Interior of 2nd April, 1904).

The supplements to the decree of ——— in regard to a representation made by the druggist X. is returned to the Prefecture of L. with a notification that the Minister of the Interior agrees in the main with the Report of the National Medical Association, a copy of which is appended below (dated 24th Mar., 1904), and leaves it to the Prefect to inform the said X., the High Constable of R., the Medical Officer of Health, and the Inspector of Apothecaries.

REPORT.

Under section 367, No. 3 of the Penal Code, in conjunction with the Imperial Ordinance of 22nd Oct., 1901, a fine of 50 m. and 5 days' imprisonment were imposed on the druggist X 4 because he repeatedly sold at his branch shop in G. medicines such as mustard spirit, essence of "Hienfong," and Oxyeroceum plasters, which are included among the medicines which, in accordance with the ordinance of 22nd Oct., 1901 (section 1 and List A) may be offered for sale by apothecaries only.

According to a report dated 3rd Jan., 1904, from the Inspector of Apothecaries, A., who had undertaken an examination of the medicines sold, viz., mustard spirit and essence of "Hienfong," it is to be assumed that the aforesaid essence is actually a distillation, and must in no way be regarded as a tincture or an extract. In regard to the mustard spirit it could not be determined by analysis whether this was a distillation or simply a mixture of oil of mustard and alcohol. But the balance of probability was in favour of its being a distillation.

The Prefecture of X., on receipt of the report of their medical colleague, declared both the substances in question, viz., essence of "Hienfong" and mustard spirit to be solutions of ethereal oils in alcohol, and therefore, in accordance with List A, No. 4, appended to the ordinance of 22nd October, 1901, in regard to the sale of medicines, excluded from sale by druggists, because the distillations in question are alcoholic solutions, and the only exception to the prohibition is Carmelite spirit, although this latter is a pure distillation.

In regard to the Oxyeroceum pitch-plaster, the Medical Officer of Health points out that a pitch-plaster, which, like the Oxyeroceum (i.e., Crocus plaster), does not consist of the few materials mentioned in the Imperial Ordinance of 22nd October, 1901 (List A, No. 10), but which, if it really be an Oxyeroceum plaster, must at least contain **crocus** (saffron) is not allowed unrestricted sale.

As X. in his memorial rightly points out, the National Medical Association, on the 4th March, 1891, sent in a report to the Justiciary's Court at S. in connection with the sale of Melissa spirit, and decided, among other things, that so long as a distillation did not contain powerful drugs such as tincture of bitter almonds, cherry-laurel, or opium, and were thus expressly reserved for sale by apothecaries only (in accordance with List B of the Imperial Ordinance of 27th January, 1890, in regard to the sale of drugs) they might be allowed unrestricted sale.

In a further report made by the Association to the Justiciary Court at N. on the 15th March, 1902, in reply to a question as to whether distillations were to be included under the term "extracts" within the meaning of No. 3 of List B, Imperial Ordinance of 27th January, 1890, the Association declared that this was not the case, and that extracts (*Extracta et Tincturæ*) both scientifically and within the meaning of the ordinance were something different from distillations, as is clearly indicated by the directions given on pp. 120-122 of the 4th edition of the German *Pharmacopæia* for the production of tinctures and extracts. Moreover, the Imperial Order of 22nd October, 1901 (R. G. Bl. p. 380) which took the place of the aforesaid Imperial Ordinance of 27th January, 1890 (in which only *Extracta et Tincturæ* were included under A.3, but not distillations) made no change in this respect, and accordingly distillations which, in addition to medical purposes, are frequently used as articles of diet and for cosmetics were allowed unrestricted sale.

To the view expressed in both the reports mentioned above the undersigned Association has now also to add the fact that "Hienfong" (cf. the advertisement in the *Drogistenzeitung* for 20th March, 1903, No. 23, p. 382) is generally placed upon the market in two forms. One of these is the cheaper, so-called "yellow essence of 'Hienfong,'" which is for the most part composed of a mixture of various fluid alcoholic tinctures; the other is the more expensive so-called "white essence of Hienfong," which is to be claimed as a distillation. The sale of the "yellow" essence is restricted to apothecaries by section 3 of the Imperial Ordinance of 22nd October, 1901, while the "white" essence, as a distillation, is allowed free sale. Now, as it appears from the unexceptionable report of the Inspector of Apothecaries, N. — († A. —), above referred to, in the present instance the essence of "Hienfong" sold by X. — was a distillation, it follows that there was no objection to the sale of this essence in the said X. —'s shop.

The question of the mustard spirit rests on a different basis. Quite apart from the fact that mustard spirit is almost invariably produced by a simple mixing of oil of mustard and alcohol, or by a solution of oil of mustard in alcohol, as described, for instance, on p. 353 of the 4th edition of the German *Pharmacopæia*, and on p. 407 of the *Royal Encyclopædia of Pharmacy* (Vienna and Leipzig, 1890; Urban and Schwarzenberg), and not by the less direct and more costly method of distillation, and that the production of mustard spirit by distillation (cf. the advertisement on p. 382 of the *Drogistenzeitung* for 20th March, 1903, No. 23) is of more recent date, and was doubtless intended to evade the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance of 22nd October, 1901 — [N.B. — A word is here missing from the original, p. 454] —

in

* Now 22 Oct., 1901.

in accordance with No. 5 List A, of which ordinance mustard spirit obtained by a mixture of alcohol and oil of mustard is included among the fluid mixtures (*mixturæ et solutiones*), and, consequently, may only be sold or kept for sale by apothecaries, it follows that the mustard spirit obtained by distillation is also withdrawn from unrestricted sale because it contains the powerful drug *Oleum sinapis* (oil of mustard), which is forbidden by List B to be sold by anyone except apothecaries. Mustard spirit is a product of distillation, and must, therefore, be placed on the same footing with other distillations on List B of the Imperial Ordinance, such as *Aqua amygdalarum amararum*, *Aqua Laurocerisii*, and *aqua opii*, which also contain powerful drugs (prussic acid and laudanum), and the preparation now in question would, in the opinion of the Medical Association, probably have been included in List B of the Imperial Ordinance of 22nd October, 1901, if, at that time, mustard spirit had been produced, for practical purposes and in the ordinary course of business, by any other method than by mixing mustard spirit [*sic.*] and oil of mustard together, and if the less direct process of producing mustard spirit by distillation had not been invented and introduced later for the purpose of evading the law.

And finally, in regard to the Oxyroceum plaster sold by X—, the Medical Association cannot indorse the finding of the District Medical Officer when he assumes that it must necessarily contain *crocus* (or saffron) among other ingredients, in order to justify its name. This is not always the case, for even though under the original formula *crocus* was employed in the production of the said plaster, it is now usual, partly, and indeed mainly, in the interests of cheapness, to produce them without employing saffron. Nevertheless, the Oxyroceum plaster differs in composition from the pitch-plaster mentioned in section 10 of List A of the Imperial Ordinance of 22nd October, 1901, and thereby admitted to unrestricted sale, and the addition of even a single ingredient to those contained in this last-mentioned plaster involved its prohibition from sale, except by apothecaries.

If, however, as a matter of fact, only X— sold, as he affirms in his memorial of 12th October last, ordinary pitch-plasters, such as are allowed free sale by the ordinance in question, as Oxyroceum plaster, or as Oxyroceum pitch-plasters, in that case the purchasing public, who expressly asked for Oxyroceum plasters, and consequently expected to receive them, were defrauded if ordinary pitch-plasters were supplied in their place.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—MEDICO-POLITICAL COMMITTEE.

REPORT on the sale of proprietary articles and secret remedies, and the evils resulting from the want of legislative restriction thereof.

MEMORANDUM.

1351. The evils of the trade in secret remedies, the damage to life and health, the injury to morals, and the economic fraud on a credulous public are well known to the medical profession, and the necessity of taking measures for restriction or abolition of the traffic in them has been repeatedly brought before the Association. Mr. Garrett Horder at much pains collected information as to the way in which such traffic is regulated in other countries, and now inquiries have been addressed to the Association by Mr. Octavius Beale, a Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia. From an investigation made at the instance of the Medico-Political Committee by Dr. E. J. Edwards, a report, nearly complete as regards the regulations in force in the countries of Western Europe, has been prepared and is appended hereto, together with information originally collected by Mr. Garrett Horder.

1352. Regulations of secret remedies varies greatly from one country to another, ranging from prohibition in Scandinavia and well systematised restriction in Italy to a chaotic series of conflicting provisions in France, and the useless inland revenue impost of Great Britain.

The following is a tabular summary of the information in hand as to the various forms of regulation which have been tried in the European countries:—

1. *Prohibition.*—No trade in secret remedies allowed.—Denmark, Norway, Sweden.
2. *Restriction of Sale.*—They may be retailed only chemists.—Austria, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy.
- (a) Remedies containing poison or dangerous drugs require professional authorisation from a physician or veterinarian.—Germany, Italy.
- The categories of substances which may or may not be sold without a prescription are clearly specified.
3. *Special regulations as to labelling or advertisement:*—
 - (a) Label must contain the formula.—Belgium, Italy.
 - (b) Label may not claim special remedial effect.—Germany, Italy.
 - (c) Advertisements must claim no special remedial effects.—Italy. [M.S. 63, 16,352.]
4. *Special provision for information of the public* by publishing the results of analyses officially made, and the cost of the ingredients.—Germany in special localities. Switzerland (Berne).
5. *Special imposts.*—Austria, Switzerland (Geneva), Britain.

In Britain the only restrictions at present are the provisions of the Pharmacy Acts regulating the sale of poisons, the Inland Revenue regulations and tax on remedies where the label does not give by reference a known formula, and the risk of prosecution for fraudulent statement as to the derivation of the ingredients. There is no restriction as to false claims of remedial action either in advertisements or on the label, no restriction to chemists of the right of sale except in the case of scheduled poisons, and no public authority is charged with the application of the common law for the protection of the public by preventing false statements being made as to the effects of the remedies or to ensure that the poison regulations are observed or that the price is not an exorbitant charge for the materials used.

1353. REPORT on the regulations affecting the sale of proprietary remedies (patent medicines) in various countries of Europe.

Prepared for the Medico-Political Committee of the British Medical Association, 15th February, 1906, by Edward J. Edwards, M.D., Lond., M.R.C.P., Lond., with additional information kindly supplied by T. Garrett Horder, L.R.C.P., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng.

I.—SUBSTANCE OF FIVE QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO VARIOUS CONSULS-GENERAL OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY.

In January, 1906, viz., in—Austria, Belgium, Holland.

Personally addressed also to the various Foreign Consuls-General in London, viz., for—France, Germany, Italy.

1. Date of law or of decrees regarding the trade in "patent" medical preparations and secret remedies?
 2. Name of code or official publication giving text of law?
 3. Is any tax levied?
 4. Is the sale restricted to pharmacists who are officially recognised and registered, or is it open to anyone?
 5. Are chemical analyses made by officials of the State, and, if so, by authority of what particular decree?
- The circular letter containing these questions began thus:—

"Sir,—At the request of medical colleagues I am making an inquiry into," &c., &c.

II.—REPLIES TO THE FOREGOING QUESTIONS.

Acknowledgments of these Replies, with thanks, have been sent by the writer.

1354.

1.—BELGIUM.

Dear Sir,

British Vice-Consulate, Brussels, 12 February, 1906.

On other side you will find answers to the queries in your letter upon the subject of the law and sale of Patent Medicines in Belgium. The articles of the law referred to in answer to queries 1 and 2, are set out on pages 12 and 13 of the enclosed pamphlet.

I am, &c.,

J. M. V. JEFFES,
Vice-Consul.

- (1 and 2.) There is no special law concerning the sale of pharmaceutical specialities: the matter is regulated by Articles 5, 6, 7, 7bis, 8 and 9 of the Royal decree, dated the 31st May, 1885, a print of which is sent herewith.
(3.) There is no special tax imposed on these articles.
(4.) Their sale is restricted to Chemists; Doctors in the Country who are authorised to have a "dépôt" for medicines furnish them to their sick.
(5.) Pharmaceutical specialities are not systematically officially analysed. Nevertheless, the Inspector of pharmacy has the right to cause products of this kind to be examined by the Chemist attached to the service.

EXTRACT from "Arrêté royal du 31 mai 1885, approuvant les nouvelles instructions pour les médecins, pour les pharmaciens et pour les droguistes":—

ART. 5.—Tous ceux qui sont autorisés à délivrer des médicaments ou des drogues sont tenus de conserver en un lieu sûr et fermé, dont ils auront seuls la clef, les médicaments héroïques, indiqués avec une croix dans le 11^e tableau de la pharmacopée officielle et, en général toutes les substances vénéneuses.

Ils auront soin que les boîtes, flacons, etc., dans lesquels ils délivrent ces substances, soient convenablement fermés et cachetés et que les mots "*Poison violent*" en français (et aussi en flamand dans les localités flamandes) soient inscrits sur une étiquette spéciale de couleur rouge.

ART. 6.—Les médicaments prescrits pour l'usage externe seront délivrés avec les mots: "*Usage externe*" en français (et aussi en flamand dans les localités flamandes), inscrits sur une étiquette spéciale également de couleur rouge.

Les bouteilles, fioles, flacons ou bocaux seront en verre jaune brun et de forme octogone.

ART. 7.—[Les médicaments dits *spécialités pharmaceutiques* ne peuvent être vendus ou exposés en vente que par les pharmaciens et autres personnes autorisées à délivrer des médicaments composés.

Le vendeur doit y apposer son cachet soit en le substituant, soit en le juxtaposant à celui du fabricant.

Tout pharmacien assume la responsabilité du produit qu'il délivre dans ces conditions.]

ART. 7bis.—[Les récipients (bouteilles, fioles, flacons, bocaux, boîtes, pots, etc.) qui renferment des spécialités pharmaceutiques sont revêtus d'une étiquette mentionnant les substances qui entrent dans leur composition.

Si le réceptacle mis en vente ou vendu sous une dénomination spéciale est inscrit dans une pharmacopée officielle (belge ou étrangère), il suffit que l'étiquette rappelle la dénomination officiellement admise.

Cette étiquette peut se confondre avec celle qui est imposée aux pharmaciens par l'article 32 des instructions et qui est destinée à porter le nom et l'adresse du pharmacien en caractères imprimés.]

ART. 8.—[L'article qui précède n'est pas applicable aux médicaments qui le vendeur, *dément autorisé*, a préparés lui-même en leur donnant la forme de *spécialités*.] (1)

ART. 9.—Les règles prescrites aux articles 5 et 6 du présent arrêté pour la délivrance: 1^e des poisons et 2^e des médicaments destinés à l'usage externe, seront suivies en ce qui concerne les spécialités pharmaceutiques.

1355.

2.—AUSTRIA.

Sir,

British Consulate-General, Vienna, 1 February, 1906.

In reply to your letter, I beg to answer your question about Patent Medicines in Austria, as follows:—

- (1 and 2.) There is no single enactment dealing with whole subject, but a number of Ministerial Orders, &c. For these see a book on "*Pharmaceutische Präparate*, by Sectionsrath Melichar, published by F. Deuticke, I. Schottengasse 6, which gives both this law, and the practice of the authorities.
(3.) For medicines containing alcohol, 144 Kronen. } per 100 Kilo.
For medicines not containing alcohol, 60 Kronen. }
(4.) Yes, the sale of medicines is confined to pharmacies, but food and cosmetic preparations may be sold in other shops.
(5.) Yes, under the Ministerial Orders referred to above.

I am, Sir, &c.,

O. S. PHILLIPPS.

1356.

3.—THE NETHERLANDS.

Sir,

The Hague, 4 February, 1906.

With reference to your letter of the 24th ultimo, I beg to acquaint you that I referred your inquiry as to the laws affecting the retail sale in this country of Proprietary Medical Preparations and Secret Remedies (Patent Medicines) to the Netherland Minister for Foreign Affairs, and that in reply His Excellency has informed me that the only existing legal regulations in regard to the sale of medicines are contained in the two laws regulating the practice of the Medical Profession and that of druggists respectively, copies of which, together with an English translation of the latter, I transmit to you herewith.

It will be seen that in these Acts there is no mention of patent medicines, but as I felt sure that the latter were purchased here without the intervention of a doctor, I inquired of a trustworthy apothecary of this city whether there were any legal regulations in regard to their sale. He replied in the negative, and stated that the retail sale of patent medicines was perfectly legal, and he showed me numerous medicines of this character which he had for sale, among others, for example, "Keating's Cough Lozenges" and "Cascara Sagrada Tablets."

While hoping that this information may be of use to you.

I am, Sir, &c.,

HENRY HOWARD.

EXTRACTS from Decree (No. 149) by the Queen of the Netherlands, dated June 2nd, 1903.

ARTICLE 9.—An apothecary may not supply any medicines except on prescription or such as are asked for with definite specification of the medicine required.

ARTICLE 13.—The apothecaries may not supply any poisonous substances except on the prescription of a medical man, or to apothecaries, to medical men qualified to supply medicines, to veterinary surgeons, or on a written and signed application giving the purpose for which the poisonous substances are required, to other persons personally known to them.

A poisonous substance not prescribed by a medical man shall be delivered in a sealed object on which, in addition to the name, the word *vergift* (poison) is clearly visible.

ARTICLE 33.—Except by apothecaries and by medical men qualified to supply medicines, the medicines to be indicated by our Minister of Home Affairs, after hearing a commission of experts, may not be sold in less quantities than those to be determined as above for each of the said medicines.

1357.

* They are subject to import duties according to contents.

† The following is in the margin of the above letter:—Decree of January 2nd, 1900, Staatsblad, No. 148, No. 149; translation of Staatsblad, No. 119.

(1) L'arrêté royal du 1er mars 1888 relatif à la vente des spécialités pharmaceutiques (art. 2, 3 et 4) a remplacé, par les dispositions reproduites entre crochets aux articles 7, 7bis et 8, le texte primitif des articles 7 et 8.

1357.

4.—FRANCE.

A *non-secret* remedy has the following characters, or one or more of them :—

- (1) Made according to a medical prescription ;
 - (2) If originally secret, it must have been purchased, and made public by the "administration ;"
 - (3) Conformable with the Codex (Official Pharmacopœia) ;
 - (4) Inserted, with approval, in the "Bulletin de l'Académie de Médecine."
- Every remedy that has not one of the above characters is considered to be a secret remedy ("remède secret" (Dict. Encycl. des. Sciences Médicales.)

Chief Laws on the Subject.

- (1) *Loi de Germinal*, l'an XI (i.e., 1803). (A drastic law):—
Art. 32.—"Pharmaciens" to sell only on prescription by a medical man.
Art. 36.—"Pharmaciens" not to sell any secret remedies.
Art. 36.—No announcements of secret remedies to be made ; and no sales thereof in public places are to be made.
- (2) *Loi de Prairial*, l'an XIII (1805):—
Allowed some secret remedies, if approved by the authorities (which ?), or if in use before the law of Germinal XI.
But this "*loi de prairial*" upset the "*loi de germinal*" by these words : "sans qu'il soit besoin d'en publier la recette (i.e., without its being necessary to publish the formula or recipe)."
- (3) 1810 and 1811. Decrees—never made really effective—requiring the publication of recipes.
- (4) 1829. The Academy of Medicine vested with authority in the matter.
- (5) 1850, May 3. Approved remedies, published in the Bulletin de l'Académie de Médecine, are no longer "secret remedies," even if not in the Codex. See *Pandectes Françaises* (1902), Vol. 2 and Vol. 40.
Résumé : "La législation sur la matière est un chaos." Dic. Encycl. d. Sci. Méd. (1876).
There is a later law v. Adv. of Myocodine (Pointz) 25 Avril, 1895.

1358.

5.—GERMANY.

1903, May 23. Bundesrat Resolution, viz. :—
to request the various States of the Empire to adopt a uniform procedure, and to issue "Police orders," that the Imperial Law of October 22, 1901, will come into operation on January 1, 1904.

1901, October 22. Abstract of Law above mentioned.

All previous laws on the subject are abrogated.
All drugs and preparations to be arranged under two categories, viz., "A" and "B."
Only apothecaries may sell remedial preparations, whether in "A" or in "B."
But "A" articles may be sold without medical prescription, with the exceptions stated below ; whilst "B" articles require a professional authorisation for their sale, viz., by a medical man, or a dental surgeon, or a veterinary surgeon.

Regarding the exceptions : In the "A" class are included :—
(a) Cosmetics, unless they contain *cresote*, *phenyl-salicylate*, or *resorcin* ; also mouth-washes and eye-lotions, unless they contain materials which cannot be sold without a professional order.
(b) Artificial mineral-waters, unless they contain Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Chromium, Copper, or free mineral acids.

The wholesale trade is not under this Law, nor does it apply to materials used in Institutions for Teaching and Research.

The Imperial Chancellor is empowered to add to the lists mentioned.

This law will take effect after April 1, 1902.

Categories "A" and "B" are appended.

1903, July 8.

In accordance with the Bundesrat's decision, the Prussian Minister of Medicine, &c., issued an Order, accompanied by the following instructions, re the Sale of Remedies :—

The outer wrappers must furnish the name of the firm making the article, also its price, but without any words of praise, testimonials, or thanks.

The apothecary must ascertain for himself how far the regulations on the dispensing of powerful remedies apply in each case ; if he have any doubt in the matter, he must sell only under a professional order. All remedies that clearly require such an order must carry the label, "To be used only under professional advice."

Berlin, N.W. 23, Klopstockstr. 18, February 5, 1906.

The President of the Imperial Health Office, No. 739/06.

In reply to your letter of January 23rd, 1906, examinations of secret remedies are not carried out by the K. Gesundheitsamt. The trade in such and in similar medicines is under uniform regulations made by the various States of the Bund, under the Resolution of the Bundesrat for the German Empire, dated May 23rd, 1903 (see Veröffentlichungen des K. Gesundheitsamts, 1903 and 1904, for Prussia ; see p. 824, year 1903, where also the text of the above-mentioned Resolution of the Bundesrat will be found).

The analyses of secret remedies published in the Veröffentlichungen are for the most part examinations conducted by the Karlsruhe Health Office and by the Berlin Police Presidency. The Karlsruhe Health Office has collected the results of the investigations made hitherto by it, and the warnings (toprimands) subsequently sent out, in a book entitled "Gegen die Kurfürsterei und den Heilmittelschwindel" (against quackery . . . Official collection of public warnings . . . Karlsruhe, Verlag der G. Braun'schen Hofbuchdruckerei, 1905. Price 1-29 m.).

Further, the Pharmaceutical Institute of Berlin University have recently analysed secret remedies at the instigation of the German Apothecaries Union. The results of these analyses are published as "Arbeiten aus dem Pharm. Institut," in the "Apotheker-Zeitung" (Berlin, C. 2, Neue Friedrichstrasse 43).

БУММ.

1859.

6.—ITALY.

1890. Order of Minister of the Interior ; addressed to the Prefects of the kingdom—(abstract of) :—

All secret remedies are to be divided into two classes, (a) and (b) :—

(a) Remedies consisting of well-known materials, but the composition of which is withheld from the public, for the sake of gain ;

(b) Special pharmaceutical preparations.

The sale of the first kind is permissible, but only through an apothecary ; the secret mode of preparation may remain the exclusive property of its inventor. But the preparation of the second kind is confined to apothecaries, and the formula, or prescription, must not be withheld from the purchaser, but appear plainly on the outer wrapper.

An official license to sell the first kind is not required, where the various modes of rendering a medicine pleasant to take, or more attractive in appearance, or more efficacious, and may remain the property of the inventor. But no dangerous remedies must be allowed in this class ; nor may any claims to extraordinary power or property, such as only a physician can decide upon, be allowed upon the outer wrappers.

No secret poisonous remedy may be prepared or sold without a medical authorisation, nor by any one who has not an apothecary's diploma.

"Your Excellencies must act with the greatest energy in suppressing the misuse of drugs and medicines, a misuse which is lamentable and which has done much harm amongst a credulous public."

"From January 1st, 1891, further sale of Specialities which do not fulfil the following conditions is unconditionally forbidden," viz. :—

- (1) The kind and quantity of each ingredient must appear on the wrapper ;
- (2) No special remedial effects must be claimed, either by labels on the articles or by advertisements ;
- (3) They must be sold by apothecaries only, under the supervision of the sanitary authority, and only under direct medical authorisation.

III.—

III.—OTHER INFORMATION.

(Kindly supplied by T. Garrett Horder, Esq., L.R.C.P., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng.)

1361.

SWITZERLAND.

In this canton (Geneva) the Government does not impose any duty on medicines which are not named (that is to say, the component parts of which are not stated), but which are sold as being able to cure certain diseases.

In this canton no dispensing chemist or apothecary is allowed to sell any poison without an order of a physician or an extra permission granted by the police authorities.

Between the cantons of Berne, Zurich, Argovie, Appenzell, Bale, St. Gall, Schaffhausen, and Thurgovie there is a convention that not in one of them patent medicines may be sold.

LEWIS HEIN, British Vice-Consul.

1361.

SWEDEN, NORWAY, AND DENMARK.

(1) There are no patent medicines in Sweden except those which have found their way into the Pharmacopœia (*e.g.*, Fellows' Syrup), and on these there is, I believe, no Government duty, or only a very small one, as they were as cheap there as in England.

(2) This question does not need answering, as it is covered by the first.

(3) The Government regulations as to the sale of poison or poisonous liquors or medicines containing poison are exceedingly strict, and no chemist is allowed to sell them for any purpose without a doctor's order.

The same answers apply to Norway and Denmark.

William Osler, M.D., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford, "*Æquanimitas and Other Addresses*," pages 450, *et seq.*

1362. Medicine is the only world-wide profession, following everywhere the same methods, actuated by the same ambitions, and pursuing the same ends. This homogeneity, its most characteristic feature, is not shared by the law, and not by the Church, certainly not in the same degree. While in antiquity the law rivals medicine, there is not in it that extraordinary solidarity which makes the physician at home in any country, in any place where two or three sons of men are gathered together. Similar in its high aims and in the devotion of its officers, the Christian Church, widespread as it is, and saturated with the humanitarian instincts of its Founder, yet lacks that catholicity—*urbi et orbi*—which enables the physician to practise the same art amid the same surroundings in every country of the earth. There is a unity, too, in its aims: the prevention of diseases by discovering their causes, and the cure and relief of sickness and suffering. In a little more than a century a united profession, working in many lands, has done more for the human race than has ever before been accomplished by any body of men. So great have been these gifts that we have almost lost our appreciation of them. Vaccination, sanitation, anaesthesia, antiseptic surgery, the new science of bacteriology, and the new art in therapeutics have effected a revolution in our civilisation to which can be compared only the extraordinary progress in the mechanical arts. Over the latter there is this supreme advantage, it is domestic—a bedroom revolution which, sooner or later, touches each one of us, if not in person, in those near and dear—a revolution which for the first time in the history of poor suffering humanity brings us appreciably closer to that promised day when the former things should pass away, when there should be no more unnecessary death, when sorrow and crying should be no more, and there should not be any more pain.

1363. One often hears as a reproach that more has been done in the prevention than in the cure of disease. It is true; but this second part of our labours has also made enormous progress. We recognise to-day the limitations of the art; we know better the diseases curable by medicine, and those which yield to exercise and fresh air; we have learned to realise the intricacy of the processes of disease, and have refused to deceive ourselves with half-knowledge, preferring to wait for the day instead of groping blindly in the dark or losing our way in the twilight. The list of diseases which we can positively cure is an ever-increasing one, the number of diseases the course of which we can modify favourably is a growing one, the number of incurable diseases (which is large, and which, probably, always will be large) is diminishing; so that in this second point we may feel that not only is the work already done of the greatest importance, but that we are in the right path, and year by year, as we know disease better, we shall be able to treat it more successfully. The united efforts of countless workers in many lands have won these greatest victories of science. Only by ceaseless co-operation, and the intelligent appreciation by all of the results obtained in each department, has the remarkable position been reached. Within a week or ten days, a great discovery in any part of the world is known everywhere, and, while in a certain sense we speak of German, French, English, and American medicine, the differences are trifling in comparison with the general similarity. The special workers know each other, and are familiar with each other's studies in a way that is truly remarkable. And the knowledge gained by the one, or the special technic he may devise, or the instrument he may invent, is at the immediate disposal of all. A new life-saving operation of the first-class devised in Breslau would be performed here the following week. A discovery in practical medicine is common property with the next issue of the weekly journals.

APPENDIX TO DIVISION VI.

STATUTES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1364. SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

[38 & 39 VICT. CH. 63.]

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause.

1. Repeal of statutes.
2. Interpretation of words.

Description of Offences.

3. Prohibition of the mixing of injurious ingredients, and of selling the same.
4. Prohibition of the mixing of drugs with injurious ingredients, and of selling the same.
5. Exemption in case of proof of absence of knowledge.
6. Prohibition of the sale of articles of food and of drugs not of the proper nature, substance, and quality.
7. Provision for the sale of compounded articles of food and compounded drugs.
8. Protection from offences by giving of label.
9. Prohibition of the abstraction of any part of an article of food before sale, and selling without notice.

Appointment and Duties of Analysts, and Proceedings to obtain Analysis.

10. Appointment of analysts.
11. Town council of a borough may engage the analyst of another borough or of the county.
12. Power to purchaser of an article of food to have it analysed.
13. Officer named to obtain a sample of food or drug to submit to analyst.
14. Provision for dealing with the sample when purchased.
15. Provision when sample is not divided.
16. Provision for sending article to the analyst through the post office.
17. Person refusing to sell any article to any officer liable to penalty.
18. Form of the certificate.
19. Quarterly report of the analyst.

Proceedings against Offenders.

20. Proceedings against offenders.
21. Certificate of analyst, *prima facie* evidence for the prosecution, but analyst to be called if required. Defendant and his wife may be examined.
22. Power to justices to have articles of food and drug analysed.
23. Appeal to quarter sessions.
24. In any prosecution defendant to prove that he is protected by exception or provision.
25. Defendant to be discharged if he prove that he bought the article in the same state as sold, and with a warranty. No costs except on issues proved against him.
26. Application of penalties.
27. Punishment for forging certificate or warranty; for wilful misapplication of warranty; for false warranty; for false label.
28. Proceedings by indictment and contracts not to be affected.

Expenses of executing the Act.

29. Expenses of executing Act.

Special Provision as to Tea.

30. Tea to be examined by the Customs on importation.
31. Interpretation of Act.
32. Provision for the liberty of cinque port.
33. Application of the Act to Scotland.
34. Interpretation of terms in application of Act to Ireland.
35. Commencement of the Act.
36. Title of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

CHAPTER 63.

AN ACT TO REPEAL THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD ACTS AND TO MAKE BETTER PROVISION FOR THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS IN A PURE STATE. [11th August, 1875.]

WHEREAS it is desirable that the Acts now in force relating to the adulteration of food should be repealed, and that the law regarding the sale of food and drugs in a pure and genuine condition should be amended:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. From the commencement of this Act the statutes of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth of Victoria, chapter eighty-four, of the thirty-first and thirty-second of Victoria, chapter one hundred and twenty-one, section twenty-four, of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, chapter twenty-six, section three, and of the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth of Victoria, chapter seventy-four, shall be repealed, except in regard to any appointment made under them and not then determined, and in regard to any offence committed against them or any prosecution or other act commenced and not concluded or completed, and any payment of money then due in respect of any provision thereof.

2. The term "food" shall include every article used for food or drink by man, other than drugs or water:

The term "drug" shall include medicine for internal or external use:

The term "county" shall include every county, riding, and division, as well as every county of a city or town not being a borough:

The term "justices" shall include any police and stipendiary magistrate invested with the powers of a justice of the peace in England, and any divisional justices in Ireland.

Description of Offences.

3. No person shall mix, colour, stain, or powder, or order or permit any other person to mix, colour, stain, or powder, any article of food with any ingredient or material so as to render the article injurious to

to health, with intent that the same may be sold in that state, and no person shall sell any such article so mixed, coloured, stained, or powdered, under a penalty in each case not exceeding fifty pounds for a first offence; every offence, after a conviction for a first offence, shall be a misdemeanour, for which the person, on conviction, shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding six months with hard labour.

1365. 4. No person shall, except for the purpose of compounding as hereinafter described, mix, colour, stain, or powder, or order or permit any other person to mix, colour, stain, or powder, any drug, with any ingredient or material so as to affect injuriously the quality or potency of such drug, with intent that the same may be sold in that state, and no person shall sell any such drug so mixed, coloured, stained, or powdered, under the same penalty in each case respectively as in the preceding section for a first and subsequent offence.

5. Provided that no person shall be liable to be convicted under either of the two last foregoing sections of this Act in respect of the sale of any article of food, or of any drug, if he shows to the satisfaction of the justice or court before whom he is charged that he did not know of the article of food or drug sold by him being so mixed, coloured, stained, or powdered as in either of those sections mentioned, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained that knowledge.

6. No person shall sell to the prejudice of the purchaser any article of food or any drug which is not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded by such purchaser, under a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds; provided that an offence shall not be deemed to be committed under this section in the following cases; that is to say,

- (1) Where any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the food or drug because the same is required for the production or preparation thereof as an article of commerce, in a state fit for carriage or consumption and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight, or measure of the food or drug, or conceal the inferior quality thereof;
- (2) Where the drug or food is a proprietary medicine, or is the subject of a patent in force, and is supplied in the state required by the specification of the patent;
- (3) Where the food or drug is compounded as in this Act mentioned;
- (4) Where the food or drug is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation.

7. No person shall sell any compound article of food or compounded drug which is not composed of ingredients in accordance with the demand of the purchaser, under a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

8. Provided that no person shall be guilty of any such offence as aforesaid in respect of the sale of an article of food or a drug mixed with any matter or ingredient not injurious to health, and not intended fraudulently to increase its bulk, weight, or measure, or conceal its inferior quality, if at the time of delivering such article or drug he shall supply to the person receiving the same a notice, by a label distinctly and legibly written or printed on or with the article or drug, to the effect that the same is mixed.

9. No person shall, with the intent that the same may be sold in its altered state without notice, abstract from an article of food any part of it so as to affect injuriously its quality, substance, or nature, and no person shall sell any article so altered without making disclosure of the alteration, under a penalty in each case not exceeding twenty pounds.

1366. Appointment and Duties of Analysts, and Proceedings to obtain Analysis.

10. In the city of London and the liberties thereof the Commissioners of Sewers of the city of London and the liberties thereof, and in all other parts of the metropolis the vestries and district boards acting in execution of the Act for the better local management of the metropolis, the court of quarter sessions of every county, and town council of every borough having a separate court of quarter sessions, or having under any general or local Act of Parliament or otherwise a separate police establishment, may, as soon as convenient after the passing of this Act, where no appointment has been hitherto made, and in all cases as and when vacancies in the office occur, or when required so to do by the Local Government Board, shall, for their respective city, districts, counties, or boroughs, appoint one or more persons possessing competent knowledge, skill, and experience, as analysts of all articles of food and drugs sold within the said city, metropolitan districts, counties, or boroughs, and shall pay to such analysts such remuneration as shall be mutually agreed upon, and may remove him or them as they shall deem proper; but such appointments and removals shall at all times be subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, who may require satisfactory proof of competency to be supplied to them, and may give their approval absolutely or with modifications as to the period of the appointment and removal, or otherwise: Provided that no person shall hereafter be appointed an analyst for any place under this section who shall be engaged directly or indirectly in any trade or business connected with the sale of food or drugs in such place.

In Scotland the like powers shall be conferred and the like duties shall be imposed upon the commissioners of supply at their ordinary meetings for counties, and the commissioners or boards of police, or where there are no such commissioners or boards, upon the town councils for boroughs within their several jurisdictions; provided that one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State in Scotland shall be substituted for the Local Government Board of England.

In Ireland the like powers and duties shall be conferred and imposed respectively upon the grand jury of every county and town council of every borough; provided that the Local Government Board of Ireland shall be substituted for the Local Government Board of England.

11. The town council of any borough may agree that the analyst appointed by any neighbouring borough or for the county in which the borough is situated, shall act for their borough during such time as the said council shall think proper, and shall make due provision for the payment of his remuneration, and if such analyst shall consent, he shall during such time be the analyst for such borough for the purposes of this Act.

12. Any purchaser of an article of food or of a drug in any place being a district, county, city, or borough where there is any analyst appointed under this or any Act hereby repealed shall be entitled, on payment to such analyst of a sum not exceeding ten shillings and sixpence, or if there be no such analyst then acting for such place, to the analyst of another place, of such sum as may be agreed upon between such person and the analyst, to have such article analysed by such analyst, and to receive from him a certificate of the result of his analysis.

13. Any medical officer of health, inspector of nuisances, or inspector of weights and measures, or any inspector of a market, or any police constable under the direction and at the cost of the local authority appointing

appointing such officer, inspector, or constable, or charged with the execution of this Act, may procure any sample of food or drugs, and if he suspect the same to have been sold to him contrary to any provision of this Act, shall submit the same to be analysed by the analyst of the district or place for which he acts, or if there be no such analyst then acting for such place to the analyst of another place, and such analyst shall upon receiving payment as is provided in the last section, with all convenient speed analyse the same and give a certificate to such officer, wherein he shall specify the result of the analysis.

14. The person purchasing any article with the intention of submitting the same to analysis shall, after the purchase shall have been completed, forthwith notify to the seller or his agent selling the article his intention to have the same analysed by the public analyst, and shall offer to divide the article into three parts to be then and there separated, and each part to be marked and sealed or fastened up in such manner as its nature will permit, and shall, if required to do so, proceed accordingly, and shall deliver one of the parts to the seller or his agent.

He shall afterwards retain one of the said parts for future comparison and submit the third part, if he deems it right to have the article analysed, to the analyst.

15. If the seller or his agent do not accept the offer of the purchaser to divide the article purchased in his presence, the analyst receiving the article for analysis shall divide the same into two parts, and shall seal or fasten up one of those parts, and shall cause it to be delivered, either upon receipt of the sample or when he supplies his certificate to the purchaser, who shall retain the same for production in case proceedings shall afterwards be taken in the matter.

16. If the analyst do not reside within two miles of the residence of the person requiring the article to be analysed, such article may be forwarded to the analyst through the post office as a registered letter, subject to any regulations which the Postmaster-General may make in reference to the carrying and delivery of such article, and the charge for the postage of such article shall be deemed one of the charges of this Act or of the prosecution, as the case may be.

17. If any such officer, inspector, or constable, as above described, shall apply to purchase any article of food or any drug exposed to sale, or on sale by retail on any premises or in any shop or stores, and shall tender the price for the quantity which he shall require for the purpose of analysis, not being more than shall be reasonably requisite, and the person exposing the same for sale shall refuse to sell the same to such officer, inspector, or constable, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

18. The certificate of the analysis shall be in the form set forth in the schedule hereto, or to the like effect.

19. Every analyst appointed under any Act hereby repealed or this Act shall report quarterly to the authority appointing him the number of articles analysed by him under this Act during the foregoing quarter, and shall specify the result of each analysis and the sum paid to him in respect thereof, and such report shall be presented at the next meeting of the authority appointing such analyst, and every such authority shall annually transmit to the Local Government Board, at such time and in such form as the Board shall direct, a certified copy of such quarterly report.

1367. *Proceedings against Offenders.*

20. When the analyst having analysed any article shall have given his certificate of the result from which it may appear that an offence against some one of the provisions of this Act has been committed, the person causing the analysis to be made may take proceedings for the recovery of the penalty herein imposed for such offence, before any justices in petty sessions assembled having jurisdiction in the place where the article or drug sold was actually delivered to the purchaser, in a summary manner.

Every penalty imposed by this Act shall be recovered in England in the manner prescribed by the eleventh and twelfth of Victoria, chapter forty-three. In Ireland such penalties and proceedings shall be recoverable, and may be taken with respect to the police district of Dublin metropolis, subject and according to the provisions of any Act regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace for such district, or of the police of such district; and with respect to other parts of Ireland, before a justice or justices of the peace sitting in petty sessions, subject and according to the provisions of "The Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851," and any Act amending the same.

Every penalty herein imposed may be reduced or mitigated according to the judgment of the justices.

21. At the hearing of the information in such proceeding the production of the certificate of the analyst shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated, unless the defendant shall require that the analyst shall be called as a witness, and the parts of the articles retained by the person who purchased the article shall be produced, and the defendant may, if he think fit tender himself and his wife to be examined on his behalf, and he or she shall, if he so desire, be examined accordingly.

22. The justices before whom any complaint may be made, or the court before whom any appeal may be heard, under this Act may, upon the request of either party, in their discretion cause any article of food or drug to be sent to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, who shall thereupon direct the chemical officers of their department at Somerset House to make the analysis, and give a certificate to such justices of the result of the analysis; and the expense of such analysis shall be paid by the complainant or the defendant as the justices may by order direct.

23. Any person who has been convicted of any offence punishable by any Act hereby repealed or by this Act by any justices may appeal in England to the next general or quarter sessions of the peace which shall be held for the city, county, town, or place wherein such conviction shall have been made, provided that such person enter into a recognisance within three days next after such conviction, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned to try such appeal, and to be forthcoming to abide the judgment and determination of the court at such general or quarter sessions, and to pay such costs as shall be by such court awarded; and the justices before whom such conviction shall be had are hereby empowered and required to take such recognisance; and the court at such general or quarter sessions are hereby required to hear and determine the matter of such appeal, and may award such costs to the party appealing or appealed against as they or he shall think proper.

In Ireland any person who has been convicted of any offence punishable by this Act may appeal to the next court of quarter sessions to be held in the same division of the county where the conviction shall be made by any justice or justices in any petty sessions district, or to the recorder at his next sessions where the conviction shall be made by the divisional justices in the police district of Dublin metropolis, or to the recorder of any corporate or borough town when the conviction shall be made by any justice or justices.

justices in such corporate or borough town (unless when any such sessions shall commence within ten days from the date of any such conviction, in which case if the appellant sees fit, the appeal may be made to the next succeeding sessions to be held for such division or town), and it shall be lawful for such court of quarter sessions or recorder (as the case may be) to decide such appeal, if made in such form and manner and with such notices as are required by the Petty Sessions Acts respectively hereinbefore mentioned as to appeals against orders made by justices at petty sessions, and all the provisions of the said Petty Sessions Acts respectively as to making appeals and as to executing the orders made on appeal, or the original orders where the appeals shall not be duly prosecuted, shall also apply to any appeal made under this Act.

24. In any prosecution under this Act, where the fact of an article having been sold in a mixed state has been proved, if the defendant shall desire to rely upon any exception or provision contained in this Act, it shall be incumbent upon him to prove the same.

25. If the defendant in any prosecution under this Act prove to the satisfaction of the justices or court that he had purchased the article in question as the same in nature, substance, and quality as that demanded of him by the prosecutor, and with a written warranty to that effect, that he had no reason to believe at the time when he sold it that the article was otherwise, and that he sold it in the same state as when he purchased it, he shall be discharged from the prosecution, but shall be liable to pay the costs incurred by the prosecutor, unless he shall have given due notice to him that he will rely on the above defence.

26. Every penalty imposed and recovered under this Act shall be paid in the case of a prosecution by an officer, inspector, or constable of the authority who shall have appointed an analyst or agreed to the acting of an analyst within their district, to such officer, inspector, or constable, and shall be by him paid to the authority for whom he acts, and be applied towards the expenses of executing this Act, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding; but in the case of any other prosecution the same shall be paid and applied in England according to the law regulating the application of penalties for offences punishable in a summary manner, and in Ireland in the manner directed by the Fines Act, Ireland, 1851, and the Acts amending the same.

27. Any person who shall forge, or shall utter, knowing it to be forged for the purposes of this Act, any certificate or any writing purporting to contain a warranty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punishable on conviction by imprisonment for a term of not exceeding two years with hard labour.

Every person who shall wilfully apply to an article of food, or a drug, in any proceedings under this Act, a certificate or warranty given in relation to any other article or drug, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act, and be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Every person who shall give a false warranty in writing to any purchaser in respect of an article of food or a drug sold by him as principal or agent, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act, and be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

And every person who shall wilfully give a label with any article sold by him which shall falsely describe the article sold, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act, and be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

28. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the power of proceeding by indictment, or take away any other remedy against any offender under this Act, or in any way interfere with contracts and bargains between individuals, and the rights and remedies belonging thereto.

Provided that in any action brought by any person for a breach of contract on the sale of any article of food or of any drug, such person may recover alone or in addition to any other damages recoverable by him the amount of any penalty in which he may have been convicted under this Act, together with the costs paid by him upon such conviction and those incurred by him in and about his defence thereto, if he proves that the article or drug the subject of such conviction was sold to him as and for an article or drug of the same nature, substance, and quality as that which was demanded of him, and that he purchased it not knowing it to be otherwise, and afterwards sold it in the same state in which he purchased it; the defendant in such action being nevertheless at liberty to prove that the conviction was wrongful or that the amount of costs awarded or claimed was unreasonable.

1368. *Expenses of Executing the Act.*

29. The expenses of executing this Act shall be borne, in the city of London and the liberties thereof, by the consolidated rates raised by the Commissioners of Sewers of the city of London and the liberties thereof, and in the rest of the metropolis by any rates or funds applicable to the purposes of the Act for the better local management of the metropolis, and otherwise as regards England, in counties by the county rate, and in boroughs by the borough fund or rate.

And as regards Ireland, in counties by the grand jury cess, and in boroughs by the borough fund or rate; all such expenses payable in any county out of grand jury cess shall be paid by the treasurer of such county; and

The grand jury of any such county shall, at any assizes at which it is proved that any such expenses have been incurred or paid without previous application to presentment sessions, present to be raised off and paid by such county the moneys required to defray the same.

Special Provisions as to Tea.

30. From and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, all tea imported as merchandise into and landed at any port in Great Britain or Ireland shall be subject to examination by persons to be appointed by the Commissioners of Customs, subject to the approval of the Treasury, for the inspection and analysis thereof, for which purpose samples may, when deemed necessary by such inspectors, be taken and with all convenient speed be examined by the analysts to be so appointed; and if upon such analysis the same shall be found to be mixed with other substances or exhausted tea, the same shall not be delivered unless with the sanction of the said commissioners, and on such terms and conditions as they shall see fit to direct, either for home consumption or for use as ships' stores or for exportation; but if on such inspection and analysis it shall appear that such tea is in the opinion of the analyst unfit for human food, the same shall be forfeited and destroyed or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the said commissioners may direct.

31. Tea to which the term "exhausted" is applied in this Act shall mean and include any tea which has been deprived of its proper quality, strength, or virtue by steeping, infusion, decoction, or other means.

32. For the purposes of this Act every liberty of a cinque port not comprised within the jurisdiction of a borough shall be part of the county in which it is situated, and subject to the jurisdiction of the justices of such county.

33. In the application of this Act to Scotland, the following provisions shall have effect :—

1. The term "misdemeanor" shall mean "a crime or offence."
2. The term "defendant" shall mean "defender" and include "respondent."
3. The term "information" shall include "complaint."
4. This Act shall be read and construed as if for the term "justices," wherever it occurs therein, the term "sheriff" were substituted.
5. The term "sheriff" shall include "sheriff substitute."
6. The term "borough" shall mean any royal burgh, and any burgh returning or contributing to return a member to Parliament.
7. The expenses of executing this Act shall be borne in Scotland, in counties, by the county general assessment, and in burghs by the police assessment.
8. This Act shall be read and construed as if for the expression "the Local Government Board," wherever it occurs therein, the expression "one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State" were substituted.
9. All penalties provided by this Act to be recovered in a summary manner shall be recovered before the sheriff of the county in the sheriff court, or at the option of the person seeking to recover the same in the police court, in any place where a sheriff officiates as a police magistrate under the provisions of "the Summary Procedure Act, 1864," or of the Police Act in force for the time in any place in which a sheriff officiates as aforesaid, and all the jurisdiction, powers, and authorities necessary for this purpose are hereby conferred on sheriffs.

Every such penalty may be recovered at the instance of the procurator fiscal of the jurisdiction, or of the person who caused the analysis to be made from which it appeared that an offence had been committed against some one of the provisions of this Act.

Every penalty imposed and recovered under this Act shall be paid to the clerk of court, and by him shall be accounted for and paid to the treasurer of the county general assessment, or the police assessment of the burgh, as the sheriff shall direct.

10. Every penalty imposed by this Act may be reduced or mitigated according to the judgment of the sheriff.
11. It shall be competent to any person aggrieved by any conviction by a sheriff in any summary proceeding under this Act to appeal against the same to the next circuit court, or where there are no circuit courts to the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, in the manner prescribed by such of the provisions of the Act of the twentieth year of the reign of King George the second, chapter forty-three, and any Acts amending the same, as relate to appeals in matters criminal, and by and under the rules, limitations, conditions, and restrictions contained in the said provisions.

34. In the application of this Act to Ireland,—

The term "borough" shall mean any borough subject to the Act of the session of the third and fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and eight, intituled "An Act for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland."

The term "county" shall include a county of a city, and a county of a town not being a borough.

The term "assizes" shall, with respect to the county of Dublin, mean "presenting term."

The term "treasurer of the county" shall include any person or persons or bank in any county performing duties analogous to those of the treasurer of the county in counties, and, with respect to the county of Dublin, it shall mean the finance committee.

The term "police constable" shall mean, with respect to the police district of Dublin metropolis, constable of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, and with respect to any other part of Ireland, constable of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

35. This Act shall commence on the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

36. This Act may be cited as "The Sale of Foods and Drugs Act, 1875."

SCHEDULE.

Form of Certificate.

To*
I, the undersigned, public analyst for the _____ do hereby certify that I received on the _____ day of
18____, from† _____, a sample of _____ for analysis (which then weighed‡ _____), and have
analysed the same, and declare the result of my analysis to be as follows :—
I am of opinion that the same is a sample of genuine _____
or,
I am of opinion that the said sample contained the parts as under, or the percentages of foreign ingredients as under.

Observations. §

As witness my hand this _____ day of _____
A.B.,
at _____

* Here insert the name of the person submitting the article for analysis.

† Here insert the name of the person delivering the sample.

‡ When the article cannot be conveniently weighed, this passage may be erased, or the blank may be left unfilled.

§ Here the analyst may insert at his discretion his opinion as to whether the mixture (if any) was for the purpose of rendering the article portable or palatable, or of preserving it, or of improving the appearance, or was unavoidable, and may state whether in excess of what is ordinary, or otherwise, and whether the ingredients or materials mixed are or are not injurious to health.

In the case of a certificate regarding milk, butter, or any article liable to decomposition, the analyst shall specially report whether any change had taken place in the constitution of the article that would interfere with the analysis.

1360. CHAPTER 30.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1875. [21st July, 1879.]

WHEREAS conflicting decisions have been given in England and in Scotland in regard to the meaning and effect of section six of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, in this Act referred to as the principal Act, and it is expedient, in this respect and otherwise, to amend the said Act: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Sale of Food and Drugs Act Amendment Act, 1879.

2. In any prosecution under the provisions of the principal Act for selling to the prejudice of the purchaser any article of food or any drug which is not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded by such purchaser, it shall be no defence to any such prosecution to allege that the purchaser, having bought only for analysis, was not prejudiced by such sale. Neither shall it be a good defence to prove that the article of food or drug in question, though defective in nature or in substance or in quality, was not defective in all three respects.

3. Any medical officer of health, inspector of nuisances, or inspector of weights and measures, or any inspector of a market, or any police constable under the direction and at the cost of the local authority appointing such officer, inspector, or constable, or charged with the execution of this Act, may procure at the place of delivery any sample of any milk in course of delivery to the purchaser or consignee in pursuance of any contract for the sale to such purchaser or consignee of such milk; and such officer, inspector, or constable, if he suspect the same to have been sold contrary to any of the provisions of the principal Act, shall submit the same to be analysed, and the same shall be analysed, and proceedings shall be taken, and penalties on conviction be enforced in like manner in all respects as if such officer, inspector, or constable had purchased the same from the seller or consignor under section thirteen of the principal Act.

4. The seller or consignor or any person or persons entrusted by him for the time being with the charge of such milk, if he shall refuse to allow such officer, inspector, or constable to take the quantity which such officer, inspector, or constable shall require for the purpose of analysis, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

5. Any street or open place of public resort shall be held to come within the meaning of section seventeen of the principal Act.

6. In determining whether an offence has been committed under section six of the said Act by selling, to the prejudice of the purchaser, spirits not adulterated otherwise than by the admixture of water, it shall be a good defence to prove that such admixture has not reduced the spirit more than twenty-five degrees under proof for brandy, whisky, or rum, or thirty-five degrees under proof for gin.

7. Every liberty having a separate court of quarter sessions, except a liberty of a cinque port, shall be deemed to be a county within the meaning of the said Act.

8. The town council of any borough having a separate court of quarter sessions shall be exempt from contributing towards the expenses incurred in the execution of the principal Act in respect to the county within which such borough is situate, and the treasurer of the county shall exclude the expenses so incurred from the account required by section one hundred and seventeen of the Municipal Corporation Act, 1835, to be sent by him to such town council.

9. The town council of any borough having under any general or local Act of Parliament, or otherwise, a separate police establishment, and being liable to be assessed to the county rate of the county within which the borough is situate, shall be paid by the justices of such county the proportionate amount contributed towards the expenses incurred by the county in the execution of the principal Act by the several parishes and parts of parishes within such borough in respect of the rateable value of the property assessable therein, as ascertained by the valuation lists for the time being in force.

10. In all prosecutions under the principal Act, and notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty of the said Act, the summons to appear before the magistrates shall be served upon the person charged with violating the provisions of the said Act within a reasonable time, and in the case of a perishable article not exceeding twenty-eight days from the time of the purchase from such person for test purposes of the food or drug, for the sale of which in contravention to the terms of the principal Act the seller is rendered liable to prosecution, and particulars of the offence or offences against the said Act of which the seller is accused, and also the name of the prosecutor, shall be stated on the summons, and the summons shall not be made returnable in a less time than seven days from the day it is served upon the person summoned.

1370. FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1893.

[56 & 57 VICT. CH. 56.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

Section.

1. Warranty on sale of fertiliser.
2. Warranty on sale of feeding stuff.
3. Penalties for breach of duty by seller.
4. Power to appoint analysts.
5. Power for purchaser to have fertiliser or feeding stuff analysed.
6. Penalty for tampering.
7. Prosecutions and appeals.
8. Construction and application.
9. Application to Scotland.
10. Application to Ireland.
11. Commencement of Act.
12. Short title.

CHAPTER 56.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW WITH RESPECT TO THE SALE OF AGRICULTURAL FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS. [22nd September, 1893.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. (1) Every person who sells for use as a fertiliser of the soil any article manufactured in the United Kingdom or imported from abroad shall give to the purchaser an invoice stating the name of the article and whether it is an artificially compounded article or not, and what is at least the percentage of the nitrogen, soluble and insoluble phosphates, and potash, if any, contained in the article, and this invoice shall have effect as a warranty by the seller of the statements contained therein.

(2) For the purposes of this section an article shall be deemed to be manufactured if it has been subjected to any artificial process.

(3) This section shall not apply to a sale where the whole amount sold at the same time weighs less than half-a-hundredweight.

2. (1) Every person who sells for use as food for cattle any article which has been artificially prepared shall give to the purchaser an invoice stating the name of the article and whether it has been prepared from one substance or seed, or from more than one substance or seed, and this invoice shall have effect as a warranty by the seller of the statements contained therein.

(2) Where any article sold for use as food for cattle is sold under a name or description implying that it is prepared from any particular substance, or from any two or more particular substances, or is the product of any particular seed, or of any two or more particular seeds, and without any indication that it is mixed or compounded with any other substance or seed, there shall be implied a warranty by the seller that it is pure, that is to say, is prepared from that substance or those substances only, or is a product of that seed or those seeds only.

(3) On the sale of any article for use as food for cattle, there shall be implied a warranty by the seller that the article is suitable for feeding purposes.

(4) Any statement by the seller of the percentages of nutritive and other ingredients contained in any article sold for use as food for cattle, made after the commencement of this Act in an invoice of such article, or in any circular or advertisement descriptive of such article, shall have effect as a warranty by the seller.

3. (1) If any person who sells any article for use as a fertiliser of the soil or as food for cattle commits any of the following offences, namely :—

- (a) Fails without reasonable excuse to give, on or before or as soon as possible after the delivery of the article, the invoice required by this Act ; or
- (b) Causes or permits any invoice or description of the article sold by him to be false in any material particular to the prejudice of the purchaser ; or
- (c) Sells for use as food for cattle any article which contains any ingredient deleterious to cattle, or to which has been added any ingredient worthless for feeding purposes and not disclosed at the time of the sale ;

he shall, without prejudice to any civil liability, be liable on summary conviction, for a first offence to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, and for any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

(2) In any proceeding for an offence under this section it shall be no defence to allege that the buyer, having bought only for analysis, was not prejudiced by the sale.

(3) A person alleged to have committed an offence under this section in respect of an article sold by him shall be entitled to the same rights and remedies, civil or criminal, against the person from whom he bought the article as are available to the person who bought the article from him, and any damages recovered by him may, if circumstances justify it, include the amount of any fine and costs paid by him on conviction under this section, and the costs of and incidental to his defence on such conviction.

4. (1) The Board of Agriculture shall appoint a chief agricultural analyst (hereafter referred to as the chief analyst), who shall have such remuneration out of moneys provided by Parliament as the Treasury may assign. The chief analyst shall not while holding his office engage in private practice.

(2) Every county council shall, and the council of any county borough may, appoint or concur with another council or other councils in appointing for the purposes of this Act a district agricultural analyst (hereafter referred to as a district analyst) for its county or borough, or a district comprising the counties or boroughs of the councils so concurring. The remuneration of any such district analyst shall be

be provided by the council, or in the case of a joint appointment by the respective councils in such proportions as they may agree, and shall be paid, in the case of a county, as general expenses, and, in the case of a county borough, out of the borough fund or borough rate. The appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Agriculture. Provided that no person shall while holding the office of district analyst engage in any trade, manufacture, or business connected with the sale or importation of articles used for fertilising the soil or as food for cattle.

5. (1) Every buyer of any article used for fertilising the soil or as food for cattle shall, on payment to a district analyst of a fee sanctioned by the body who appointed the analyst, be entitled, within ten days after the delivery of the article to the buyer or receipt of the invoice by the buyer, whichever is later, to have the article analysed by the analyst, and to receive from him a certificate of the result of his analysis.

(2) Where a buyer of an article desires to have the article analysed in pursuance of this section, he shall, in accordance with regulations made by the Board of Agriculture, take three samples of the article, and shall in accordance with the said regulations cause each sample to be marked, sealed, and fastened up, and shall deliver or send by post one sample with the invoice or a copy thereof to the district analyst, and shall give another sample to the seller, and shall retain the third sample for future comparison: Provided that a district analyst, or some person authorised by him in that behalf with the approval of the body who appointed the analyst, shall, on request either by the buyer or by the seller, and on payment of a fee sanctioned by the said body, take the samples on behalf of the buyer.

(3) The certificate of the district analyst shall be in such form and contain such particulars as the Board of Agriculture direct, and every district analyst shall report to the Board as they direct the result of any analysis made by him in pursuance of this Act.

(4) If the seller or the buyer objects to the certificate of the district analyst, one of the samples selected, or another sample selected in like manner, may at the request of the seller, or, as the case may be, the buyer, be submitted with the invoice or a copy thereof to the chief analyst, and the seller, or, as the case may be, the buyer, shall, on payment of a fee sanctioned by the Treasury, be entitled to have the sample analysed by the chief analyst, and to receive from him a certificate of the result of his analysis.

(5) At the hearing of any civil or criminal proceeding with respect to any article analysed in pursuance of this section, the production of a certificate of the district analyst, or if a sample has been submitted to the chief analyst, then of the chief analyst, shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated, unless the defendant or person charged requires that the analyst be called as a witness.

(6) The costs of and incidental to the obtaining of any analysis in pursuance of this section shall be borne by the seller or the buyer in accordance with the results of the analysis, and shall be recoverable as a simple contract debt.

6. If any person knowingly and fraudulently—

(a) tampers with any parcel of fertiliser or feeding stuff so as to procure that any sample of it taken in pursuance of this Act does not correctly represent the contents of the parcel; or

(b) tampers with any sample taken under this Act;

he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

7. (1) A prosecution for an offence under this Act may be instituted either by the person aggrieved, or by the council of a county or borough, or by any body or association authorised in that behalf by the Board of Agriculture, but in the case of an offence under section three shall not be instituted by the person aggrieved or by any body or association except on a certificate by the Board of Agriculture that there is reasonable ground for the prosecution.

(2) Any person aggrieved by a summary conviction under this Act may appeal to a court of quarter sessions.

8. (1) For the purposes of this Act the expression "cattle" shall mean bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, calves, sheep, goats, swine, and horses; and the expressions "soluble" and "insoluble" shall respectively mean soluble and insoluble in water.

(2) This Act shall apply to wholesale as well as retail sales.

9. In the application of this Act to Scotland—

(1) The expression "council of any county borough" shall mean the magistrates and town council of a burgh, and the duties and powers of councils of counties and county burghs shall be performed and be exercisable in a county by the county councils or district committees thereof, and in a burgh by the magistrates and town council, and the remuneration of district analysts appointed under this Act shall be paid in the case of a county out of the consolidated rate, and in the case of a burgh out of the police or burgh general assessment.

(2) The expression "burgh" means a burgh which returns or contributes to return a member to Parliament, not being a burgh to which section fourteen of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, applies.

(3) Penalties for offences under this Act may be recovered summarily before the sheriff in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, and any person aggrieved by a summary conviction may appeal therefrom in accordance with the provisions of those Acts.

10. For the purposes of the execution of this Act in Ireland, inclusive of the appointment of a chief agricultural analyst, the Lord Lieutenant acting by the advice of the Privy Council shall be substituted for the Board of Agriculture, and the district analysts shall be the analysts appointed for counties and boroughs in Ireland under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, and the additional remuneration of such analysts for their duties under this Act shall be provided in manner directed by the said Act of 1875, and any Act amending the same.

11. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

12. This Act may be cited as the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1893.

1371.

1371. SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1899.

[62 & 63 Vict. Ch. 51.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

Section.

1. Precautions against importation of agricultural and other produce insufficiently marked.
2. Power for Local Government Board or Board of Agriculture to sample articles of food.
3. Power for Local Government Board or Board of Agriculture to act in default of local authority.
4. Power for Board of Agriculture to make regulations as to analysis of milk, cream, butter, or cheese.
5. Extension of Margarine Act, 1887, to margarine-cheese.
6. Marking of margarine and margarine-cheese.
7. Provisions as to manufacturers of and dealers in margarine and margarine-cheese.
8. Restriction on amount of butter fat in margarine.
9. Provision as to name and address of person selling milk or cream in a public place.
10. Division of samples taken in course of delivery or transit.
11. Provisions as to condensed separated or skimmed milk.
12. Notice of mixtures.
13. Amendment of 38 & 39 Vic. c. 63, as to samples.
14. Taking samples in course of delivery.
15. Amendment of 38 & 39 Vic. c. 63 as to registered parcels.
16. Obstruction of officer in discharge of his duties.
17. Penalties for offences under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.
18. Articles sold in tins or packets.
19. Time for proceeding and regulation as to summons.
20. Provisions as to use of warranty or invoice as defence, and proceedings against the warrantor.
21. Duty of court to send article for analysis.
22. Provision as to certificates of analysis.
23. Transfer of powers from Secretary for Scotland to Local Government Board.
24. Application to Ireland.
25. Interpretation of terms.
26. Definition of "food."
27. Repeal of enactments in Schedule.
28. Short title and commencement.

CHAPTER 51.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS. [9th August, 1899.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. (1) If there is imported into the United Kingdom any of the following articles, namely:—
- (a) margarine or margarine-cheese, except in packages conspicuously marked "Margarine" or "Margarine-cheese," as the case may require; or
 - (b) adulterated or impoverished butter (other than margarine) or adulterated or impoverished milk or cream, except in packages or cans conspicuously marked with a name or description indicating that the butter or milk or cream has been so treated; or
 - (c) condensed separated or skimmed milk, except in tins or other receptacles which bear a label whereon the words "Machine-skimmed Milk" or "Skimmed Milk," as the case may require, are printed in large and legible type; or
 - (d) any adulterated or impoverished article of food to which Her Majesty may by Order in Council direct that this section shall be applied, unless the same be imported in packages or receptacles conspicuously marked with a name or description indicating that the article has been so treated;
- the importer shall be liable, on summary conviction, for the first offence to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, for the second offence to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, and for any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

(2) The word "importer" shall include any person who, whether as owner, consignor, or consignee, agent, or broker, is in possession of, or in anywise entitled to the custody or control of, the article; prosecutions for offences under this section shall be undertaken by the Commissioners of Customs; and subject to the provisions of this Act this section shall have effect as if it were part of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876.

(3) The Commissioners of Customs shall, in accordance with directions given by the Treasury after consultation with the Board of Agriculture, take such samples of consignments of imported articles of food as may be necessary for the enforcement of the foregoing provisions of this section.

(4) Where the Commissioners of Customs take a sample of any consignment in pursuance of such directions they shall divide it into not less than three parts, and send one part to the importer and one part to the principal chemist of the Government laboratories, and retain one part.

(5) In any proceeding under this section the certificate of the principal chemist of the result of the analysis shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated, unless the defendant require that the person who made the analysis be called as a witness.

(6) If, in any case, the Commissioners of Customs are of opinion that an offence against this section has been committed, they shall communicate to the Board of Agriculture for their information the name of the importer and such other facts as they possess or may obtain as to the destination of the consignment.

(7) For the purposes of this section an article of food shall be deemed to be adulterated or impoverished if it has been mixed with any other substance, or if any part of it has been abstracted so as in either case to affect injuriously its quality, substance, or nature.

Provided that an article of food shall not be deemed to be adulterated by reason only of the addition of any preservative or colouring matter of such a nature and in such quantity as not to render the article injurious to health.

2. (1) The Local Government Board may, in relation to any matter appearing to that Board to affect the general interest of the consumer, and the Board of Agriculture may, in relation to any matter appearing to that Board to affect the general interests of agriculture in the United Kingdom, direct an

Officer

officer of the Board to procure for analysis samples of any article of food, and thereupon the officer shall have all the powers of procuring samples conferred by the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and those Acts shall apply as if the officer were an officer authorised to procure samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, except that—

- (a) the officer procuring the sample shall divide the same into four parts, and shall deal with three of such parts in the manner directed by section fourteen of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, as amended by this Act, and shall send the fourth part to the Board, and
- (b) the fee for analysis shall be payable to the analyst by the local authority of the place where the sample is procured.

(2) The Board shall communicate the result of the analysis of any such sample to the local authority, and thereupon there shall be the like duty and power on the part of the local authority to cause proceedings to be taken as if the local authority had caused the analysis to be made.

3. (1) It shall be the duty of every local authority entrusted with the execution of the laws relating to the sale of foods and drugs to appoint a public analyst, and put in force from time to time, as occasion may arise, the powers with which they are invested, so as to provide proper securities for the sale of food and drugs in a pure and genuine condition, and in particular to direct their officers to take samples for analysis.

(2) If the Local Government Board or Board of Agriculture, after communication with a local authority, are of opinion that the local authority have failed to execute or enforce any of the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in relation to any article of food, and that their failure affects the general interest of the consumer or the general interests of agriculture in the United Kingdom, as the case may be, the Board concerned may, by order, empower an officer of the Board to execute and enforce those provisions or to procure the execution and enforcement thereof in relation to any article of food mentioned in the order.

(3) The expenses incurred by the Board or their officers under any such order shall be treated as expenses incurred by the local authority in the execution of the said Acts, and shall be paid by the local authority to the Board on demand, and in default the Board may recover the amount of the expenses with costs from the local authority.

(4) For the purposes of this section an order of the Board shall be conclusive in respect of any default, amount of expenses, or other matters therein stated or appearing.

(5) Any public analyst appointed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts shall furnish such proof of competency as may from time to time be required by regulation framed by the Local Government Board.

4. (1) The Board of Agriculture may, after such inquiry as they deem necessary, make regulations for determining what deficiency in any of the normal constituents of genuine milk, cream, butter, or cheese, or what addition of extraneous matter or proportion of water, in any sample of milk (including condensed milk), cream, butter, or cheese, shall for the purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts raise a presumption, until the contrary is proved, that the milk, cream, butter, or cheese is not genuine or is injurious to health, and an analyst shall have regard to such regulations in certifying the result of an analysis under those Acts.

(2) Any regulations made under this section shall be notified in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes, and shall also be made known in such other manner as the Board of Agriculture may direct.

5. The provisions of the Margarine Act, 1887, as amended by this Act, shall extend to margarine-cheese, and shall apply accordingly, with the substitution of "margarine-cheese" and "cheese" for "margarine" and "butter," and provided that all margarine-cheese sold or dealt in otherwise than by retail shall either be inclosed in packages marked in accordance with the Margarine Act, 1887, as amended by this Act, or be itself conspicuously branded with the words "margarine-cheese."

6. (1) Where under this Act or the Margarine Act, 1887, it is required that any package containing margarine or margarine-cheese shall be branded or marked, the brand or mark shall be on the package itself and not solely on a label, ticket, or other thing attached thereto.

(2) The letters required to be printed on the paper wrapper in which margarine or margarine-cheese is sold shall be capital block letters not less than half an inch long and distinctly legible, and no other printed matter shall appear on the wrapper.

(3) The words "or with" in section six of the Margarine Act, 1887, shall be repealed.

7. (1) Every occupier of a manufactory of margarine or margarine-cheese, and every wholesale dealer in such substances, shall keep a register showing the quantity and destination of each consignment of such substances sent out from his manufactory or place of business, and this register shall be open to the inspection of any officer of the Board of Agriculture.

(2) Any officer of the Board of Agriculture shall have power to enter at all reasonable times any manufactory of margarine or margarine-cheese, and to inspect any process of manufacture therein, and to take samples for analysis.

(3) If any such occupier or dealer—

- (a) fails to keep such a register, or
- (b) refuses to produce the register when required to do so by an officer of the Board of Agriculture, or
- (c) fails to keep the register posted up to date, or
- (d) wilfully makes any entry in the register which is false in any particular, or
- (e) fraudulently omits to enter any particular which ought to be entered in the register,

he shall be liable on summary conviction for a first offence to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, and for any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

(4) The provisions of section nine of the Margarine Act, 1887, relating to registration of manufactories shall extend to any premises wherein the business of a wholesale dealer in margarine or margarine-cheese is carried on.

(5) The registration of a manufactory or other premises shall be forthwith notified by the local authority to the Board of Agriculture.

8. It shall be unlawful to manufacture, sell, expose for sale, or import any margarine, the fat of which contains more than ten per cent. of butter fat, and every person who manufactures, sells, exposes for sale, or imports any margarine which contains more than that percentage, shall be guilty of an offence under the Margarine Act, 1887, and any defence which would be a defence under section seven of that Act shall be a defence under this section, and the provisions of the former section shall apply accordingly.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any margarine manufactured or imported in fulfilment of any contract made before the twentieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

9. Every person who, himself or by his servant, in any highway or place of public resort sells milk or cream from a vehicle or from a can or other receptacle shall have conspicuously inscribed on the vehicle or receptacle his name and address, and in default shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two pounds.

10. In the case of a sample taken of milk in course of delivery, or of margarine or margarine-cheese forwarded by a public conveyance, the person taking the sample shall forward by registered parcel or otherwise a portion of the sample marked, and sealed, or fastened up, to the consignor if his name and address appear on the can or package containing the article sampled.

11. Every tin or other receptacle containing condensed separated or skimmed milk must bear a label clearly visible to the purchaser on which the words "Machine-skimmed Milk," or "Skimmed Milk," as the case may require, are printed in large and legible type, and if any person sells or exposes or offers for sale condensed separated or skimmed milk in contravention of this section he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

12. The label referred to in section eight of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, shall not be deemed to be distinctly and legibly written or printed within the meaning of that section unless it is so written or printed that the notice of mixture given by the label is not ob-cured by other matter on the label: Provided that nothing in this enactment shall hinder or affect the use of any registered trade mark, or of any label which has been continuously in use for at least seven years before the commencement of this Act; but the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks shall not register any trade mark purporting to describe a mixture unless it complies with the requirements of this enactment.

13. In section fourteen of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, the words "offer to" and the words "proceed accordingly and shall" shall be repealed.

14. The provisions of section three and section four of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act Amendment Act, 1879 (relating to the taking of samples of milk in course of delivery), shall apply to every other article of food: Provided that no samples shall be taken under this section except upon the request or with the consent of the purchaser or consignee.

15. In section sixteen of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, the words "registered parcel" shall be substituted for the words "registered letter."

16. Any person who wilfully obstructs or impedes any inspector or other officer in the course of his duties under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, or by any gratuity, bribe, promise, or other inducement prevents, or attempts to prevent, the due execution by such inspector or officer of his duty under those Acts, shall be liable, on summary conviction, for the first offence to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, for the second offence to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, and for any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

17. (1) Where, under any provision of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, a person guilty of an offence is liable to a fine which may extend to twenty pounds as a maximum, he shall be liable for a second offence under the same provision to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, and for any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

(2) Where, under any provision of the Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts, a person guilty of an offence is liable to a fine exceeding fifty pounds, and the offence, in the opinion of the court, was committed by the personal act, default, or culpable negligence of the person accused, that person shall be liable (if the court is of opinion that a fine will not meet the circumstances of the case) to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three months.

18. Notwithstanding anything in section seventeen of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, where any article of food or drug is exposed for sale in an unopened tin or packet duly labelled, no person shall be required to sell it except in the unopened tin or packet in which it is contained.

19. (1) When any article of food or drug has been purchased from any person for test purposes, any prosecution under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in respect of the sale thereof, notwithstanding anything contained in section twenty of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, shall not be instituted after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the time of the purchase.

(2) In any prosecution under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts the summons shall state particulars of the offence or offences alleged, and also the name of the prosecutor, and shall not be made returnable in less time than fourteen days from the day on which it is served, and there must be served therewith a copy of any analyst's certificate obtained on behalf of the prosecutor.

20. (1) A warranty or invoice shall not be available as a defence to any proceeding under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts unless the defendant has, within seven days after service of the summons, sent to the purchaser a copy of such warranty or invoice with a written notice stating that he intends to rely on the warranty or invoice, and specifying the name and address of the person from whom he received it, and has also sent a like notice of his intention to such person.

(2) The person by whom such warranty or invoice is alleged to have been given shall be entitled to appear at the hearing and to give evidence, and the court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the hearing to enable him to do so.

(3) A warranty or invoice given by a person resident outside the United Kingdom shall not be available as a defence to any proceeding under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, unless the defendant proves that he had taken reasonable steps to ascertain and did in fact believe in the accuracy of the statement contained in the warranty or invoice.

(4) Where the defendant is a servant of the person who purchased the article under a warranty or invoice he shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be entitled to rely on section twenty five of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, and section seven of the Margarine Act, 1887, in the same way as his employer or master would have been entitled to do if he had been the defendant, provided that the servant further proves that he had no reason to believe that the article was otherwise than that demanded by the prosecutor.

(5) Where the defendant in a prosecution under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts has been discharged under the provisions of section twenty-five of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875, as amended by this Act, any proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for giving the warranty relied on by the defendant in such prosecution, may be taken as well before a court having jurisdiction in the place where the article of food or drug to which the warranty relates was purchased for analysis as before a court having jurisdiction in the place where the warranty was given.

(6) Every person who, in respect of an article of food or drug sold by him as principal or agent, gives to the purchaser a false warranty in writing, shall be liable on summary conviction, for the first offence, to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, for the second offence to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, and for any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, unless he proves to the satisfaction of the court that when he gave the warranty he had reason to believe that the statements or descriptions contained therein were true.

21. The justices or court referred to in section twenty-two of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, shall on the request of either party under that section cause an article of food or drug to be sent to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for analysis, and may, if they think fit, do so without any such request.

22. (1) At the hearing of the information in any proceeding under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, the production by the defendant of a certificate of analysis by a public analyst in the form prescribed in section eighteen of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated, unless the prosecutor requires that the analyst be called as a witness.

(2) A copy of every such certificate shall be sent to the prosecutor at least three clear days before the return day, and if it be not so sent the court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the hearing on such terms as may seem proper.

23. This Act shall apply to Scotland with the substitution for "the Local Government Board" of "the Local Government Board for Scotland," and all powers and duties vested in or imposed on the Secretary for Scotland in relation to the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts shall be transferred to, vested in, or imposed on the Local Government Board for Scotland.

24. This Act shall apply to Ireland with the substitution for "the Board of Agriculture" of "the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland," and for "the Local Government Board" of "the Local Government Board for Ireland," and for "the London and Edinburgh Gazettes" of "the Dublin Gazette."

25. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

The expression "margarine-cheese" means any substance, whether compound or otherwise, which is prepared in imitation of cheese, and which contains fat not derived from milk.

The expression "cheese" means the substance usually known as cheese, containing no fat derived otherwise than from milk.

The expression "local authority" means any local authority authorised to appoint an analyst for the purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and the expression "public analyst" means an analyst so appointed.

Other expressions have the same meaning as in the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and an offence under this Act shall be treated as an offence under those Acts.

26. For the purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts the expression "food" shall include every article used for food or drink by man, other than drugs or water, and any article which ordinarily enters into or is used in the composition or preparation of human food; and shall also include flavouring matters and condiments.

27. The enactments in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of that schedule.

28. (1) This Act may be cited as the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, and the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, and the Sale of Food and Drugs Act Amendment Act, 1879, and the Margarine Act, 1887, and this Act may be cited collectively as the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875 to 1899, and are in this Act referred to as the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred.

SCHEDULE.

Enactments Repealed.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
38 & 39 Vict. c. 63	The Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875	In section two, the definition of the term "food." In section fourteen, the words "offer to," and the words "proceed accordingly and shall." Section fifteen. In section twenty-seven, the words from "Every person who shall give a false warranty in writing" to "a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds."
42 & 43 Vict. c. 30	The Sale of Food and Drugs Act Amendment Act, 1879.	Section ten.
50 & 51 Vict. c. 29	The Margarine Act, 1887.....	In section six, the words "or with," and the words "not less than a quarter of an inch square."
54 & 55 Vict. c. 46	The Post Office Act, 1891.....	Section eleven.

1372. FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1906.

[6 Edw. 7. Ch. 27.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

Section.

1. Warranties as to fertilisers and feeding stuffs.
2. Power to appoint analyst and samplers.
3. Power to have fertiliser or feeding stuff analysed.
4. Power of Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to make regulations.
5. Provisions as to county and county borough councils.
6. Penalties for breach of duty by seller.
7. Penalties for tampering.
8. Penalty for obstructing official sampler.
9. Institution of prosecutions and appeals.
10. Construction and application.
11. Application to Scotland.
12. Application to Ireland.
13. Repeal.
14. Short title and commencement.

CHAPTER 27.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW WITH RESPECT TO THE SALE OF AGRICULTURAL FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS. [4th August, 1906.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. (1) Every person who sells for use as a fertiliser of the soil any article which has been subjected to any artificial process in the United Kingdom, or which has been imported from abroad, shall give to the purchaser an invoice stating the name of the article and what are the respective percentages (if any) of nitrogen, soluble phosphates, insoluble phosphates, and potash contained in the article, and the invoice shall have effect as a warranty by the seller that the actual percentages do not differ from those stated in the invoice beyond the prescribed limits of error.

(2) Every person who sells for use as food for cattle or poultry any article which has been artificially prepared shall give to the purchaser an invoice stating the name of the article, and whether it has been prepared from one substance or seed or from more than one substance or seed, and in the case of any article artificially prepared otherwise than by being mixed broken ground or chopped, what are the respective percentages (if any) of oil and albuminoids contained in the article, and the invoice shall have effect as a warranty by the seller as to the facts so stated, except that as respects percentages the invoice shall have effect as a warranty only that the actual percentages do not differ from those stated in the invoice beyond the prescribed limits of error.

(3) Where any article sold for use as food for cattle or poultry is sold under a name or description implying that it is prepared from any particular substance or from any two or more particular substances, or is the product of any particular seed or of any two or more particular seeds, and without indication that it is mixed or compounded with any other substance or seed, there shall be implied a warranty by the seller that it is pure, that is to say, is prepared from that substance or those substances only, or is a product of that seed or those seeds only.

(4) On the sale of any article for use as food for cattle or poultry, there shall be implied a warranty by the seller that the article is suitable to be used as such.

(5) Any statement by the seller of the percentages of the chemical and other ingredients contained in any article sold for use as a fertiliser of the soil, or of the nutritive and other ingredients contained in any article sold for use as food for cattle or poultry, made after the commencement of this Act in an invoice of such article, or in any circular or advertisement descriptive of such article, shall have effect as a warranty by the seller.

(6) Where an article sold for use as a fertiliser of the soil or as food for cattle or poultry consists of two or more ingredients which have been mixed at the request of the purchaser, it shall be a sufficient compliance with the provisions of this section with respect to percentages if the invoice contains a statement of percentages with respect to the several ingredients before mixture, and a statement that they have been mixed at the request of the purchaser.

2. (1) The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries shall appoint a chief agricultural analyst (hereinafter referred to as the chief analyst), who shall have such remuneration out of moneys provided by Parliament as the Treasury may assign. The chief analyst shall not while holding his office engage in private practice.

(2) Every county council shall, and the council of any county borough may, appoint an official agricultural analyst (hereinafter referred to as an agricultural analyst) and one or more official samplers for their county or borough.

(3) The council of any county or county borough may also appoint a deputy agricultural analyst, who shall, in case of illness, incapacity, or absence of the agricultural analyst, have all the powers and duties of the agricultural analyst, and where the deputy acts this Act shall apply as if he were the agricultural analyst.

(4) The appointment of an agricultural analyst, deputy agricultural analyst, or official sampler shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

(5) A person whilst holding the office of agricultural analyst shall not engage or be interested in any trade, manufacture, or business connected with the sale or importation of articles used for fertilising the soil or as food for cattle or poultry.

3. (1) Every purchaser of any article used for fertilising the soil or as food for cattle or poultry who has taken a sample thereof within ten days after delivery of the article to him or receipt of the invoice by him, whichever is later, shall, on payment of the required fee, be entitled to have the sample analysed by the agricultural analyst.

(2) An official sampler shall at the request of the purchaser and on payment by him of the required fee, and may without any such request, take a sample for analysis by the agricultural analyst of any such article as aforesaid which has been sold or is exposed or kept for sale, but, in the case of an article which has been sold, the sample shall be taken before the expiration of ten days after the delivery of the article to the purchaser, or the receipt of the invoice by the purchaser, whichever is later.

(3) Where a sample has been taken with a view to the institution of any civil or criminal proceeding, the person taking the sample shall divide the sample into three parts, and shall cause each part to be marked, sealed, and fastened up, and shall deliver or send by post two parts to the agricultural analyst and one part to the seller.

(4) An agricultural analyst to whom a sample is submitted for analysis under this section—

- (a) if the sample has not been divided into parts and the parts marked, sealed, and fastened up as hereinbefore mentioned, shall send a copy of the certificate of his analysis to the person who submitted the sample for analysis; and
- (b) if the sample has been so divided into parts, shall analyse one of the parts of the sample delivered or sent to him and retain the other, and shall send a certificate of his analysis in the prescribed form and containing the prescribed particulars to the person who submitted the sample for analysis, and where that person is not the purchaser of the article also to the purchaser, and in every case to the seller and to such other persons (if any) as may be prescribed, and shall report to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in the prescribed manner the result of any such analysis: Provided that if the agricultural analyst does not know the name and address of the seller he shall send the certificate intended for the seller to the purchaser, to be by him forwarded to the seller.

(5) At the hearing of any civil or criminal proceeding with respect to any article a sample whereof has been analysed in pursuance of this section, the production of a certificate of the agricultural analyst, or, if a sample has been submitted to the chief analyst, then of the chief analyst, shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated unless the defendant or person charged requires that the analyst or the person who made the analysis be called as a witness: Provided that this subsection shall not apply—

- (a) where the sample has been taken otherwise than in the prescribed manner; or
- (b) where the sample has not been divided into parts and the parts marked, sealed, and fastened up as hereinbefore mentioned.

(6) If in any such legal proceeding (other than a proceeding which cannot be instituted until an analysis has been made and a certificate given by the chief analyst) either party to the proceeding objects to the certificate of the agricultural analyst, the party objecting shall, on payment of such fee as may be fixed by the Treasury, be entitled to have submitted to the chief analyst the part of the sample retained by the agricultural analyst, and to have that part analysed by the chief analyst and to receive from him a certificate of the result of his analysis.

(7) Where a sample is, under this section, sent for analysis to the chief analyst or to an agricultural analyst, there shall be sent with the sample the invoice (if any) relating to the article from which the sample was taken, or a copy of the invoice or of any prescribed part thereof.

4. (1) The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries may make regulations—

- (a) with respect to any matter which under this Act is to be prescribed;
- (b) as to the qualifications to be possessed by agricultural analysts, deputy agricultural analysts, and official samplers;
- (c) as to the manner in which analyses are to be made;
- (d) as to the manner in which samples are to be taken and dealt with; and
- (e) generally for the purpose of carrying this Act into execution:

Provided that nothing in this section or in any regulations made thereunder, shall affect the right of the purchaser of an article used for fertilising the soil, or as food for cattle or poultry, to have analysed by the agricultural analyst a sample of an article taken by him or at his request otherwise than in accordance with the regulations.

(2) All regulations made under this section shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made.

5. (1) The council of a county or county borough may concur with one or more other such councils in making any appointment which they are authorised to make under this Act, and as to the apportionment in the case of such a joint appointment of the expenses amongst the several councils.

(2) The council of any county or county borough may contribute towards any expenses incurred by any agricultural body or association in causing samples to be taken for analysis by the agricultural analyst.

(3) The council of any county or county borough may fix the fees payable in respect of the making of any analysis and the taking of any sample at the request of a purchaser.

(4) The expenses of the council incurred in the execution of this Act shall be defrayed, in the case of a county council as part of their general expenses, and in the case of a county borough council out of the borough fund or borough rate.

6. (1) If any person who sells any article for use as a fertiliser of the soil or as food for cattle or poultry commits any of the following offences, namely:—

- (a) Fails without reasonable excuse to give, on or before or as soon as possible after the delivery of the article, the invoice required by this Act; or
- (b) Causes or permits any invoice or description of the article sold by him to be false in any material particular to the prejudice of the purchaser; or
- (c) Sells for use as food for cattle or poultry any article which contains any ingredient deleterious to cattle or poultry, or to which has been added any ingredient worthless for feeding purposes and not disclosed at the time of the sale;

he shall, without prejudice to any civil liability, be liable, on summary conviction, for a first offence to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, and for any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds:

Provided that a person shall not be convicted of an offence under paragraph (b) of this subsection if he proves either

- (i) that he did not know, and could not with reasonable care have ascertained, that the invoice or description was false; or
- (ii)

- (ii) that he purchased the article sold with a written warranty or invoice from a person in the United Kingdom, and that that warranty or invoice contained the false statement in question, and that he had no reason to believe at the time when he sold the article that the statement was false, and that he sold the article in the state in which it was when he purchased it.

(2) In any proceeding for an offence under this section it shall be no defence to allege that the purchaser, having bought only for analysis, was not prejudiced by the sale.

(3) A prosecution for an offence under this section shall not be instituted except with the consent of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Board shall not give such consent until the part of the sample retained by the agricultural analyst has been analysed, and a certificate of analysis given, by the chief analyst.

(4) In any prosecution under this section the summons shall state particulars of the offences alleged, and also the name of the prosecutor, and shall not be made returnable in less time than fourteen days from the day on which it is served, and there must be served therewith a copy of any analyst's certificate obtained on behalf of the prosecutor.

7. If any person fraudulently—

(a) tampers with any article so as to procure that any sample of it taken under this Act does not correctly represent the article; or

(b) tampers with any sample taken under this Act;

he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

8. If—

(a) the owner, or the person entrusted for the time being with the charge or custody of any article sold or intended to be sold for use as a fertiliser of the soil or as food for cattle or poultry refuses to allow an official sampler to take a sample of the article for the purpose of analysis; or

(b) the purchaser of any such article refuses to give to an official sampler the invoice of the article or a copy thereof or of any prescribed part thereof;

he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

9. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act as to the consent of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, a prosecution for an offence under this Act may be instituted either by the person aggrieved, or by the council of a county or borough, or by any body or association authorised in that behalf by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

(2) A prosecution for an offence of causing or permitting an invoice or description to be false in any material particular shall not be instituted under this Act—

(a) after the expiration of three months from the date when the invoice was received by the purchaser; nor

(b) unless a sample for analysis has been taken, and an analysis by the agricultural analyst has been made, and a certificate of analysis has been given, in accordance with regulations made under this Act;

But the proceedings may be taken as well before the court having jurisdiction in the place where the purchaser of the article to which the invoice or description relates resides or carries on business, as before the court having jurisdiction in the place where the invoice or description was given.

(3) Any person aggrieved by a summary conviction under this Act may appeal to a court of quarter sessions.

10. (1) For the purposes of this Act the expression "cattle" shall mean bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, calves, sheep, goats, swine, and horses; and the expressions "soluble" and "insoluble" shall respectively mean soluble and insoluble in water, or, if so specified in the invoice, in a solution of citric acid or other solvent of the prescribed strength, and the percentage of soluble phosphates and percentage of insoluble phosphates mean respectively the percentage of tribasic phosphate of lime which has been, and that which has not been, rendered soluble.

(2) This Act shall apply to wholesale as well as retail sales.

11. In the application of this Act to Scotland—

(1) The expression "council of any county borough" shall mean the town council of a burgh, and the duties and powers of councils of counties and county boroughs shall be performed and be exercisable in a county by the county council, and in a burgh by the town council, and the expenses incurred by a council in the execution of this Act shall be defrayed out of a rate to be levied, fixed and paid in like manner as the local rate under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

(2) The expression "burgh" means a burgh which returns or contributes to return a member to Parliament, not being a burgh to which section fourteen of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, applies;

(3) Penalties for offences under this Act may be recovered summarily before the sheriff in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, and any person aggrieved by a summary conviction may appeal therefrom in accordance with the provisions of those Acts.

12. For the purposes of the execution of this Act in Ireland, inclusive of the appointment of a chief agricultural analyst, the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland shall be substituted for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and in section seventeen of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, a reference to sections six, seven, and eight of this Act shall be substituted for the reference to section seven of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1893; and for the purpose of instituting prosecutions the said department may take samples of any articles to which this Act applies which have been sold or are kept or exposed for sale.

13. The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1893, is hereby repealed; provided that nothing in this repeal shall affect any regulation or appointment made under that Act, but every such regulation and appointment shall have effect as if made under this Act; and in Ireland an analyst holding office under the said Act both for a county and a non-county borough comprised in that county shall become the agricultural analyst for that county.

14. This Act may be cited as the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906, and shall come into operation on the first day of January nineteen hundred and seven.

1373. CANADA.—THE ADULTERATION ACT.

CHAPTER 107.

AN ACT RESPECTING THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD, DRUGS, AND AGRICULTURAL FERTILISERS.

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Adulteration Act." 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 1.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (a) The expression "food" includes every article used for food or drink by man or by cattle;
- (b) The expression "drug" includes all medicines for internal or external use for man or for cattle;
- (c) The expression "agricultural fertiliser" means and includes every substance imported, manufactured, prepared, or disposed of for fertilising or manuring purposes, which is sold at more than ten dollars per ton, and which contains phosphoric acid, or ammonia or its equivalent of nitrogen;
- (d) The expression "officer" means any officer of Inland Revenue, or any person authorised under this Act or The Fertilisers Act to procure samples of articles as food, drugs, or agricultural fertilisers, and to submit them for analysis;
- (e) Food shall be deemed to be "adulterated" within the meaning of this Act,—
 - (1) If any substance has been mixed with it, so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength;
 - (2) If any inferior or cheaper substance has been substituted, wholly or in part, for the article;
 - (3) If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted;
 - (4) If it is an imitation of, or is sold under the name of, another article;
 - (5) If it consists wholly or in part of a diseased or decomposed, or putrid or rotten animal or vegetable substance, whether manufactured or not, or in the case of milk or butter, if it is the produce of a diseased animal, or of an animal fed upon unwholesome food;
 - (6) If it contains any added poisonous ingredient, or any ingredient which may render such an article injurious to the health of a person consuming it;
- (f) Every drug shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this Act,—
 - (1) If, when sold, or offered or exposed for sale, under or by a name recognised in the British or United States Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity laid down therein;
 - (2) If, when sold, or offered or exposed for sale, under or by a name not recognised in the British or United States Pharmacopœia, but which is found in some other generally recognised pharmacopœia or other standard work on *materia medica*, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity laid down in such work;
 - (3) If its strength or purity falls below the professed standard under which it is sold or offered or exposed for sale;
- (g) Provided that the foregoing definitions as to the adulteration of food and drinks shall not apply,
 - (1) If any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the food or drug because the same is required for the production or preparation thereof as an article of commerce, in a state fit for carriage or consumption, and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight, or measure of the food or drug, or to conceal the inferior quality thereof, if such articles are distinctly labelled as a mixture in conspicuous characters, forming an inseparable part of the general label, which shall also bear the name and address of the manufacturer;
 - (2) If the food or drug is a proprietary medicine, or is the subject of a patent in force, and is supplied in the state required by the specification of the patent;
 - (3) If the food or drug is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation;
 - (4) If any articles of food not injurious to the health of the person consuming the same are mixed together and sold or offered for sale as a compound, and if such articles are distinctly labelled as a mixture, in conspicuous characters, forming an inseparable part of the general label, which shall bear the name and address of the manufacturer;
- (h) Every agricultural fertiliser shall be deemed to be "adulterated" within the meaning of this Act, if, when sold, offered or exposed for sale, the chemical analysis thereof shows a deficiency of more than one per cent. of any of the chemical substances, the percentages whereof are required to be specified in the certificate, by The Fertilisers Act required to be affixed to each barrel, box, sack, or package containing the same, or (if the agricultural fertiliser is in bulk) to be produced to the inspector; or if it contains less than the minimum percentage of such substances required by the said Act to be contained in such fertiliser. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 2.

Analysis.

3. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint one or more persons possessing competent medical, chemical, and microscopical knowledge as analysts of food, drugs, and agricultural fertilisers purchased, sold, or exposed or offered for sale within such territorial limits as are assigned to each of them respectively, and may also select from among the aforesaid analysts so appointed, or may appoint in addition thereto, a chief analyst, who shall be attached to the staff of the Department of Inland Revenue at Ottawa:

(2) No analyst shall be appointed until he has undergone an examination before a special examining board appointed by the Governor in Council, and until he has obtained from such board a certificate setting forth that he is duly qualified to perform the duties attached to the office of analyst. 49-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 3; 49 Vic., c. 41, s. 1.

4. The Governor in Council may cause such remuneration to be paid to such chief analyst and to such analysts as he deems proper, and such remuneration, whether by fees or salary, or partly in one way and partly in the other, may be paid to them out of any sums voted by Parliament for the purposes of this Act. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 4.

5. The officers of Inland Revenue, the inspectors and deputy inspectors of weights and measures, and the inspectors and deputy inspectors acting under The General Inspection Act, or any of them, shall, when required so to do by any regulation made in that behalf by the Minister of Inland Revenue, procure and submit samples of food, drugs, or agricultural fertilisers suspected to be adulterated, to be analysed by the analysts appointed under this Act. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 5.

6. (1) The council of any city, town, county, or village may appoint one or more inspectors of food, drugs, and agricultural fertilisers; and such inspectors shall, for the purposes of this Act, have all the powers by this Act vested in officers of Inland Revenue; and any such inspector may require any public analyst to analyse any samples of food, drugs, or agricultural fertilisers collected by him, if such samples have been collected in accordance with the requirements of this Act:

(2) The said analyst shall, upon tender of the fees fixed for the analysis of such class of articles by the Governor in Council, forthwith analyse the same, and give the inspector a certificate of such analysis:

(3) Such inspector may prosecute any person manufacturing, selling, or offering or exposing for sale within the city, county, town, or village for which he is appointed inspector, any article of food, drug, or agricultural fertiliser which has been certified by any public analyst to have been adulterated within the meaning of this Act:

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act in respect of the disposition of penalties, all penalties imposed and recovered at the suit of any such inspector shall be paid into the revenue of the city, county, town, or village by the council of which such inspector was appointed, and may be distributed in such manner as the council of such city, county, town, or village by by-law directs. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 6.

7. Any officer may procure samples of food, drugs, or agricultural fertilisers which have not been declared exempt from the provisions of this Act, from any person who has such articles in his possession for the purpose of sale, or who sells or exposes the same for sale; and he may procure such samples either by purchasing the same or by requiring the person in whose possession they are to show him and allow him to inspect all such articles in his possession, and the place or places in which such articles are stored, and to give him samples of such articles, on payment or tender of the value of such samples. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 7.

8. If the person who has such articles in his possession, or his agent or servant, refuses or fails to admit the officer, or refuses or omits to show all or any of the said articles in his possession, or the place in which any such articles are stored, or to permit the officer to inspect the same, or to give any samples thereof, or to furnish the officer with such light or assistance as he requires, when required so to do in pursuance of this Act, he shall be liable to the same penalty as if he knowingly sold or exposed for sale adulterated articles knowing them to be adulterated. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 8.

9. (1) The officer purchasing any article with the intention of submitting the same to be analysed, shall, after the purchase has been completed, forthwith notify the seller or his agent selling the article, of his intention to have the same analysed by the public analyst, and shall, except in specific cases, respecting which provision is made by the Governor in Council, divide the article into three parts,—to be then and there separated, and each part to be marked and sealed up or fastened up, as its nature permits,—and shall deliver one of the parts to the seller or his agent, if required by him so to do:

(2) He shall transmit another of such parts to the Minister of Inland Revenue for submission to the chief analyst in case of appeal, and shall submit the remaining part to the analyst for the district within which the samples were taken, unless otherwise directed by the Minister of Inland Revenue. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 9.

10. The person from whom any sample is obtained under this Act may require the officer obtaining it to annex to the vessel or package containing the part of the sample which he is hereby required to transmit to the Minister of Inland Revenue the name and address of such person, and to secure, with a seal or seals belonging to him, the vessel or package containing such part of the sample, and the address annexed thereto, in such manner that the vessel or package cannot be opened, or the name and address taken off, without breaking such seals; and the certificate of the chief analyst shall state the name and address of the person from whom the said sample was obtained, that the vessel or package was not open, and that the seals, securing to the vessel or package the name and address of such person, were not broken until such time as he opened the vessel or package for the purpose of making his analysis; and in such case no certificate shall be receivable in evidence, unless there is contained therein such statement as above, or a statement to the like effect. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 10.

11. When the officer has, by either of the means aforesaid, procured samples of the articles to be analysed, he shall cause the same to be analysed by one of the analysts appointed under this Act, and if it appears to the analyst that the sample is adulterated within the meaning of this Act, he shall certify such fact, stating in such certificate, in the case of an article of food or a drug, whether such adulteration is of a nature injurious to the health of the person consuming the same; and the certificate so given shall be received as evidence in any proceedings taken against any person in pursuance of this Act, subject to the right of any person against whom proceedings are taken to require the attendance of the analyst, for the purpose of cross-examination. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 11.

12. If the vendor of the article respecting which such certificate is given deems himself aggrieved thereby, he may, within forty-eight hours of the receipt of the first notification of the intention of the officer or other purchaser to take proceedings against him (whether such notification is given by the purchaser or by the ordinary process of law), notify the said officer or purchaser in writing that he intends to appeal from the decision of the analyst to the judgment of the chief analyst; and in such case the officer or purchaser shall transmit such notification to the chief analyst, and the chief analyst shall, with all convenient speed, analyse the part of the sample transmitted to the Minister of Inland Revenue for that purpose, and shall report thereon to the said Minister; and the decision of such chief analyst shall be final, and his certificate thereof shall have the same effect as the certificate of the analyst in the next preceding section mentioned. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 12.

13. Every analyst appointed under this Act shall report quarterly to the Minister of Inland Revenue the number of articles of food, drugs, and agricultural fertilisers analysed by him under this Act during the preceding quarter, and shall specify the nature and kind of adulterations detected in such articles of food, drugs, and agricultural fertilisers; and all such reports, or a synopsis of them, and the names of the vendors or persons from whom obtained, and of the manufacturers when known, shall be printed and laid before Parliament as an appendix to the annual report of the said Minister. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 13.

Adulteration.

14. No person shall manufacture, expose, or offer for sale, or sell any food, drug, or agricultural fertiliser, which is adulterated within the meaning of this Act. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 14.

15. (1) If milk is sold, or offered or exposed for sale, after any valuable constituent of the article has been abstracted therefrom, or if water has been added thereto, or if it is the product of a diseased animal or of an animal fed upon unwholesome food, it shall be deemed to have been adulterated in a manner injurious to health, and such sale, offer, or exposure for sale shall render the vendor liable to the penalty hereinafter provided in respect to the sale of adulterated food; except that skimmed milk may be sold as such if contained in cans bearing upon their exterior, within twelve inches of the tops of such vessels, the word "skimmed" in letters of not less than two inches in length, and served in measures also similarly marked; but any person supplying such skimmed milk, unless such quality of milk has been asked for by the purchaser, shall not be entitled to plead the provisions of this section as a defence to or in extenuation of any violation of this Act.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to permit or warrant the admixture of water with milk, or any other process than the removal of cream by skimming. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 15.

16. Vinegar sold, or offered or exposed for sale, shall be deemed to be adulterated in a manner injurious to health if any mineral acid has been added thereto, or if it contains any soluble salt having copper or lead as a base thereof, whether such mineral acid or salt is added either during the process of manufacture or subsequently. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 16.

17. Alcoholic, fermented, or other potable liquors sold, or offered or exposed for sale, shall be deemed to have been adulterated in a manner injurious to health if they are found to contain any of the articles mentioned in the Schedule to this Act, or any article hereafter added to such Schedule by the Governor in Council. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 17.

18. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, declare certain articles or preparations exempt in whole or in part from the provisions of this Act, and may add to the Schedule to this Act any article or ingredient, the addition of which is by him deemed necessary in the public interest; and every Order in Council in that behalf shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*, and shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such publication. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 18.

19. The Governor in Council shall, from time to time, cause to be prepared and published lists of the articles, mixtures, or compounds declared exempt from the provisions of this Act, in accordance with the next preceding section, and shall also, from time to time, fix the limits of variability permissible in any article of food or drug, or compound, the standard of which is not established by any such pharmacopoeia or standard work as is hereinbefore mentioned; and the Orders in Council fixing the same shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*, and shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after the publication thereof. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 19.

20. Whenever any article of food, any drug, or any agricultural fertiliser is reported by any analyst as being adulterated within the meaning of this Act, the Minister of Inland Revenue may, if he thinks fit, order such article, and all other articles of the same kind and quality which were in the same place at the time the article analysed was obtained, to be seized by any officer of Customs or Inland Revenue, and detained by him until an analysis of samples of the whole is made by the chief analyst. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 20.

21. If the chief analyst reports to the Minister of Inland Revenue that the whole or any part of such articles are adulterated, the Minister may declare such articles, or so much thereof as the chief analyst reports as being adulterated, to be forfeited to the Crown; and such articles shall thereupon be disposed of as the Minister directs. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 21.

Penalties.

22. Every person who wilfully adulterates any article of food or any drug, or orders any other person so to do, shall,—

(a) If such adulteration is, within the meaning of this Act, deemed to be injurious to health, for the first offence, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and not less than ten dollars, and costs, and for each subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, and not less than fifty dollars, and costs;

(b) If such adulteration is, within the meaning of this Act, deemed not to be injurious to health, incur a penalty not exceeding thirty dollars, and costs, and for each subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, and costs. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 22.

23. (1) Every person who, by himself or his agent, sells, offers for sale, or exposes for sale, any article of food, or any drug, which is adulterated within the meaning of this Act, shall,—

(a) If such adulteration is, within the meaning of this Act, deemed to be injurious to health, for a first offence incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and costs, and for each subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, and not less than fifty dollars, and costs;

(b) If such adulteration is, within the meaning of this Act, deemed not to be injurious to health, incur for each such offence a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and not less than five dollars, and costs;

(2) Provided that if the person accused proves to the court before which the case is tried that he did not know of the article being adulterated, and shows that he could not, with reasonable diligence, have obtained that knowledge, he shall be subject only to the liability to forfeiture under the twenty-first section of this Act. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 23.

24. Every compounder or dealer in, and every manufacturer of, intoxicating liquors who has in his possession, or in any part of the premises occupied by him as such, any adulterated liquor, knowing it to be adulterated, or any deleterious ingredient specified in the Schedule hereto, or added to such Schedule by the Governor in Council, for the possession of which he is unable to account to the satisfaction of the court before which the case is tried, shall be deemed knowingly to have exposed for sale adulterated food, and shall incur for the first offence a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and for each subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding four hundred dollars. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 24.

25. Every person who knowingly attaches to any article of food, or any drug, any label which falsely describes the article sold, or offered or exposed for sale, shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and not less than twenty dollars, and costs. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 25.

26. Every penalty imposed and recovered under this Act shall, except as herein otherwise provided, and except in the case of any suit, action or prosecution brought or instituted under the provisions of the next following section, be paid over to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, and shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 26.

General Provisions.

27. (1) Nothing herein contained shall be held to preclude any person from submitting any sample of food, drug or agricultural fertiliser for analysis to any public analyst, or from prosecuting the vendor thereof, if such article is found to be adulterated, but the burden of proof of sale, and of the fact that the sample was not tampered with after purchase, shall be upon the person so submitting the same.

(2) Any public analyst shall analyse such sample on payment of the fee prescribed in respect of such article or class of article by the Governor in Council. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 27.

28. Any expenses incurred in analysing any food, drug or agricultural fertiliser, in pursuance of this Act, shall, if the person from whom the sample is taken is convicted of having in his possession, selling, offering or exposing for sale, adulterated food, drugs or agricultural fertilisers, in violation of this Act, be deemed to be a portion of the costs of the proceedings against him, and shall be paid by him accordingly; and in all other cases such expenses shall be paid as part of the expenses of the officer, or by the person who procured the sample, as the case may be. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 28.

29. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make such regulations as to him seem necessary, for carrying the provisions of this Act into effect. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 29.

30. (1) The provisions of the Inland Revenue Act, whether enacted with special reference to any particular business or trade, or with general reference to the collection of the revenue, or the prevention, detection or punishment of fraud or neglect in relation thereto, shall extend, apply and be construed and shall have effect with reference to this Act, as if they had been enacted with special reference to the matters and things herein provided for:

(2) Every penalty imposed under this Act may be enforced and dealt with as if imposed under the said Act, and every compounder, and the apparatus used by him, and the place in which his business is carried on, and the articles made or compounded by him, or used in compounding any such article, shall be "subject to excise" under the said Act. 48-49 Vic., c. 67, s. 30.

SCHEDULE.

Cocculus indicus, chloride of sodium (otherwise common salt), copperas, opium, cayenne pepper, picric acid, Indian hemp, strychnine, tobacco, damel seed, extract of logwood, salts of zinc, copper or lead, alum, methyl alcohol and its derivatives, amyl alcohol, and any extract or compound of any of the above ingredients.

1374. AN ACT TO AMEND THE ADULTERATION ACT.

CHAPTER 24.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE ADULTERATION ACT, CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF CANADA. [Assented to, 4th May, 1888.]

IN amendment of the Adulteration Act, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. (1) The paragraph of section two of the said Act lettered (a) is hereby repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

"(a) The expression 'food' includes every article used for food or drink by man or cattle, and every ingredient intended for mixing with the food or drink of man or cattle for any purpose whatsoever."

(2) The said section two is hereby further amended by adding the following at the end thereof:—

"(i) The expression 'analyst' includes any member of the examining board appointed under the authority of paragraph two of section three of this Act, and any assistant analyst to the chief analyst at Ottawa."

2. Section five of the said Act is hereby amended by adding the following subsection thereto:—

"(2) The prohibition contained in the first subsection of section fifty-one of the Civil Service Act, shall not extend to officers rendering service under this section."

3. Section nine of the said Act is hereby amended by adding the following at the end thereof as subsection three:—

"(3) The Minister of Inland Revenue, or the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, or any person duly authorised in that behalf, may, however, cause the part intended to be analysed, as in the next preceding subsection mentioned, to be submitted to the chief analyst, or to any other of the analysts appointed under this Act, who is deemed by him to have special skill and experience in the examination of particular substances, and such analyst shall report to the Minister of Inland Revenue; and in every such case the certificate of the analyst employed under this subsection shall have the like force and effect as the certificate of the analyst hereinafter mentioned."

4. Section ten of the said Act is hereby amended by inserting after the words "certificate of the chief analyst," in the tenth and eleventh lines, the words "or of his assistant analyst."

1375. ACTS TO FURTHER AMEND THE ADULTERATION ACT.

CHAPTER 26.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE ADULTERATION ACT, CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN OF THE REVISED STATUTES. [Assented to, 24th April, 1890.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section two of the Adulteration Act as amended by section one of the Act passed in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's reign, and chaptered twenty-four, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

"2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (a) The expression "food" includes every article used for food or drink by man or cattle, and every ingredient intended for mixing with the food or drink of man or cattle for any purposes whatsoever;
- (b) The expression "drug" includes all medicines for internal or external use for man or for cattle;
- (c) The expression "agricultural fertiliser" means and includes every substance imported, manufactured, prepared or disposed of for fertilising or manuring purposes, which is sold at more than ten dollars per ton, and which contains phosphoric acid, nitrogen, ammonia, or nitric acid;
- (d) The expression "officer" means any officer of Inland Revenue, or any person authorised under this Act, or the Fertilisers Act to procure samples of articles of food, drugs, or agricultural fertilisers, and to submit them for analysis;
- (e) Food shall be deemed to be "adulterated" within the meaning of this Act,—
 - (1) If any substance has been mixed with it, so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength;
 - (2) If any inferior or cheaper substance has been substituted, wholly or in part, for the article;
 - (3) If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted;
 - (4) If it is an imitation of, or is sold under the name of, another article;
 - (5) If it consists wholly or in part of a diseased or decomposed, or putrid or rotten animal or vegetable substance, whether manufactured or not, or in the case of milk or butter, if it is the produce of a diseased animal, or of an animal fed upon unwholesome food;
 - (6) If it contains any added poisonous ingredient, or any ingredient which may render such an article injurious to the health of a person consuming it;
 - (7) If its strength or purity falls below the standard, or its constituents are present in quantity not within the limits of variability, fixed by the Governor in Council as hereinafter provided;
- (f) Every drug shall be deemed to be "adulterated" within the meaning of this Act,—
 - (1) If, when sold, or offered, or exposed for sale, under or by a name recognised in the British or United States Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein;
 - (2) If, when sold, or offered or exposed for sale, under or by a name not recognised in the British or United States Pharmacopœia, but which is found in some other generally recognised pharmacopœia or other standard work on *materia medica*, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down in such work;
 - (3) If its strength or purity falls below the professed standard under which it is sold or offered or exposed for sale;
- (g) Provided, that the foregoing definitions as to the adulteration of food and drugs shall not apply,—
 - (1) If any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the food or drug because the same is required for the production or preparation thereof as an article of commerce, in a state fit for carriage or consumption, and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight, or measure of the food or drug, or to conceal the inferior quality thereof, if such articles are distinctly labelled as a mixture, in conspicuous characters, forming an inseparable part of the general label, which shall also bear the name and address of the manufacturer;
 - (2) If the food or drug is a proprietary medicine, or is the subject of a patent in force, and is supplied in the state required by the specification of the patent;
 - (3) If the food or drug is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation;
 - (4) If any articles of food not injurious to the health of the person consuming the same are mixed together and sold or offered for sale as a compound, and if such articles are distinctly labelled as a mixture, in conspicuous characters, forming an inseparable part of the general label, which shall also bear the name and address of the manufacturer;
- (h) Every agricultural fertiliser shall be deemed to be "adulterated" within the meaning of this Act, if, when sold, offered or exposed for sale, the chemical analysis thereof shows a deficiency of more than one per cent. of any of the chemical substances, the percentages whereof are required to be specified in the certificate, by The Fertilisers Act required to be affixed to each barrel, box, sack, or package containing the same, or (if the agricultural fertiliser is in bulk) to be produced to the inspector; or if it contains less than the minimum percentage of such substances required by the said Act to be contained in such fertiliser;
- (i) The expression "analyst" includes any member of the examining board appointed under the authority of subsection two of section three of this Act, and any assistant analyst to the chief analyst at Ottawa."

2. Section three of the Adulteration Act is hereby amended by adding the following subsection thereto:—

"3. The Governor in Council may, on the nomination of the council of any city, town, county, or township, or other municipality appoint 'food examiners' for such municipality, to examine such articles of food as are determined by the Governor in Council; but such appointment shall not be made unless and until the person so nominated has undergone an examination before the examining board hereinabove mentioned, and has obtained from such board a certificate setting forth that he is competent and duly qualified to examine and certify as to the nature and purity of the articles of food for the examination of which he is to be appointed—in which case his certificate of analysis with regard to such articles shall have like force and effect as those of the official analyst appointed under this Act."

3. Section eleven of the said Act is hereby amended by adding the following subsections thereto:—

"2. Should any sample on examination be found by the analyst to be adulterated within the meaning of this Act, and be so reported to the Minister of Inland Revenue, the said Minister may, at his discretion, cause the result of the analysis to be communicated to the vendor, and require him to pay, at the rate specified in the Second Schedule to this Act, the cost of procuring and analysing the said sample:

"3. Should the said vendor refuse or neglect so to do, the Minister may then cause legal proceedings to be taken against him, as hereinafter provided."

4. Section twelve of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

"12. If the vendor of the article respecting which the certificate referred to in the next preceding section is given, deems himself aggrieved thereby, he may, within forty-eight hours of the receipt of the first notification of the intention of the officer or other purchaser to take proceedings against him (whether such notification is given by the purchaser or by the ordinary process of law), notify the said officer or purchaser in writing that he intends to appeal from the decision of the analyst to the judgment of the chief analyst; and in such case the officer or purchaser shall transmit such notification to the chief analyst, and the chief analyst shall, with all convenient speed, analyse the part of the sample transmitted to the Minister of Inland Revenue for that purpose, and shall report thereon to the said Minister; and the decision of such chief analyst shall be final, and his certificate thereof shall have the same effect as the certificate of the analyst in the next preceding section mentioned."

5. Section thirteen of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

"13. Every analyst appointed under this Act shall report quarterly to the Minister of Inland Revenue the number of articles of food, drugs, and agricultural fertilisers analysed by him under this Act during the preceding quarter, and shall specify the nature and kind of adulterations detected in such articles of food, drugs, and agricultural fertilisers; and all such reports, or a synopsis of them, and the names of the vendors or persons from whom obtained, and of the manufacturers when known, shall be printed and published for the information of the public at such times and in such manner as the said Minister directs, and shall also be laid before Parliament as an appendix to the annual report of the said Minister."

6. Section seventeen of the said Act is hereby amended by inserting before the word "Schedule," in the fifth line, the word "first."

7. Section eighteen of the said Act is hereby amended by inserting before the word "Schedule," in the fourth line, the word "first."

8. Section nineteen of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

"19. The Governor in Council shall, from time to time, cause to be prepared and published, lists of the articles, mixtures, or compounds declared exempt from the provisions of this Act, in accordance with the next preceding section, and shall also, from time to time, establish a standard of quality for, and fix the limits of variability permissible in any article of food or drug or compound, the standard of which is not established by any such pharmacopoeia or standard work as is hereinbefore mentioned; and the Orders in Council fixing the same shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*, and shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after the publication thereof."

9. Subsection two of section twenty-three of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

"2. Provided, that if the person accused proves to the court before which the case is tried that he had purchased the article in question as the same in nature, substance and quality as that demanded of him by the purchaser or inspector, and with a written warranty to that effect,—which warranty is produced at the trial of the case, that he sold it in the same state as when he purchased it, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge of its adulteration, he shall be discharged from the prosecution, and shall be liable to pay the costs incurred by the prosecutor, unless he has given due notice to him that he will rely on the above defence, in which case he shall be liable only to the forfeiture provided by section twenty-one of this Act."

10. Section twenty-four of the said Act is hereby amended by inserting, before the word "Schedule," in the fifth line, the word "first."

11. Section twenty-eight of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

"28. Any expenses incurred in procuring and analysing any food, drug or agricultural fertiliser, in pursuance of this Act, shall, if the person from whom the sample is taken is convicted of having in his possession, selling, offering or exposing for sale, adulterated food, drugs or agricultural fertilisers, in violation of this Act, be deemed to be a portion of the costs of the proceedings against him, and shall be paid by him accordingly; and in all other cases such expenses shall be paid as part of the expenses of the officer, or by the person who procured the sample, as the case may be."

12. The Schedule to the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Cocculus indicus, chloride of sodium (otherwise common salt), copperas, opium, cayenne pepper, picric acid, Indian hemp, strychnine, tobacco, dandel seed, extract of logwood, salts of zinc, copper or lead, alum, methyl alcohol and its derivatives, amyl alcohol, and any extract or compound of any of the above ingredients.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Milk	88 00
Bread, sweets and any other articles not mentioned in this schedule, each	9 00
Butter, cheese, malt liquors, cider, wines, alcoholic liquors, tinctures, liqueurs, condiments, spices, drugs, oils, fats, proprietary medicines, infants' and invalids' foods, condensed milk and fertilisers, each	12 00
Tea, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, chocolate, opium, pharmaceutical liquors, fluid extracts, dispensed medicines and waters, each	\$14 00

1376. CHAPTER 12.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE ACT RESPECTING THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD, DRUGS AND AGRICULTURAL FERTILISERS. [Assented to, 23rd April, 1896.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The Adulteration Act, chapter one hundred and seven of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by adding the following section thereto immediately after section twenty-one:—

"21a. The feeding to bees of sugar, glucose or any other sweet substance other than such as bees gather from natural sources with the intent that such substance shall be used by bees in the making of honey, or the exposing of any such substance with the said intent, shall be and be deemed a wilful adulteration of honey within the meaning of this Act; and no honey made by bees in whole or in part from any of such substances, and no imitation of honey, or sugar honey, so called, or other substitute for honey shall be manufactured or produced for sale, or sold or offered for sale in Canada: Provided that this section shall not be interpreted or construed to prevent the giving of sugar in any form to bees, to be consumed by them as food."

1377. CHAPTER 24.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE ADULTERATION ACT. [Assented to, 13th June, 1898.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The section substituted, by section 1 of chapter 26 of the statutes of 1890, for section 2 of the Adulteration Act, chapter 107 of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by adding the following sub-paragraph to paragraph (e) thereof:—

"(8.) If it is so coloured or coated or polished or powdered that damage is concealed, or if it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is;"

2. The said section is hereby further amended by repealing sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph (g) thereof, and substituting the following therefor:—

"(1.) If any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the food or drug because it is required for the production or preparation thereof as an article of commerce, in a state fit for carriage or consumption, and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight or measure of the food or drug, or to conceal the inferior quality thereof, if each package, roll, parcel or vessel containing every such article manufactured, sold or exposed for sale is distinctly labelled as a mixture, in conspicuous characters forming an inseparable part of the general label, which shall also bear the name and address of the manufacturer."

3. The said section is hereby further amended by repealing sub-paragraph (4) of paragraph (g) thereof, and substituting the following therefor:—

"(4.) If any articles of food not injurious to the health of the person consuming them are mixed together and sold or offered for sale as a compound, and if each package, roll, parcel or vessel containing such articles is distinctly labelled as a mixture, in conspicuous characters forming an inseparable part of the general label, which shall also bear the name and address of the manufacturer."

4. Section 22 of the Adulteration Act is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"22. Every person who wilfully adulterates any article of food or any drug, or orders any other person so to do, shall,—

"(a) if such adulteration is, within the meaning of this Act, deemed to be injurious to health, for the first offence, incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and costs, or six months' imprisonment, or both, and not less than fifty dollars and costs, and for each subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars and costs, or one year's imprisonment, or both, and not less than one hundred dollars and costs;

"(b) if such adulteration is, within the meaning of this Act, deemed not to be injurious to health, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and costs, or three months' imprisonment, and for each subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and costs, or six months' imprisonment, or both, and not less than one hundred dollars and costs."

5. Section 23 of the said Act, as amended by section 9 of chapter 26 of the statutes of 1890, is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"23. Every person who, by himself or his agent, sells, offers for sale, or exposes for sale, any article of food or any drug, which is adulterated within the meaning of this Act, shall,—

"(a) if such adulteration is, within the meaning of this Act, deemed to be injurious to health, for a first offence incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and costs, or three months' imprisonment, or both, and for each subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and costs, or six months' imprisonment, or both, and not less than fifty dollars and costs;

"(b) if such adulteration is, within the meaning of this Act, deemed not to be injurious to health, incur for each such offence a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs, and not less than five dollars and costs."

"2. Provided that if the person accused proves to the court before which the case is tried that he had purchased the article in question as the same in nature, substance and quality as that demanded of him by the purchaser or inspector, and with a written warranty to that effect,—which warranty, in the form in the third schedule to this Act, is produced at the trial of the case,—and that he sold it in the same state as when he purchased it, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge of its adulteration, he shall be discharged from the prosecution, but shall be liable to pay the costs incurred by the prosecutor, unless he has given due notice to him that he will rely on the above defence, and has called the party from whom he purchased the said article into the case, as provided for by the next following subsection of this section, in which case he shall be liable only to the forfeiture provided for by section 21 of this Act.

"3. The person presenting the defence referred to in the next preceding subsection shall, upon his sworn declaration that he purchased the article in good faith, and as provided for in the said subsection, obtain a summons to call such third party into the case; and the court shall at the same time hear all the parties, and decide upon the entire merits of the case, not only as regards the person originally accused, but also as regards the third party so brought into the case.

6. Section 27 of this Act is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"27. It shall be the duty of any officer entrusted with the enforcement of this Act, when he is required thereto by any person, to purchase from the vendor of any article sold or exposed for sale a sample thereof and submit it for analysis in accordance with the provisions of this Act, provided the person so requiring such purchase and analysis deposits with such officer at the time such a demand is made, a sum of money sufficient to pay for such sample and analysis.

"2. If, upon analysis, such article is found to be adulterated within the meaning of this Act, the person at whose instance the analysis is made, may prosecute the vendor of the article, or may require such officer to prosecute the vendor upon making a deposit of twenty-five dollars with the collector of Inland Revenue, as security for the costs of such prosecution, and every person so prosecuting shall be entitled to a moiety of the penalty imposed, upon conviction of the person accused.

"3. Nothing herein contained shall be held to preclude such officer, or the Department of Inland Revenue, from prosecuting the vendor of such article so adulterated: Provided that a second prosecution shall not be instituted for the same offence."

7. The said Act is hereby further amended by inserting the following sections immediately after section 27:—

"27A. Nothing herein contained shall be held to preclude any person from submitting any sample of food, drug, or agricultural fertiliser for analysis to any public analyst, or from prosecuting the vendor thereof, if it is found to be adulterated within the meaning of this Act.

"2. Any public analyst shall analyse such sample on payment of the fee prescribed with respect to such article or class of articles by the Governor in Council."

"27B. The person purchasing any article with the intention of submitting it to analysis shall, after the purchase is completed, forthwith notify to the seller or his agent selling the article his intention to have it analysed by the public analyst, and shall offer to divide the article into three parts to be then and there separated, each part to be marked and sealed or fastened up in such manner as its nature will permit of, and shall, if required to do so, proceed accordingly, and he shall deliver one of the parts to the seller or his agent, retain one of the parts for future comparison, and submit the third part to the analyst, if he deems it right to have the article analysed."

"27C. If the seller or his agent does not accept the offer of the purchaser to divide in his presence the article purchased, the analyst receiving the article for analysis shall divide it into two parts, and shall seal or fasten one of those parts, and shall cause it to be delivered, either upon receipt of the sample or when he supplies his certificate, to the purchaser, who shall retain such part for production in case proceedings are afterwards taken in the matter."

8. The section substituted for section 28 of the said Act by section 11 of chapter 26 of the statutes of 1890 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

"2. Such expenses of prosecution shall also include a reasonable counsel fee, in the discretion of the judge; and in the case of a private prosecutor, if the prosecution is dismissed as being instituted without reasonable and probable cause, the costs of defence shall be taxed against such prosecutor."

9. The said Act is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following section:—

"31. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the power of proceeding by indictment or take away any other remedy against any offender under this Act."

10. The said Act, as amended by chapter 26 of the statutes of 1890, is hereby further amended by inserting in the first schedule thereto, after the words "picric acid," the words "salicylic acid," and by adding the following schedule thereto:—

THIRD SCHEDULE.

"Form of Warranty."

"I hereby warrant that the undermentioned articles manufactured by myself or by persons known to me, and sold by me to
on the dates opposite thereto, are pure and unadulterated within the meaning of the Adulteration Act.

"Date."	Article.

["Signature of manufacturer or vendor."]

1378. CHAPTER 26.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE ADULTERATION ACT. [Assented to, 10th July, 1899.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The paragraph lettered (f) of the section substituted for section 2 of the Adulteration Act, by section 1 of chapter 26 of the statutes of 1890, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

“(f) Every drug shall be deemed to be ‘adulterated’ within the meaning of this Act,—

- “(i) if, when sold or offered or exposed for sale under or by a name recognised in the edition of 1898 of the British Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity laid down therein;
- “(ii) if, when sold or offered or exposed for sale under or by a name recognised in any foreign pharmacopœia, such as *Le Codex Medicamentarius* in France or the Pharmacopœia of the United States, and having the name of such pharmacopœia, plainly labelled, upon the article, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity laid down therein;
- “(iii) if, when sold, or offered or exposed for sale, under or by a name which is not recognised in any pharmacopœia, but which is found in some generally recognised standard work on *materia medica* or chemistry, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein;
- “(iv) if its strength, quality or purity falls below or differs from the professed standard under which it is sold or offered for sale.”

1379. A Canadian Departmental Notice.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

Ottawa, 9th June, 1902.

To all Dealers in Articles of Food and Drink, Drugs, or Agricultural Fertilisers.

Since the Amendment of the Adulteration Act in 1890, during which period considerable experience has been gained in its administration, it has been found that many grocers and retail dealers are not fully cognisant of the provisions of the Act, or else do not sufficiently exert themselves to comply with the same. The following statements regarding the law, and regulations under it, are therefore now issued for guidance and warning, it being the intention of the Department to continue to enforce the Act with all the means which are now or may hereafter be placed at its disposal:—

A.—Section 2. The Act applies to the sale of every article used for, or intended for mixing with food or drink of man or cattle, to all medicines for internal and external use, and to every substance sold for manuring purposes at a higher rate than ten dollars per ton.

The Act defines adulterated food to be—(1) Such as is diluted with any substance which lowers its quality or strength; (2) Such as has inferior or cheaper substances mixed with it, even although these may not be injurious to health; (3) Such as may be deprived of any of its valuable constituents in whole or in part; (4) Such as is an imitation of or sold under the name of another article; (5) Such as is wholly or in part diseased or decomposed; (6) Such as contains ingredients injurious to health; (7) If its strength or purity falls below the standard, or its constituents are not within the limits of variability fixed by the Act or by the Governor in Council; (8) If it is coloured or coated or made to appear of greater value than it really is.

With reference to drugs, all such are deemed to be “adulterated”:—

- “(i) if, when sold or offered or exposed for sale under or by a name recognised in the edition of 1898 of the British Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity laid down therein;
- “(ii) if, when sold or offered or exposed for sale under or by a name recognised in any foreign pharmacopœia, such as *Le Codex Medicamentarius* in France or the Pharmacopœia of the United States, and having the name of such pharmacopœia, plainly labelled, upon the article, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity laid down therein;
- “(iii) if, when sold, or offered or exposed for sale, under or by a name which is not recognised in any pharmacopœia, but which is found in some generally recognised standard work on *materia medica* or chemistry, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity laid down therein;
- “(iv) if its strength, quality or purity falls below or differs from the professed standard under which it is sold or offered for sale.”

In regard to manures, the Act provides that every agricultural fertiliser shall be deemed to be adulterated if, when offered for sale, its chemical analysis shows a deficiency of more than one per cent. of any of the ingredients, the percentages of which are required to be specified in the certificate affixed to each package or if it contains less than the minimum percentage of such substances required by the Act to be contained in such fertilisers.

The Act, however, provides that these definitions as to the adulteration of food and drugs shall not apply—(1) If any matter not injurious to health has been added in order that the article may be in a fit state for carriage or consumption, provided always it is conspicuously labelled as a mixture; (2) “If the food or drug is a proprietary medicine, or is the subject of a patent in force, and is supplied in the state required by the specification of the patent; (3) “If the food or drug is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in its process of collection or preparation?” (4) If any articles of food not injurious to the health of the person consuming the same are mixed together and sold, or offered for sale as a compound, and if such articles are distinctly labelled as a mixture in conspicuous characters

B.

A Letter of Doctor Burnett Ham, Queensland Health Commissioner,¹ addressed to the Honourable the Home Secretary, 29th October, 1906.

1380.

Sir,

Department of Public Health, Queensland,
Brisbane, 29th October, 1906.

In accordance with the instructions of the Honourable the Premier, and the Honourable the Home Secretary, I have the honour to submit the following memorandum on the subject of patent medicines and proprietary medicines containing alcohol and scheduled poisons offered for sale in this State.

I.—THE NECESSITY FOR ACTION.

1381. Australia, like America, is the home of quackery.

(a) A large army of impostors, so-called "Professors," "Herrs," "Nurses," "Herbalists," and "Specialists," who, with little if any professional training in medicine, surgery, midwifery, materia medica, chemistry, or pharmacy, and possessing no legal qualification to practise the same, are allowed at the present time to exist, and find a flourishing means of livelihood among our community. Such impostors, and in many cases palpable humbugs, pursue their nefarious calling under no legal restraint or control.

These "quacks" extensively advertise their so-called "consumption" and "cancer" cures, to the detriment of sufferers who, from ignorance or credulous hope, are led to part with their money, and often their only chance of recovery. The absurd pathological conditions set out in their advertisements tend to produce an exaggerated dread of disease, and while it is difficult to sometimes draw the line between advertisements of a *bona fide* nature and those apparently manufactured, the "testimonials" published regarding the curative properties of these medicaments, if not entirely fraudulent, are, in most instances, solicited and obtained from "patients" by methods which at once deprive the so-called "unsolicited testimonial" of any spontaneity and legitimacy.

1382. (b) A certain class of proprietary medicines are merely grog in disguise. To this class belong such preparations as "Peruna," "Lacupia," "Vibroma," "Vitadatio," and certain medical "Bitters" and "Wines."

Ignorance of the amount of alcohol in such class of "medicines" tend to promote the drink habit and secret tipping among the community.

I have made a list of proprietary medicines now offered for sale on the Brisbane market, and which are reported to contain more than 5 per cent. of proof spirits.

(c) Subtle drugs are frequently sold under concealment of a trade-mark name. The sale of deleterious drugs under secret formulæ is a common practice.

1383. Certain "headache powders" are very popular with the public, especially women, and are usually taken by the latter without particular reference to the dose or frequency of administration. For the most part, the basis of these headache cures contain acetanilide, a deadly drug producing toxic effects when taken in small but repeated doses.

1384. The dangers arising from the habitual use of preparations containing the drug cocaine are well known to the medical profession. The over-stimulated nervous systems of persons addicted to the cocaine habit necessitates frequent and often secret use of proprietary medicines known to contain this drug.

1385. Soothing syrups are also popular preparations among mothers and nurse-maids. "Soothers" contain such drugs as morphia and opium. They are eminently adapted for increasing the infantile mortality. It is said, on good authority that "15,000 children are killed every year by soothing syrups and other similar preparations." (Dr. Wm. Murrell, Lecturer on Pharmacology at the Westminster Hospital, London.)

"Soothing syrups" and "Cough mixtures" can be obtained from many storekeepers and drapers without the restrictions imposed on chemists by the Poisons Act of Queensland.

1386. (d) Exorbitant prices are demanded for certain "Electric Belts," "Artificial ear drums," &c., which contrivances are worth in intrinsic value but a few pence, and are often absolutely worthless for the ailments they profess to cure or alleviate.

1387. (e) Ecbole, emmenagogue, and abortifacient drugs, real or supposed, are openly advertised and sold by persons other than chemists, in Brisbane, and without prescription, by a locally qualified medical practitioner. "Preventive" goods and other apparatus are also openly sold in certain shops in this city, and command a large sale.

1388. (f) The death rate from poisoning, accidental or determined, is higher in Queensland than in any other State of the Commonwealth, and compares unfavourably with deaths from the same cause in other countries.

1389. Owing to the lax administration of our Poisons Act it is quite as easy for the general public to obtain certain deadly poisons as it was before the Act was passed. Carbolic acid has been sold by storekeepers in beer bottles with the label "Pale Ale" still unobliterated by any "Poison" label. Any would-be suicide can easily purchase a pint of carbolic, sulphuric, and other acids without restriction. Arsenic is frequently stored in loose quantities on the shelves of many storekeepers side by side with bicarbonate of soda and other groceries.

1390. (g) Many popular patent preparations sold by storekeepers and large wholesale drapers contain drugs, the dose and therapeutical use of which the shop assistant is absolutely ignorant of. As a case in point which came under my personal knowledge the other day:—A woman purchased a bottle of "Chlorodyne" (containing morphia and prussic acid) at a large drapery in this city, and on asking the ordinary dose for a child of three years of age, was told by the shop assistant to give a "teaspoonful or so."

1391. (h) The Government endow hospitals for the purpose of alleviating the suffering of the indigent poor, who can thus gratuitously secure skilled medical and surgical advice. The law provides that the person so offering advice, or prescribing medicines, or performing surgical operations shall give proof of his competency by examinations before a recognised University Faculty or College Board. The chemist or pharmacist also requires to be qualified by examination before he can dispense medicines. No such qualification is demanded of the "Quack," who, apparently, is quite an irresponsible person.

1392. The law provides elaborate and expensive machinery for the safeguarding of the public against many other forms of fraud, and it is only logical to demand that the law should protect a people dosing itself with quack medicines and being dosed by ignorant tradespeople with medicaments, the composition of which the latter are often ignorant.

II.

II.—HOW THE MATTER IS DEALT WITH BY PRESENT LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION IN THIS STATE.

(a) *Sale and Use of Poisons Act, 1891.*

1393. In the passing of this Act the Legislature probably had only one object in view, viz., the protection of the public. This Act is based on the English Acts (Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868).

1394. (1) A classification of Poisons is drawn up, and the sale of these is entrusted to certain persons, ostensibly pharmaceutical chemists. In arranging the classification two schedules are made use of—the first, containing a number of deadly chemicals and drugs, including arsenic, prussic acid, strychnine, corrosive sublimate, &c., which may not be sold unless the purchaser is over 18 years of age, is known to the vendor, or is introduced by some mutual acquaintance. Such sales must also be registered and attested by the signature of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article, and the purpose for which the poison is wanted entered in the "Poisons Sale Book." But the sale of the articles in the second schedule, although comprising dangerous poisons, such as carbolic acid, oxalic acid, various mercurials, vermin-killer (phosphorus), &c., can be effected without any of the formalities necessary to Schedule 1, it being requisite that the name and address of the seller, the name of the article, and the word "Poison" be attached to the bottle or packet.

(2) Unqualified persons are not allowed to sell poisons, but any person on payment of a fee of £1 may receive from two Justices, if latter satisfied, a certificate as a "dealer in poisons."

(3) Wholesale dealers are exempt from the Act.

(4) The Act does not extend to the sale of patent and proprietary medicines.

The administration of the Poisons Act has been "honoured more in the breach than the observance." The provisions of section 4, subsections 1, 2, 3, and 4, are rarely carried out, except by chemists and druggists.

The "Poisons Sale Book," in which book sales and particulars are required to be recorded, is seldom kept by storekeepers. The "receptacle" for the exclusive storage of poisons, "fitted with lock and key," is conspicuous only by its absence.

The wrapper or cover containing the poison is but rarely marked with a poison label as provided for in Section 10 of the Act.

(b) *Licensing Acts, 1885 and 1895.*

1395. Section 109 of the 1885 Act provides that the sale of liquor by **unlicensed persons is prohibited.** In the Liquor Act of 1895, the term "liquor" is defined as "Wine," Spirits, Beer, Porter, Stout, Ale, Cider, Perry, or any spirituous or fermented fluid containing five per centum or more than five per centum of proof spirit.

Under this Act, therefore, any proprietary medicine containing more than the specified quantity of proof spirit comes within the meaning of the above section. This means that it is illegal for grocers, drapers, and storekeepers to sell such proprietary articles as "Peruna," "Pain Killer," "Safe Cure," &c.

(c) *Health Act, 1900.*

1396. The definition of "drug" under this Act is "any substance, vegetable, animal, or mineral, used in the composition or preparation of medicines, whether for external or internal use, including tobacco."

Under Section 93 (v), "no person shall sell any drug so mixed, coloured, stained, or powdered with any ingredient or material which the Governor in Council by Order in Council declares to be an injurious ingredient."

It is essential to this offence that the article should be proved injurious to health. Where this can be shown, there is a penalty of £50 for a first offence, and imprisonment for a second conviction. The drawback is that ignorance of the adulteration is a good defence, and this excuse is generally resorted to.

Section 94 provides that "any person who sells any food or drug which is not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded by the purchaser shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20. It is provided, however, that an offence shall not be deemed to be committed under this section "when the drug or food is a proprietary medicine, or is the subject of a patent in force within Queensland."

1397. This Act does not cover proprietary or patent medicines. The vendor sells the article for what it purports to be, and may be ignorant of what it contains, and in this respect it may be held that it is not sold to the prejudice of the purchaser.

Under Section 105 the Commissioner may make regulations with respect to "regulating the wording on labels to be used in the sale of mixed or altered drugs."

The provisions of the Health Act are inefficient to meet the case, and have little bearing on the sale of patent and proprietary medicines, alcoholic medicines, or quack nostrums containing poisons.

III.—LEGISLATION IN AUSTRALIA AND ELSEWHERE.

1398. As the result of the recent revelations of the composition of many patent medicines, and the action taken by the Queensland authorities with regard to an imported medicine known as "Peruna," legislation dealing with the sale of food and drugs is occupying a prominent place in the consideration of legislative bodies of several of the States of the Commonwealth.

1399. (a) In Victoria a Pure Foods Act has been passed which will effectually deal with the whole subject. Regulations as to drugs have been made by the Food Standards Committee appointed by the Victorian Government. The following is a copy of these Regulations, which take effect from the 31st December, 1906 :—

1. No compounded drug of which the average dose is more than one teaspoonful (60 minims) for adults, or more than one half of one teaspoonful for children under five years of age, unless such compounded drug is a preparation set out in the British Pharmacopoeia, or is sold specially as an alcoholic compound, shall contain more than 10 per centum, by volume, of Ethyl Alcohol.

2. No drug or compound drug other than any sold specifically as one of or containing one or more of the substances set out herein, or any of their derivatives, shall contain Opium, or Belladonna, or Stramonium, or Nux vomica, or Cannabis Indica, or Cocaine, or Heroin, or any derivative of any of those drugs; or Chloral Hydrate, or Bromides, or Sulphonal, or Trional, or Veronal, or Paraldehyde, or any other synthetic hypnotic substance; or Phenazonum, or Phenacetinum, or Acetanilidum, or any other allied synthetic substance.

Any person who sells, or manufactures, or applies a description to, or sells under any description, any drug in any manner contrary to the provisions of the Health Acts, is liable to the penalty prescribed for an offence against the said Acts.

1400. (b) In New South Wales similar legislation is to be introduced.

1401. (c) Bills amending food and drug legislation have also been drafted by the South Australian and West Australian Governments.

1402. (d) In France, Germany, Sweden, Norway, and in several of the Swiss Cantons, the sale of secret medicines is absolutely forbidden under heavy penalties. In Italy, advertisements of claims of merit are forbidden.

In Germany, with rare exceptions, patent medicines and proprietary articles can only be held for sale by licensed apothecaries.

1403. (e) Until recently the various States of America had separate food laws for each State, and these varied enormously.

1404. A Bill has now been passed, not by local State Legislatures but by Congress for the whole of the United States. One provision of this Bill enacts that patent medicines intended for exportation to other States shall bear a label specifying the amount of alcohol and of certain narcotic drugs present.

1405. (f) The Commonwealth Government has recently passed "The Commerce Act," and the Regulations made thereunder will shortly come into operation (January 1st, 1907), timely warning, therefore, being allowed to manufacturers abroad.

The Act and Regulations deal with the labelling of food and drugs that are either exported or imported into the Commonwealth, but goods exported from one State to another do not come within the scope of the regulations.

The Regulations made under the Commerce Act will, therefore, be no protection to the inhabitants of a State from the misdemeanours of their fellow-countrymen, and there is also no guarantee that after importation the goods will not be tampered with by unscrupulous local vendors.

Under the health statutes of the various States of the Commonwealth, the health authorities of Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania, have made regulations prescribing standards for the composition of various foodstuffs and drugs. The standards vary in many respects in each State, and there can be no uniformity of procedure and certainty of action until all the States adopt one uniform code of regulations.

In a letter of 1st October, 1906, addressed by the Honorable the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth to the Honorable the Premier of Queensland, Mr. Deakin invites the co-operation of the services of the health officers of the State in carrying out the provisions of the Commerce Act relating to the better control and supervision of importations of patent medicines, artificial foods, and medicinal appliances. It is proposed that samples of these classes of goods be occasionally obtained by Customs officers and submitted to the Health Authorities in the State for report as to whether—

- (1) They are deleterious to the public health.
- (2) The trade descriptions are false and misleading in regard to their curative effects, or in any other particular which may deceive the purchaser; and that, if they are found deleterious or falsely described, their importation shall be prohibited.

1406. I have always contended that what was really needed was inspection and examination at the port of entry, viz., the Customs, before delivery of imported goods to the consignee.

I shall most willingly, with the sanction of the Honorable the Minister, comply with the request of the Honorable the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth; but I would beg to point out that some 100 or more samples of foodstuffs are already waiting examination in the Government laboratory, owing to the want of adequate assistance to the Government Analyst.

The following are the Regulations in connection with the Commerce Act:—

- (a) In the case of medicines prepared ready for use, and containing 10 per cent. or more of ethyl alcohol, if the average dose recommended exceeds one teaspoonful (60 minims), the trade description shall set out the proportion or quantity of alcohol in the medicine.
- (b) In the case of medicines prepared ready for use, and containing any of the following drugs (or the salts or derivatives thereof), viz.:—Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, Heroin, Stramonium, Nux vomica, Cannabis Indica, Bromides, Sulphonal, Trional, Veronal, Paraldehyde, or any synthetic hypnotic substance; Phenazonum, Phenacetinum or Acetanilidum, or any allied synthetic substance; Chloral Hydrate, Belladonna, Cotton Root, Ergot, or any abortifacient, the trade description shall set out the names of all such drugs so contained.

(g) At the request of the Honorable the Home Secretary I drafted a Bill for the better control and supervision of the sale of dangerous drugs and medicaments. The Bill deals in a comprehensive manner with the matters set out in the memorandum under the heading "Necessity for Action."

The Government has decided not to introduce the Bill this session.

I have, &c.,

B. BURNETT HAM, M.D.,
Commissioner of Public Health.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

CONCLUSIONS.

Taking together the six divisions of this Report, including the whole range of human life in relation to secret drugging, to secret alleged cures, to nostrums for the treatment of parts of the body in health or disease, to manipulation of medicaments and foods, to deception, fraud, and crime within the premises,—it is believed that sufficient evidence has been offered as to the universality of the social injury and of racial deterioration. It has been made clear that a growth exists in our nation which may be called malignant, and which, for the national safety and continuance, requires extirpation.

The practices above named constituting that growth are not partly right, they are entirely wrong, and are rooted and grounded in greed. They are a carcinomatous inversion of the natural activities, of the principles of industry, are incapable of conversion and must be removed.

Quackery, it has been shown, affects the domain of therapeutics, hygiene, and nutrition. It demands secrecy and deception as indispensable conditions, where the racial interests demand truth and candour. And, again by inversion, it invades, publishes, and profanes that which the consensus of sane mankind from time immemorial had made secret and sacred—the sexual privacies of women and the functions upon which depend the perpetuation of the race. It has also been shown herein, with such reserve as decency requires—where none at all is exhibited by the quacks themselves or exacted of them by our laws—that the natural phenomena of healthy puberty are utilised with Satanic ingenuity by these quacks and their collaborators in the Press to frighten young men and young women into seeking their help. That it is not casual or unusual for many young persons to correspond thus with the gilded miscreants has been shown by the fact that one concern—the **J. W. Kidd Company** (pars. 946, 950), offers for sale 300,000 letters from their unhappy "patients"; and another,—a broker, offers 2,000,000 assorted letters from various quack syndicates. "One of these concerns has over 7,000,000 letters" (*vide* par. 965). How large is the traffic can be gauged from the cost of their advertisements in daily papers, which halve the spoil with the brigands—only that with highwaymen we do not read of quite such ruthless and ruinous betrayal. These letters thus offered in open market, again by the help of the Press, were written, as **Dr. Stanley Hall** ("Adolescence") informs us from actual purchase and inspection, "with the youths' heart-blood."

Anti-conceptional and spermaticidal preparations, all injurious, and some poisonous, are regularly held for sale and sold in Australia.

Abortifacient poisons and potent drugs are announced and sold widely, though thinly disguised.

Various preparations, other than drugs, and instruments for use *per vaginam* to effect prevention of conception or to cause miscarriage, are regularly advertised, held for sale, and sold.

Opiates for infants and children, mercurial teething powders, and doses of acetanilide, crude or mixed, are regularly announced, held for sale, and sold without practical restriction.

For the adolescent and adult, poisonous and potent drugs are universally announced, held, and sold. Amongst these are:—

- a range of narcotics;
- a range of alcoholic nostrums, professedly for women, girls, and children in health and disease; for adults generally; for inebriates; for pharmacomaniacs; for abstainers from alcohol; for pregnant women and nursing mothers; for consumptives and invalids of all kinds;
- a range of wines containing cocaine, calculated to induce pharmacomania;
- a range of synthetic heart-depressants;
- a range of drugs for reduction of blood-pressure, and for cardiac interference in various ways;
- wide range of cathartics, including drastic purgatives;

- a range of aphrodisiacs, anaphrodisiacs, metallic and herbal drugs for self-treatment of disease, of disturbances and even of normal healthy symptoms in both sexes;
- a range of preparations for self-treatment of contagious and non-contagious sexual disorders;
- a range of gout-cures containing irritant poisons;
- a range of drugs for making new blood, purifying the blood—"blood-mixtures";
- a range of aniline derivatives for reducing the number and altering the proportions of the blood corpuscles, commonly called headache-pills and powders, in great variety;
- a range of consumption cures;
- a range of absolutely inert "cures" or medicines—sugar and salt, plain water under faked names to cure all diseases, borax and water, ordinary well-water slightly mineralised, "liquid oxygen," "liquid ozone," "radium" preparations containing no radium;
- a range of bromides for whooping-cough, sea-sickness, and other troubles;
- a range of "liver medicines" containing potent and dangerous drugs;
- a range of animal extracts—quack organotherapy;
- a range of bactericidal preparations, falsely so called;
- a range of drink-cures by narcotic and neurotic drugs;
- a range of dermal preparations containing mercurial salts;
- a range of "skin foods," hair-washes of lead and zinc, skin preparations of resorcinol, of metol and other irritants;
- a range of hair-restorers, hair-destroyers, hair-renewers of injurious and often ridiculous components;
- cancer-cures and cancer-pastes;
- asthma, "cough," pneumonia, pleurisy, and other cures containing narcotics;
- cure-alls;
- special cures for epilepsy, for "fits," for deafness, for blindness, for paralysis, for tabes, for rheumatism, for corpulence, for anaemia, for undeveloped breasts, for varicocele, for red noses, psoriasis, epithelioma, mortification, chorea, wrinkles, yellow-fever, pimples, palsy, blushing, decayed bones, and early death.

The foregoing list is incomplete of itself, and to it must be added—

- an interminable series of quack secret cure-systems, which is being ever augmented. These embrace everything conceivable in health and disease under like trickery, treachery, humbug, and fraud. They are not subject to preliminary examination, license, and inspection. Though these humbugs are notorious and often ridiculous, prosecutions are either rare or entirely absent.

It would be a meaningless objection that many or most of these swindles, together with the traffic in private letters of patients, are American. This in no way minimises or affects the trouble, and for the sake of a few lines it is as well not to leave the fact out of consideration.

It is as bad for us, neither more nor less, whether a vice or a fraud comes from America, Canada, New Zealand, Great Britain, or Australia itself. Take, then, America as typical, for the purpose of this discussion. They have there roguery, vice and crime, colossal, ubiquitous, infernal, within quackery. It is the worst of all influences, and the most threatening. To the high honour of the Administration, they are fighting the evil and preparing for more fight. But the money power of the quack millionaires and of the smaller fry, plus the influence of the purchased Press, whipped to the fray, as shown herein, is hard to antagonise. Their officers know it and say so. We shall help to defeat the worst enemies of the American nation in defeating our own, just as the vanquishment of cancer or consumption here would be of equal value there.

American-owned swindles are sometimes packed or made in Australia. The package, as shown repeatedly herein, often costs more than the nostrum, and sometimes ten-fold as much. To defeat New Zealand, to threaten Australia, the American, Canadian, and British drug-packers heartily united by their representative associations and as individuals. They associate for attack, but will pretend to dissociate when it comes to defence. Homicides and humbugs stood shoulder

shoulder to shoulder, but when the time arrives the vendor of laxative pills will claim his right to preserve the secrecy of his nostrum, whilst denouncing the poisonous pills and potions of the abortionist. And the proprietor of a consumption-cure or a bust-developer will with pious and patriotic indignation demand his right to exploit his "discovery," though in duty bound he disclaims fellowship with the owner of an alcoholic swindle or a cocaine "repeat" nostrum. Not uncommonly, the same person, company, or "syndicate" occupies the dual or the plural position, bulldozing the public with both kinds of secret frauds. Only a breach is needed in the public defences, and the rest will follow. Best of all, say they, leave everything to the free play of natural forces.

"That for which a thing is so, that itself is more so." If then the Manchester doctrine, upheld by subtle intellects who could use a mental microscope or telescope but not their normal vision, and hence were rashly accepted as philosophers, be for a nation's good, then the nation itself is a higher good. The radical solecism of those doctrinaires is in mistaking the noumenal for the natural. The noumenal is eternal—was never born at all. Therefore, the attempt to subordinate the moral, the idea of right, to the fortuitous resultants of chaotic wrong, is mere nihilism and non-sense; the end of it is destruction.

This doctrine of *laissez-faire*, of unrestraint, is in diametrical antithesis to the Christian philosophy, which we surely cannot be expected to ignore. There can be no mistake there about the protection of the feeble and the weak against the able and strong. The Teacher of it said straight out, and with all emphasis, that he who would outrage little children ought to be drowned to a certainty. With Him, innocence, decency, truth, motherhood, were primal necessities to the race He sought to serve and to save. They had, and ought still to have, more than commercial value.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I recommend as follows:—

CONTROL OF PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

- I. That every preparation, whether of a simple substance or of compounded substances, for the prevention, alleviation, or cure of human ailments, when issued in or for retail sale shall be accompanied by the formula of preparation plainly and legibly expressed upon the bottle, label, or package immediately containing the preparation, in such wise that it shall reach the purchaser at each and every purchase. The formula shall be accurately stated, qualitatively and quantitatively in the language, descriptions, and abbreviations used in the British Pharmacopœia, and in the ordinary nomenclature of British weights and measures. If any non-official drug or substance be used in the preparation it shall be plainly described under its ordinary name or customary chemical term, but not by any fancy or proprietary name. Penalty for imperfect or false description, with recourse against original supplier or suppliers.
- II. That no advertisement, announcement, persuasion, recommendation, testimonial, reference, certificate of merit, declaration of merit or efficacy, mark of distinction, or picture, symbol, or emblem signifying or suggesting any of these, be permitted upon or in the article itself, or upon the bottle, box, container, cork, capsule, label, or attachment, or upon the invoice, bill, advice, notification, or otherwise by any device or method in any way connected with or relating to any proprietary drug, medicament, curative principle or contrivance.
- III. That no advertisement, announcement (as above) of any proprietary or secret cure be permitted in any newspaper, journal, serial, book, pamphlet, handbill, poster, wall-plate, or by painting, impressing, embossing, or otherwise, whereby it may be made known.
- IV. That it shall not be lawful to transmit by mail any books, magazines, periodicals, newspapers, circulars, hand-bills, posters, catalogues, or other publications, or wrappers, or labels, which in any of the foregoing contain announcements,

announcements, testimonials, recommendations, representations, or assertions of merit of any cure or cure system, or of any curative, preventive, or alleviative agent, instrument, or device, or of toilet preparations and agents for the therapeutic treatment of the hair or skin in health or disease, or of any saline preparation or food or drink or other thing, which by Regulation shall be declared to be *ejusdem generis*, and of which the nature, contents, ingredients, and mixing or construction are not at the same time fully made known and understandable of all people. Representations by pictures of any kind, or emblems, are included.

- V. That letters patent be granted as now for any approved and novel formula for the combination of drugs and for apparatus of any approved kind for the prevention, alleviation, or cure of human ailments. Provided that no patent be granted for any single drug or agent which is not compounded, whether it be natural, extracted, derived, or synthetic. The inclusion of any single drug or agent in any patentable compound shall, however, give no exclusive rights over that single drug or agent apart from the patented compound.
- VI. Compulsory registration of every proprietary name which is applied to any combination as aforesaid. Provided that no right in any invented word, whether descriptive, fanciful, or other, be allowed in respect of any chemical, pharmaceutical, organic, or bacterial preparation or simple or compound substance for external, internal, subcutaneous, or intravenous use in the prevention, alleviation, or cure of human disorders or injuries of any kind, or in respect of dermal preparations or mouth washes or dental applications, or any thing *ejusdem generis* with the foregoing, what is *ejusdem generis* to be decided by the Commonwealth Health Office. Any alteration of the constituent parts or proportions shall be notified and registered. The Registrar shall be empowered to refer the drug and its formula to the Commonwealth Health Office, who shall firstly decide as to whether it be of such character as may with safety be entrusted to inexperienced and uninformed persons for the purpose of self-treatment.
- VII. That the quality, nature, and ascertained properties of the components, and of the composition itself, shall be such as may effect the prevention, alleviation, or cure claimed by the registered proprietor. Health Office to decide, but the permit shall repudiate any guarantee or implication of efficacy.
- VIII. Any substance, whether simple or compound, any preparation or application, intended for the prevention, alleviation, or cure of any human ailment, when such article is imported into the Commonwealth, shall be subject to such prohibition, regulations, restrictions, requirements, and control in general and in particular, as apply to it in the country whence it was exported.

The same to hold good of foods, food-products, drinks, digestives, and other articles of human consumption.

An evasion of this form of legislation is practicable where any article included in the foregoing can be imported in part only, or in the form of unmixed constituents, or only in a stage of manufacture. Notwithstanding, a wide control is exercisable, and the necessity for adjustment of local regulations to cover the ground will be self-indicated as it arises.

CONTROL OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND APPARATUS.

- IX. The adoption of a policy for the protection of the nation's health and morals similar to that indicated by the Resolution of the German Federal Council, with its appended schedules, as translated on pages 375 *et seq.* The specific regulations are clear in their intent, the scheduled drugs and preparations are familiar to and are daily used by Australian medical men

men, surgeons, and pharmacists. The human frame is the same, the ailments are the same, the drugs and the dangers are the same. Their pathology is common to us, their medical and surgical knowledge and practice are ours also. Therefore, in the control of drugs and pharmaceutical practice it is safe only to follow scientific experience. To leave these in anarchy and chaos is the worst possible position. I respectfully suggest that a conference be held of the heads of the State Departments of Health with the object of devising means and regulations for carrying out Commonwealth and State legislation to control the handling and the sale of drugs in general, apart from patent or proprietary drugs. Earnest efforts have been persistently made by the workers in those departments, who have fought during many years an unequal battle against wrongs herein displayed. As has been shown, they have met with honourable but depressing defeats in the cause of rectitude. These very defeats contain invaluable lessons. And it is desirable that legislation and administration in this sphere should be uniform in the States.

CONTRABAND ARTICLES.

- X. That no anti-conceptional preparations, or articles expressly for that purpose, be held for sale or sold.
- XI. That the importation, manufacture, holding for sale, sale, hiring out, or giving away, of objects intended for indecent interferences with the sexual organs be made by express provision a felony.

COMMONWEALTH HEALTH OFFICE AND LABORATORIES.

- XII. As it is of national importance to prevent the introduction into Australia of epidemic diseases of men and animals, so it is of higher importance to prevent the introduction of deleterious, demoralising, and homicidal drugs, when the nature and composition are not fully known. The same in some cases even when the formula is attached, or when the drugs are inert, unsound, not to a stated Governmental standard, or when adulterated or misnamed. The same when qualities or virtues are claimed by packers which the articles do not possess, as in the case of many alleged cures, digestives, and so-called pre-digested foods. Prohibition is needed against the introduction of instruments, appliances, and applications, in any form, for which extravagant and false claims are made in other countries, with the object of obtaining money from the sick or afflicted, there and here, by false pretences.

Protection in like manner is needed against essences, flavourings, colourings, and diluents, to which are attached false names and claims.

Cooking utensils with glaze or enamel containing lead are prohibited in Germany, but they are sold without check in Australia. Very little lead suffices to poison, and lead-poisoning is a subtle misfortune, too little suspected (like antimonial and arsenical poisoning) by doctors, and never suspected by those who doctor themselves. The use of lead in collapsible tubes, containing anything for human consumption is also prohibited in other countries, but we have preferred to leave that to mercantile respectability.

Poisonings are recorded from malate of tin in canned cherries. Swindles and deceptions of endless variety, in packed foods, drinks, and other articles of human consumption, are too familiar to require enumeration. I submit for the observation of Your Excellency and Parliament a series of woollen cloths dyed by mere immersion in sundry jams and jellies. These were most kindly and willingly supplied to me by Dr. Doolittle, Chief of the Food Laboratories (Bureau of Chemistry) in the Appraiser's Warehouse, New York. It is disputed that aniline dyes do poison. It is alleged that the frequent poisonings consequent upon their use are merely due to arsenical admixture during their preparation, for the arsenic "ought to have been" removed. But it is not disputed that

that articles of consumption stained with aniline colours, as also articles of wear dyed or stained in like manner, have caused serious and sometimes permanent injuries. In the case of foods the likelihood of the cause of trouble being suspected is very remote.

For the purpose, then, of effective control, to be conducted upon uniform lines in the various parts of the Commonwealth, it is of urgent necessity to provide a Bureau of Chemistry, which would be of inestimable service in the preservation of health and life from frauds and mistakes, as also in the furtherance of agricultural and other industry within the Commonwealth. There is a field of ceaseless activity for our social, industrial, and commercial welfare before the officers of such an institution. As already remarked, they will receive and can interchange valuable information at all times from and with similar departments of foreign governments.

And upon the architraves of the Commonwealth Health Offices should be engraved the ancient maxim, in any language that will be most effective,

"MEMNHZO AHIESTEIN"—REMEMBER TO DISTRUST.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

OCTAVIUS CHARLES BEALE.

Melbourne, 3rd August, 1907.

INDEX OF SUBJECTS.

Abominable imports, 493.
 Abortifacients and abortion, 7, 13, 25, 28 et seq., 47 et seq., 52 et seq., 84, 85, 92, 93, 120, 122, 185, 192, 196 et seq., 215 et seq., 227, 243, 1387.
 Abortifacients, advertising of, 860, 881 et seq.
 Abortion in New Zealand, and foreign interests, 177 et seq.
 Abortionist drugs and the Government of New Zealand, 860.
 Abortionists' advertisements, 88-94, 230 et seq., 873 et seq.
 Abortionists and blackmail, 864, 951, 980, 1187.
 Abortionists' correspondence, 90, 232-4.
 Abortion-mongers, 858.
 Abortion-patients' Letters for Sale, 946, 965.
 Absolutely shameless advertisements, 882.
 Accursed passion for self-doctoring, 1060.
 Acme of audacity, 1007.
 Actuating principle in German legislation, 1304.
 "Adolescence," 1323.
 Advertisement contracts and how to get them, 1060.
 Advertisements of secret drugs prohibited, 1338-1340.
 Advertiser takes toll of blood, 533.
 Advertisements, 86, 87, 132, 230, 232, 234, 856-1094.
 Advertising agencies, how they control the Press, 1060.
 Advertising and professional homicide, 873.
 Advertising, by grossly fraudulent means in Australia and New Zealand, 1124.
 Advertising forged names, 1014, 1155.
 Advertising frauds, 511, 573, 574, 597, 648, 658.
 Advertising homicide, 86-94, 858 et seq.
 Advertising of Letters for Hire and Sale, 946, 965, 1061.
 Advertising methods, 764-5.
 Adulterated foods in London, 1224 et seq.
 Adulteration, 1129-1137.
 Adulteration Acts of Canada, 1374 et seq.
 Adulteration of Foods Acts, 1364 et seq.
 Aequanimity, 1362.
 Agents for abortionists, 235.
 Ajax Dry Cell, 1055.
 Alcoholic compounds compared with whiskey, 666.
 Alcoholic drugs and epilepsy, 1062.
 Alcoholic drugs for teetotallers, 809.
 Alcoholic frauds, 319, 637.
 Alcohol in "patent" medicines, 662.
 Alcohol, poisonous, 638.
 Alcohols, swindles in trade, 1230 et seq.
 All advertised drugs are frauds, 967.
 Alleged gullibility, 587.
 All kinds of diseases, 300,000 private consultations for sale, will sort out to suit purchasers, 1061.
 All other countries differ from Anglo-Saxon, 1299.
 All secret drugs fraudulent, 1219.
 Almonds, bitter, poisoning from, 630.
 Amendment to Post Office Act, 1017.
 Amenorrhoea, 28, 93.
 America largest exporter of quack drugs to Australasia, 1179.
 American difficulties, 578.

American exposure of quackery, 628.
 Am I my brother's keeper? 1295.
 Analgesic drugs, 429.
 Analytical bureau needed, 1087.
 Anarchism, 18.
 Ancient Australian medicine, 708, 732.
 Anglo-Saxon countries and public opinion, 810.
 Anglo-Saxon race dying at a rapid pace in New England States, 63, 64, 68, 133, 250.
 Aniline poisoning, 457, 630, 631, 632.
 Animal extracts, 812 et seq., 1116.
 Antagonising frauds, 1191.
 Anthrax and quackery, 480.
 Antimonial poisoning, 639.
 Antinomian gospel, 18.
 Antinomy of manchesterism, 1061.
 Anti-nostrum legislation, New South Wales, 1207.
 Antipodes and "patent" medicines, 895.
 Anti-quackery societies, 959.
 Apol, 28.
 Aphrodisiacs, 491.
 Aph-Ro-Dox fraud and "His Royal Highness the King," 903.
 Apology for quackery, 810.
 Appraiser's warehouse, New York, 493.
 Aqua Tofana, 382.
 Arcana of advertising, 1056.
 Arguments of drug-packers, 1190.
 Arsenic pills like sweetmeats, 733.
 Arsenical pills, 733, 733.
 Arsenical poisoning, 552, 558 et seq., 535 and footnote, 633, 794, 1134.
 Arterial degeneration from glandular extracts, 817.
 Artificial gestation, 136, 146.
 Asiatic expansion, 100, 211.
 Assault upon purse of the public, if harmless, 1295.
 Assault upon health of the purchaser, if not harmless, 1293.
 Associations of quacks, 983.
 Assorted confidential Letters for Hire or Sale, 946, 1061.
 Astbury's Pure Herbal Pills (of mercury), 711 et seq., 716, 769, 1099.
 Astrologer frauds, 773, 776, 1050-53.
 Australia best market in the world for humbugs, 958.
 Australian humbugs in Canada, 757 et seq.
 Avernus, slope of, 85.
 Awful misery from drug habit, 820.
 Axioms of the quack, 939.

Babies are getting scarcer, 1156.
 Babies, disposal of, 88, 296, 574.
 Babies' foods a delusion and snare, 1241.
 Babies ruined by quack foods, 1241.
 Baby poisons, sale of, 909.
 Baby poisons and religious Press, 1037.
 Baking-powder frauds, 1132.
 Bamboozling courts, 769.
 Barnardo's Homes and Bile Beans, 747, 921, 1098.
 Bayer's Farbwerke, 777.
 Bearing and rearing large families "belong to low life," 132.

Beautifiers (see "Corrosive sublimate," "Complexion tablets," "Face lotions," &c.).
 Beauty Boom, 779 et seq. 785.
 Beecham's Pills, 1138 et seq., 1148.
 Bees' food protected, 1175, 1176, 1376.
 Berkeley, Mrs., humbugs and frauds, 785.
 Besantine philosophy, 13, 14, 93, 105, 139, 142, 191.
 Better class journals and lying advertisements, 884.
 Bileans, 757.
 Bile Beans fraud, 1098, 1138, 1148 et seq., 1273.
 Bile Beans case, 711 et seq.
 Bile Beans literature, 770.
 Bioplasm humbug, 529.
 Birth rates, 63, 64, 65, 91, 107, 110, 113, 127, 132, 133, 139, 140, 145, 149, 152 et seq., 174, 175, 177 to 244, 247 et seq., 271.
 Blackmail, 864, 980.
 Blackmail and advertising, 864.
 Blackmail and Press co-operation, 951.
 Blackmail through letter traffic, 1187.
 Blood corpuscles, 380 et seq., 434.
 Bluffing New Zealand, 896.
 Blushing swindles, 787.
 Boards of Agriculture, 453.
 Boards of Health, 978 et seq., 1120, 1123, 1174.
 "Bootle's Baby" and quack drugs, 783.
 Boston Tea Party, 1163.
 Boy at St. Paneras, 912.
 Breast-fed infants, 267.
 Bright's disease cured by white sugar, 1272.
 British race to die out? 881.
 Bromide of potassium in quackery, 672.
 Bronchitis, commercial value, 910.
 Bulldozing parliaments, 1158 et seq.
 Bungling liar, a, 903.
 Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, 579, 583, 588, 638.
 Bust-developer Letters for Sale, 965.
 Bust-developers, 614-618, 771 et seq., 886.
 Canadian Departmental Notice, 1379.
 Cancer of womb, 147, 148.
 Cancer patients' Letters for Sale, 965.
 Cancer swindles, 528, 622, 623, 633, 635.
 Candour of German legislation, 1337.
 Careless mixing, 418.
 Careless packing of poisons, 828.
 Carminatives (see also "Soothing Syrups," &c.), 287 et seq.
 Carrying fraudulent advertisements by mails, 1017.
 Cat and dog worship, 146, 295, 906.
 Catarrh powders breed cocaine slaves, 980.
 Catarrh snuff of cocaine, 825.
 Catastrophe from antipyretics, 534.
 Catch Women, to, 771 et seq., 787, 1039 et seq.
 Cats, Home for Lost and Starving, 295 (page 80).
 Cattle, definition of, 1246.
 Cattle and citizens, 1282.
 Cautions in Germany, 689.
 Caveat emptor, caveat vendor, 730, 766-768, 804, 1175.
 Ceaseless activity demanded, 1264.
 Census of France, 107.
 of Germany, 106.
 of Great Britain, 140.
 of America, 245 et seq.
 Century Thermal Baths, 654.
 Certain diseases "cured without potash and mercury," yet the drugs contain both, 1212.
 Certificates of death, 235, 238, 557, 558.
 Chain-letter prescriptions, 820, 821.

Chameleon cures, 956.
 Champion mean man, 958.
 Change of names, 1041.
 Change of ingredients in secret drugs, 418, 421, 624, 625, 956, 985, 1101, 1244.
 Charlatans' cunning devices, 1197.
 Charlatans' lawful prey, 537.
 Charity and quackery, 1151.
 Chattel animals protected, 1175, 1176, 1200, 1201, 1245.
 Chattel animals and human beings, 1181.
 Cheapness, 584.
 Cheapness, alleged, as defence for fraud, 1236.
 Cheeky claims, 748.
 Chicago meat frauds, 1107.
 Child-bearing, effect of drug-taking on, 662.
 Child-bed, deaths in, 200.
 Child murder on system, 296.
 Child production by un-nature, 136, 576.
 Child torture, 299, 301, 306, 308.
 Children and commercial exploitation, 1156.
 Children, drug habit, 498 et seq., 1060.
 Children, effect of quacks' drugs upon, 662.
 Children passed on to their doom, 88, 316, 317, 954.
 Children's Employment Commission, 269, 271.
 Children's food for quack alcohols, 911.
 Children's tombstones, 1156.
 Child slaughter by manchesterism, 1061 (page 311).
 Chivalry to the unborn, 13, 70 et seq., 82, 83, 189.
 Chrimes' blackmail case, 864.
 Christian quackery, 941.
 Christ on the outrage of children, 1201.
 Church of England, 91.
 Church of Rome, 91.
 Citizen life and health below chattel life and health, 1247.
 Claim of drug-packers, 1095.
 Classification of drugs, 506.
 Clement's Tonic on quackery, 955 et seq.
 Clerk of Privy Council, 803.
 Clubbing the Press by quacks, 1001.
 Cocaine and morphine victims' Letters for Sale, 965.
 Cocaine habit, 820, 824 et seq., 1212.
 Cocaine snuff, 825.
 Cocaine wreck from quack samples, 1212.
 Colchicum and gout pills, 674.
 Coley's fluid in inoperable cancer, 925.
 Colocynth, 32.
 Colonial preference, 872.
 Colossal laboratories, 1019.
 Commanding newspapers to print editorials, 995 et seq.
 Commercial Travellers' Association refuses quack advertisements, 885, 887.
 Commerce Act, 1237.
 Commerce Act no protection in States, 1405.
 Commercialism or manchesterism, 902.
 Commonwealth Bureau of Chemistry, 583.
 Complexion powder swindles, 619.
 Compulsion by newspaper proprietors, 934.
 Conclusions, page 425 et seq.
 Condyl's fluid, 1138.
 Confectionery, poisons in, 552, 630, 632.
 Confessions of a reformed quack, 939.
 Confidential friends by Press introduction, 1055.
 Confidential Letters for Sale, 946, 985.
 Conspiracy lawful, 768-769.
 Consumption cures devilish, 980.
 Consumption frauds, 511-533, 590 et seq., 622, 629, 699.
 Continuance of right to conceal contents, 1293.
 Conspiracy against Press, 981 et seq.

- Conspiracy of the Press, 868, 983, 988 et seq., 1012, 1039, 1050, 1060, 1125, 1166, 1189, 1196.
 Consumptive patients' Letters for Sale, 965.
 Contract control of newspapers, 1222.
 Contracts for silence by Press, 985 et seq.
 Contrast between treachery and mercy, 918.
 Control by Government necessary, 1170.
 Copyrighted names, grounds of objection to, 395, 420, 422, 424, 1024-1036, 1103, 1112-1118, 1202, 1213-1223.
 Copyright inadmissible, 1118, 1215.
 Copyright in fraud, 686, 716, 718.
 Copyright places society at mercy of drug-packers, 1216.
 Corassa Compound swindle, 1278.
 Corpulence cures, 775.
 Corpuscles, action on, 631.
 Correspondence of quacks, how conducted, 965.
 Corrosive poison, 900.
 Corrosive sublimate in toilet preparations, 780, 791, 794.
 Corrupt silence and venal praise of Press, 934.
 Corruption of legislatures by associated quacks, 990 et seq., 1002.
 Cosmetics, poisonous, 549, 550, 560, 581, 619, 777, 780 et seq., 786, 791-4.
 Cough mixtures, 263.
 Cover for abortionists, 238-40, 245.
 Cracking of nostrum makers' whip, 997, 1125, 1139, 1161, 1163, 1166.
 Criminal law and quackery, 1190.
 Criminal offence to advertise or sell secret nostrums, 1036.
 Crop of babies, 19.
 Crowding into towns, 103.
 "Crown of Wild Olives," 21.
 Crucifying Son of God afresh, 1181.
 Curettings, 199.
 Curing at cost price, 1278.
 Curing cripples of "rotting bones," 735.
 Customs control, 583 et seq.
 Customs valuation, 584.

 Damage to life and health, injury to morals, economic fraud, in Britain, 1351.
 Danger and death from analgesics, 429 et seq., 534 et seq.
 Dangerous cosmetics and hair washes, 785, 791-94.
 Dangerous skin nostrums, 776, 780.
 Dangerous substitution, 1136.
 Danger signals in a commonwealth, 1304.
 Dangers of casual dispensing, 1153.
 Dangers of organotherapy, 817, 831 et seq.
 Dangers of tabloid poisons, 826, 827, 829, 830.
 Dangers to the eyes, 785.
 Date-packing for export, 1086.
 Daylight means destruction, 1165.
 Deafness frauds, 1053, 1054, 1386.
 Death of a hero, 917.
 Death rates, 63, 64, 65, 113, 132, 141, 149, 164 et seq., 174, 175, 209, 272, 273.
 Death rate of infants increases in New England, 132.
 Deaths from nostrums (see Drug Index).
 Deaths of children from "patent" medicines generally, 280, 283, 284.
 Debasement effects of cocaine, 235.
 Debate in Massachusetts legislature, 982.
 Debauchery, 52, 648.
 Decay of the Race, 881.
 Decency quixotic, 891.
 Deception as a working principle, 27, 52, 55, 1127.

 Deception law, German, 1321.
 Deception punishable, 1276.
 Deceptive names, 686, 1103, 1112.
 Defeat of New Zealand, 1125, 1128, 1144, 1177, 1179 et seq.
 Defeat of New Zealand Bill to check fraudulent advertising, 1181.
 Defeat of parliaments by associated quacks, 998, 1142.
 Defence associations of drug-packers, 319.
 Defiled with dirt (Railway Review), 883.
 Defiling the land, 881.
 Degenerates, 15, 16, 146.
 Degeneration of young in Great Britain, 1126.
 Dental necklaces, 1347.
 Denunciation by judges, 711 et seq.
 Depilatories, 788 et seq., 794.
 Depravation by drugs (see also "Drunkards and drugs"), 341, 342, 350, 355, 359, 365, 366, 370, 371 et seq., 387.
 Destruction, 52.
 Diabetes cured by common sugar, 1272.
 Diabolical advertising, 574.
 Diabolical patent-medicine story, 1060.
 Diachylon, 33, 34.
 Diano bust fraud, 652, 772, 886.
 Did trade make the British Empire? 1194.
 Digestive impossibilities, 1074 et seq.
 Diphtheria and quackery, 480.
 Dirty money and the Press, 884.
 Discontinuance of advertising as a whip to Press, 995 et seq., 1125, 1140, 1160, 1166.
 Disgraceful advertisements, 883.
 Disgraceful literature, 942.
 Dishonest drugs legal in New Zealand, 1181.
 Disreputable methods of sale, 486.
 Divorce, 76, 101.
 Doctor Kidd's letter-trap, 629, 946, 950, 1061, 1123, 1190.
 Doctors and quack drugs, 425.
 Doctors' and quacks' prescriptions, 974.
 Dodging the revenue, 418.
 Domestic animals fully protected, 714.
 Domestication of species, 135.
 Dragooning the Press, 992.
 Drawing the line in advertising, 893.
 Drink cures (see also "Alcoholics"), 640 et seq.
 Drink habit, 829, 830.
 Drugging children, 264, 265, 269, 270, 271, 277, 282, 283, 292, 315.
 Drug-packers and food frauds, 1074.
 Drug-packers have no code of morality, 1219.
 Drug-packers in New Zealand, 1125.
 Drug-packers' meeting in Sydney, 1179.
 Drug-packers versus Commonwealth, 1138 et seq.
 Drugs and dynamite on a par, 1208.
 Drugs of the future, 831 et seq., 1116.
 Drugs that make victims, 968.
 Drug Trust triumphant, 999, 1125.
 Drug-habit, victims' consultation letters For Sale, 965.
 Drunkards and drugs, 281, 323, 325, 326, 331 et seq.
 Duty and greed, 916.

 Eadem est ratio, eadem est lex, 730.
 Echolies (see also "Abortifacients, Female pills," "Emmenagogues, Irregularity Cures"), 42, 84, 122.
 Eczema causes and eczema cures, 776, 777, 778, 780.
 Editors and proprietors of journals parties to odious fraud, 934.

- Editors under compulsion, 972.
 Education, 132, 151, 1190.
 Education of the public no safeguard, 758, 932 et seq., 954, 965, 1200.
 Effect of passing honest as well as pure-drug Bill, 1293.
 Electric belt swindles, 1061, 1198, 1386.
 Electric belt sellers scoundrels pure and simple, 1181.
 Elliman's Embrocation, 1318.
 Eminent scientist, "Charles Forde," 720.
 Emmenagogues (see also "Abortifacients" and "Irregularity cures"), 54, 56, 84.
 Enemies of medical men, 1213 et seq.
 Enfeebled heredity, 136.
 Enormity of the crime against the public, of secret drugs, 1217.
 Enormous prevalence of quackery, 895.
 Epilepsy and drugs, 870 et seq., 1032.
 Equilibration, 813, 819.
 Ergot and ergotin, 38, 39.
 Erysipelas from hair-dyes, 781.
 Essentials to success, 737.
 Essential principles of foreign health-laws, 1299.
 Ethical preparations and doctors, 1019, 1026 et seq.
 Every-day string of pearls, 863.
 Every-day tragedy, 875.
 Evils of quackery, 930.
 Exemption of proprietary drugs, 711, 762-768, 1262, 1285 et seq., 1396.
 Exorbitant prices for nostrums, no protection against, in Britain, 1352.
 Expense and trouble of protecting the people, 1201.
 Experiments on patients, 777, 1202 et seq.
 Expert opinion on quackery, 955.
 Export to the colonies, 872.
 Exposure of babies, 296.
 Extortion by the Press, 1196 et seq.
 Extracting sexual secrets by Press co-operation, 1190.
 Extracts of animals, drugs from, 1116.
 Extreme stringency of restrictions in countries not Anglo-Saxon, 1109.

 Face lotions, 620.
 Factory conditions in Smyrna, 1083.
 Faith and fraud, 919.
 Faith works wonders, 901.
 Fallopian tubes, injury and destruction, 197, 198, 199.
 False labels good in law, 686, 762, 768.
 False statements as to cures, no protection in Britain, 1352.
 False testimonials, 420, 463 et seq., 485, 602, 761, 765.
 Family journals, 780.
 Farmers' journals refuse quack advertisements, 1023.
 Fate of manchesterism, 1061.
 Felo-de-se, racial, 75, 95, 112, 133, 150, 172.
 Female-complaint Letters for Sale, 965.
 Female regulating-pills, 54 et seq., 1180.
 Female Regulator Letters for Sale, 946.
 Female remedies and popular newspapers, 934.
 Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Acts, 36, 1245, 1370 et seq.
 Fifteen thousand newspapers under control of quacks, 991.
 Fighting public-health legislation primary object of Proprietary Associations, 990.

 Fig-packing in Smyrna, 1083.
 Filthy advertisements, 877 et seq., 881 et seq.
 Filthy, disreputable, nostrum business, 942.
 Filthy literature, 93, 494, 495.
 Fiscalism and racial decline, 1193.
 First and most sacred duty of the State, 1201.
 Fits-cures and bromides, 672.
 Flagrantly noxious drugs in New Zealand, 1124.
 Flesh and blood devils, 891.
 Fœtal poisoning, 33.
 Fœticide wholesale, 863.
 Food and Drugs Acts, 452, 1296, 1364 et seq.
 Food frauds for invalids and babies, 1074.
 Force of Life swindles, 598 et seq.
 Forces to be fought, 1218.
 Forged letter published by Peruna, 1061.
 Forgery of a London surgeon's name, 1014.
 Forgery a venial offence, 1280.
 Forgery against a deceased physician, 903.
 Formula on the bottle, 223.
 Formulæ, disclosure of, fatal, 1138 et seq.
 Formulæ, right to secret, 1095 et seq.
 Fortunes by fraud, 736 et seq.
 Fratricidal gains of quacks, 1012.
 Franciscan monk, his wonderful discovery in West Africa, 1278.
 Fraud, exposure of, insufficient, 1155.
 Frauds denounced by Washington Bureau, 587 et seq.
 Fraud legalised, 1243.
 Fraud on physicians, 425.
 Fraud the basis of secret drug trade, 966.
 Fraudulent exploitation, 588 et seq.
 Fraudulent exploitation a crime in German law, 1336.
 Fraudulent exploitation legalised in New Zealand, 1181.
 Fraudulent names, 1103.
 Free consumption cures, 524, 531, 608.
 Free-cure frauds, 629.
 Free play of natural forces, 923, 1097, 1105, 1227, 1291 et seq.
 Freedom of Press versus Freedom of Parliament, 1093.
 Free Press, 1035.
 Free Press and cruel crimes, 923, 950 et seq.
 Fulford and Bergmann contrasted, 920.
 Fulford's frauds, 656.
 Fun from behind the scenes, 1060.

 Genesis frauds, 8, 13, 100, 144, 148.
 Genesis of Bile Beans, 742.
 German invasion, 73.
 German law, 36.
 German, logical habit of mind, 576.
 German thoroughness, 416.
 Gestation by un-nature, 43, 576.
 Ghoulish exploitation, 967.
 Gigantic fraud, 726.
 Gigantic proportions of the evil, 1217.
 Gilded rascality, 1192.
 Glandular extracts, 812 et seq., 831 et seq.
 Glandular extracts containing disease bacteria, 1229.
 Golden Rule and the business conscience, 1295.
 Government Analyst, 38, 60.
 Government Health Boards, 761.
 Government stamp a claim for merit, 789, 790.
 Grades in hell, 823.
 Great American fraud, 966 et seq.
 Great Physician, The, and quackery, 942.
 Great secret of Ancient Australia, 720, 732.

Gross and criminal commercialism, 1295.
Gross exaggeration legal, 730.
Gross misconduct, law against, 1322.
Guaranteeing nostrums, 1179.
Gullible, everybody is, 1246.
Gullibility of the people, 587.
Gynaecology, advance of, 201.

Hair-dyes, 548, 778, 780, 781.
Hair-restorers, poisonous, 550, 560, 589, 791-93.
Hair-dyes, eczema from, 777, 778, 780.
Hair-washes of lead, 774, 782, 783, 791, 792, 793.
Harness' Belts case, 1198.
Hastened death, 635.
Hawkins' swindle, 1278, 1279.
Headache, causes of—
Constitutional, 444.
Ear disease, 443.
Eye-strain, 440.
Pelvic disease, 445.
Headache powders, 1383 (see "Daisy, antikamnia, Canadian list, Zox, acetanilide," &c.).
Healing professions and charlatans, 1100.
Healing, the cause of humanity, 1362.
Health and security to life, 1304.
Health Office, 268.
Heart-failure epidemic, from drugs, 344.
Hematinics, 42.
Hematocytes, destruction of, 13.
Herbalists, 497.
Heredity, 13.
Hideous story of cynical villany, 895.
Hienfong essence, 1350.
Higher education, 132 et seq.
High prices for filthy advertisements, 934.
Home Secretary and secret drugs, 1195.
Homework dodge, Letters for Sale, 946, 1048, 1061.
Homicidal advertising, 858 et seq.
Homicide, professional, 876.
Honesty, utter lack of, 422.
Hopeless protests, 901.
Horde of quack medicine bills, 1291.
Hospital patients, 777.
Hospitals, names used to promote swindles, 466, 470, 471.
Hospitals, private, 235, 245.
House of Commons and quack medicines, 1195 et seq.
How blackmail is levied, 834.
How "home" papers push frauds, 1042.
How non-alcoholics burn, 1061.
How to advertise Australia, 758.
How to crush Press freedom, 1000.
How to grow tall, 772.
How to milk the great milch cow, 765.
Human health versus commercial gains, 1326.
Humanity versus manchesterism, 1276.
Humiliation of New Zealand, 1181.
Hydra-headed monster, 1328.
Hypnotic drugs, 454 et seq.
Hypochondriacs, how manufactured, 1060.
Hypocrisy and fraud, 665.
Hypocrisy and virtue, 856.
Hypocrisy of false modesty, 874.
Hypodermic injections, 815, 820 et seq., 829, 830.
Idiosyncrasy, 263.
Ignorance a good defence sometimes, 1175, 1233, 1236.
Ignored recommendations for infants and invalids, London, 1225.
Ill birds foul their own nest, 814.

Immigration, 170.
Immorality enforced by Press, 1181.
Immorality of taxing frauds, 1273.
Immunity of quacks, 932.
Imperial Health Office, Berlin, 1303.
Impudence unsurpassable, 527, 575.
Impudent and unmixed fraud, 857.
Impudent indecency and obscenity of drug packers, 587.
Increase of drugging in Great Britain, 1126.
Increase of drug habit in New Zealand, 1179.
Inculcation of decency by law, 874.
Indecency and obscenity impossible to record, 587.
Indecent advertisements, 13, 93, 94, 187, 859, 1089.
Indecent pamphlets, 882.
Inefficient, elimination of the, 51, 64, 116.
Inert drugs when lives are in danger, 1228.
Infancy of quackery, 895.
Infant foods, 635.
Infanticide, 201, 234, 262, 296, 309.
Infants' and invalids' foods, 267, 1076.
Infant-slaughter in Manchester, 1061.
Infatuation for quackery, 573.
Ingredients and physiological action must be made known, 1294.
Inhalers for consumption, death from, 1274.
Injuries to health by harmless drugs, 1336.
Incanity, 26, 34, 51, 91, 151, 157, 192, 193 (page 68).
Insanity from drink cures, 645.
Inside the drug trade, 1228.
Insolent slush, 652.
Insult to injury, adding, 421.
Insurance of children, 260, 262.
Inspection imperative of all medicaments, 1276.
Inspection of nursing homes, 961.
Insurance companies and secret drugs, 662.
Intellectual phenomena of manchesterism, 1061.
Intemperance cures, 657 (see "Drink cures").
Interests of sufferers ought to be supreme, 1213.
International exchange of knowledge, 626 et seq.
Invention and discovery, 1098.
Iodide of potash, 795.
Irredeemable slavery, 820.
"Irregularity" cures for females, 12, 28, 34, 38, 54, 92, 93, 261, 934, 946, 965, 1180, 1187.

Jam and jelly frauds, 1134.
John Strange Winter's (Mrs. Arthur Stannard) nostrums, 783.
Journals cultivating fraudulent custom must not complain when charged with complicity, 934.
Judicial care for inherent justice, 1336.
Judicial support for fraud, 762, 763, 768.
Jungle-growth of wickedness, 587.
Justice and quackery, 867.
Justice to one's fellows, 1294.

Kentucky Distilling Co., 334.
Keyed Advertisements, 772, 787, 788, 1039.
Kidd, "Doctor," J. W., compared with Bergmann, 918.
Kidney diseases of all kinds cured by white sugar, 1272.
Kingdom of Christ, 116.
King Etzel, 8.
Knowledge versus ignorance, 874.
Koch, Robert, 419.
Koko hair-wash, 784, 900.
Kombe arrow poison, 827.
Kugelman, H. E., and his fraudulent claims, 1008 et seq.

- Labels, nostrums without, 329.
 Lactation, 132.
 Ladies' Home Journal refuses £20,000 a year in quack advertisements, 1023.
 Ladies' Regulator, 17,500 Letters for Sale, 946.
 Lambs, detention of, 297.
 "Lancet" on the London Chamber of Commerce, 1166.
 Lascivious literature, 4, 5, 93, 494, 495.
 Law, British—
 Leniency to personal outrage, 296, 299, 300, 301, 306, 308, 316.
 Severity to theft, 297, 298, 302, 307.
 Law in Prussia, 1304.
 Law of demand and supply, 1240.
 Law protects chattels before human life, 715, 928.
 Law and Right, 711, 766, 769, 929.
 Law of God, 27, 98.
 Law protects poison vendors, 766, 767.
 Lawson Tait, Dr., impudent forgery of his name, 903.
 Lay Press and religious Press, 948.
 Lead poisoning, 33, 34, 782, 783.
 Leading London newspaper and quack advertisements, 938.
 Legality of lying, 686, 730, 731.
 Legislation against quackery, 935.
 Legislation against newspapers, proposed in U.S.A., 1208.
 Legislation, 149, 151.
 Europe, 1242.
 Synopsis, 1242, 1354 et seq.
 Legislation—
 American, 1242, 1296 et seq.
 British, 1243 et seq.
 Canadian, 1242, 1283 et seq.
 German, 1299 et seq.
 Legislation, 1352 et seq.
 Austria.
 Belgium.
 Denmark.
 France.
 Germany.
 Great Britain.
 Holland.
 Italy.
 Norway.
 Sweden.
 Switzerland.
 Leipzig, battle, 20.
 Lenience to scoundrels, 1280.
 Leopard and his spots, 425.
 Let the public beware or let the liar beware, which? 1240.
 Letter Market and how letters are obtained, 765, 1050, 1051 1182 et seq.
 Letter from Doctor Burnett Ham, 1380.
 Letters of patients consulting quacks, 7,000,000 for Hire or Sale, 1185.
 Letters for Sale from persons with unmentionable troubles, 965.
 Liberty not to be licence, 1090.
 Liberty of the subject, 52, 1115.
 Licentious literature, 93, 494, 495, 877 et seq., 881 et seq.
 Lies and trickery disseminated by Press, 1197.
 "Life" family journal, 774.
 Limitation of families, 50, 66 et seq. 70, 172, 176 to 244.
 Liquid electricity, 622.
 Liquid oxygen and quackery, 475.
 Liquezone, 710, 765, 884, 980, 1104, 1119, 1155.
 Lists of incurables and chronic sick, for sale, 965.
 Livery of heaven to serve the devil, 1221.
 Lobbying by drug-packers, 1210.
 Lobbyists in every legislature, 1222.
 Lobbyists maintained at cost of associated drug-packers, 991.
 Logion of Jesus, 931.
 London Chamber of Commerce and quackery, 19, 37, 1138 et seq., 1141, 1143 et seq., 1159, 1166, 1177, 1182.
 London Hospital, 1151.
 Loss of our national heritage, 91, 107, 110, 126, 129, 208, 213, 881.
 Lost and starving dogs, Hospital for, 907.
 Lost manhood restorers, 698 et seq.
 Low average of conduct crystallises under form of law, 1294.
 Lozenges for children, 498 et seq.
 Luke, the beloved physician and a fat contract, 942.
 Lydia Pinkham's tombstone, 1061.
 Lying testimonials, 420, 463, et seq., 485, 602, 761, 765.
 Machinations of blackguards, 948.
 Magazines cleaner than leading dailies, 892.
 Magic Foot-drafts, 1052.
 Mammoth sales of nostrums, 770.
 Manchester doctrine, 5, 18, 100, 130, 131, 191, 310, 1097, 1105 et seq., 1143, 1165, 1186, 1199, 1276.
 Manchesterism and colonial preference, 872.
 Manchesterism at furthestmost, 954.
 Mary Baker Eddy's cure for cancer, 811.
 Masking real nature of drugs, 1112.
 Maternity Homes, 317.
 Mattei's Remedies, 1014, 1319.
 Meeting of drug-packers in Sydney, 1179.
 Megaphone exploitation, 973.
 Medical profession and protests, 880.
 Medicine versus quackery, 914 et seq.
 Mellin's food, 1138.
 Member of Parliament and morphine, 823.
 Men's matrimonial Letters, 180,000 for Sale, 1061.
 Merck's preparations, 777.
 Mercury and lead in toilet articles, 791 et seq.
 Methods of quackery, 965.
 Methyl alcohol in culinary essences, 806.
 Methyl alcohol in grocer's articles, 806.
 Methyl alcohol in secret drugs, 805.
 Metol danger, 777, 778.
 Michael fighting Satan, 912.
 Microbes and quackery, 458, 622.
 Millionaire quacks, 270, 351, 905, 1059, 1165.
 Million patients, "Force of Life" swindle, 602.
 Miserably destructive wares, 1293.
 Mixing, careless, 686.
 Mixing of nostrums, 1104.
 Mokanna without his veil, 897.
 Moloch, modern, 317, 908.
 Money lavished in advertisements comes from weak women and ailing poor, 934.
 Monopoly of curative agents, 1115.
 Monstrosities of infants' foods, 1076.
 Moral deterioration, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 19, 25, 27, 34, 35, 49, 52, 55, 61, 64, 66, 68, 69, 70, 81, 83, 84, 86, 91, 93, 97, 98, 113, 116, 126, 136, 143, 146, 206, 207, 212, 217, 222, 201, 203, 205.
 Morality by Act of Parliament, 745, 1038, 1199.
 Morals and self-dosing, 820, 829, 830.

- Mortality in child-bed, 139.
 Mother supplies alcoholic swindle to cure drunkard son, 1212.
 Motto of Pasteur, 926.
 Movement of population, 96, 106 et seq., 159, 160.
 Morphine habit, 820, 822, 823.
 Morphine plus cocaine, 825.
 Most dangerous foes of medical science, 1292.
 Most remarkable experiences of New Zealand, 1125.
 Mothers' Friend, 261, 496, 692.
 Multiple frauds, 654, 656.
 Munyon's kidney swindle, 1272.
 Murder is misadventure, 714.
 Mustard fraud, 1133.
 Muzzle-clauses of advertisement contracts, 987.
 Muzzling Press and Parliament, 1002.
 Mydriatics, 785, 786.
 "Myra's Journal," 773, 878 et seq.
- Name of God much used in the trade, 965.
 Names and addresses, sale of, 281, 486, 764, 965, 1190.
 Narcotic poisons, 262.
 National enrichment by stoppage of the trade, 966.
 National security complete, 1172.
 Necroscopes, 961.
 Negative quackery, 811.
 Negro slavery, 577.
 Nemesis, 79.
 Nervous debility swindles, 608 et seq.
 Nervous debility letters for sale, 946.
 Nervous exhaustion swindle, 1060.
 Neurasthenia, 13, 139, 192, 218, 444, 446.
 Neuroticism, 192, 218.
 New blood from arsenic and iron-rust, 739.
 New South Wales Commission, 6, 13, 24, 27, 28, 29, 49, 50, 51, 52, 84, 85 et seq., 118, 119, 176 to 244.
 Newspaper profligacy, 856 et seq., 864 et seq., 868, 873 et seq.
 Newspaper proprietor directing purchase of possibly toxic agent, if secret, is accessory to murder, 1295.
 Newspapers and patent medicines, 1088.
 Newspapers taking toll of the advertisers are participators in sinister traffic, 934.
 Newspaper proprietors, do they trust to the quack cures? 1196.
 "New York Times" refuses £10,000 a year from quackery, 1023.
 New Zealand Premier's regret at quacks' victory, 1181.
 New Zealand Press, 953.
 New Zealand's struggle, 1180.
 New Zealand's Waterloo, 1181.
 Nicholl's Ozerine fraud, 870.
 Nihilism, 18.
 Nine millions of letters for sale or hire, 1190.
 Nineteenth Century magazine, 70 et seq.
 Nitrobenzol or nitrobenzene, 630, 632.
 No authority to enforce protection by common law in Britain, 1352.
 Noble lords and nefarious traffic, 895.
 No expense too great, 1304.
 No falsehood too shameless, no trap too palpable, to be refused by best-known journals, 934.
 No help from lay Press, 895.
 No historical narrative, 1302.
 No physician worth a penny recommends nostrums, 1060.
 No restriction as to false claims in Great Britain, 1352.
- Norman conquest, 73.
 Nostrum profits, 945.
 Nostrums and medical journals, 426.
 Nostrums for women, 782.
 Notorious theory of population, 1061.
 Novelists' nostrums, 783.
 Nurses, 86 et seq., 93, 185, 219, 241.
 Nurses and drugs, 820, 829.
- Objects for obscene use, 1320.
 Obliterated nations, 129.
 Obscene advertisements prohibition, 1089.
 Obscene contrivances, 6, 27, 182, 223.
 Observance of law in England, America, and Germany, 576.
 Official publication of quackery, 761.
 Official warnings, 874.
 On her death-bed, 856.
 Opium in Tuberculozine, 595.
 Opium smoking checked, 1178, 1277.
 Orange Blossom, 13.
 Organised rascality, 1006.
 Organotherapy, 812 et seq., 831 et seq.
 Orpiment (mercury) in hair-washes, 794.
 Orthoform, 1020.
 Outcast quackery, 1043.
 Outrages on children, 296, 299, 301, 306, 308.
 Oxydonor humbug, 1342.
- Paralysis from hair dyes of lead, 793.
 Paralytic patients' Letters for Sale, 965.
 Parents teach children alcohol, cocaine, morphine habits by quack drugs, 1060.
 Parliament and restraint of immorality, 1379 (page 422).
 Parisian Drug Co., 1055.
 P.A.T.A., 489, 592, 613, 897, 988, 990, 1127 et seq., 1138, 1152, 1155, 1156, 1159, 1177, 1181.
 "Patent" Medicine Curse, The, 662.
 "Patent" medicines untruthful phrase, 1243.
 Patients' letters for hire or sale, 946, 965, 1061.
 Patients' names, sale of, 281, 486, 764, 965, 1190.
 Passing Pure Food Act, U.S.A., 1209.
 Paul of Tarsus and Press ethics, 942.
 Paternal Government, 1186.
 Pepsine frauds, 1076.
 Peps pastilles, 717, 747, 751, 752, 753, 1053.
 Peptonoids and peptonised food humbugs, 1074 et seq.
 Perfidy and conspiracy, 746.
 Periodicity, 136.
 Permanganate of potash, 39.
 Permeability of the mucous membrane, 265 et seq.
 Pernicious, the most, element in the business of pharmacy, 1292.
 Personality of JESUS to boom nostrums, 942.
 Peruna, nursing mothers become permanent drunkards, 1181.
 Peruna tasted in parliament, 982.
 Per vias rectas, 929.
 Pharmacist a thing of the past, 1168.
 Pharmacists and quackery, 975.
 Pharmacists' customers, 764.
 Pharmacists hate nostrums, 901.
 Pharmacists, need of, 1153 et seq.
 Pharmacomania, 820 et seq.
 Pharmacy a profession, 1203.
 Pharmacy Boards, 763, 766, 820.
 Philadelphia "Ledger" refuses £10,000 a year from quackery, 1023.
 Phosphorus for cancer, 633.

- Physical and mental degeneration of young in Great Britain, 1126.
 Physicians and nostrums, 1018 et seq.
 Physicians and quackery, 1204.
 Physicians made catspaws, 1220.
 Pictures that tell their own stories, 1061.
 Piety and cant, 947.
 Pigs and poultry better protected than babies, 1157.
 Pile cure, "Doctor Artz," 621.
 Pills in Court, 716, 718, 725, 761-3, 766-8.
 Pills of skin-plaster, 799.
 Pills with insoluble coatings, death from, 801.
 Pills "worth their weight in gold," 712.
 Pink pills, 1099, 1123.
 Pink pills and subsidiary frauds, 736.
 Pink pills contain arsenic, 763, 766 et seq.
 Pink pills for nothing, 764.
 Planting seed for future drunkards, 662.
 Plain sugar for heart disease, 940.
 Podophyllin in pills, 676.
 Podophyllum pills, 771.
 Pointing's swindles, 651-655, 661 twice, 772 et seq., 789, 1022.
 Poison bottles, why packers avoid them, 826.
 Poison, definition of, 1263.
 Poisoning, discovery of, 553.
 Poison-marking imperceptible, 323.
 Poisons Acts, 225, 226, 282, 1096.
 Poisons Acts prosecutions, 733, 766 et seq.
 Poisons, careless packing of, 826.
 Poisons, classification of, 509.
 Poisons in hair-dyes and toilet articles, 791 et seq.
 Poisons list of Great Britain, 1248 et seq.
 Poisons marked "non-poisonous," 798.
 Poisons, proprietary, free sale of, 553.
 Poisons regulations in Britain, no provision for enforcement, 1352.
 Poisons, sale of, 1390.
 Poisoning (see also "Deaths").
 Poisoning by Aniline Dyes, 631.
 Poisoning by Jeyes' fluid, 798.
 Poisoning by Liquezone, 1156.
 Poisoning from strychnine in proprietaries, 826.
 Poisonous cosmetics, 280, 791 to 794, 549, 550, 560, 561, 619, 777, 780 et seq., 786.
 Poisonous secret drugs, 1244.
 Polished criminals, 961.
 Political economy and child life, 1061.
 Political record for general good, 1292.
 Poor, the, fair game for fraud, 910 et seq.
 Post office control, 493, 579, 580 (footnote), 977, 1091.
 Powerful patent-medicine lobby, 991, 1210, 1222, 1293.
 Predigested foods, 1073.
 Preferential trade, 872.
 Pregnant women and alcoholic drugs, 1062.
 Preparations and cure-alls of flagrantly obscene nature, 662.
 Prescribing poisons for children, 347.
 Prescriptions, abuse of, 284.
 Prescriptions of doctors, containing proprietaries, 1021, 1202.
 Prescription that cost 500 guineas, 1056.
 Preservatives in milk, 1157.
 Preservatives of foods, are they poisons? 1264.
 Press and abortion pills and potions, 934.
 Press and crime, 934, 964.
 Press and homicide, 954, 960.
 Press and letter-brokers, 965.
 Press and parasites, 868.
 Press and pregnant women, 934.
 Press and secret drug trade, 885, 1088.
 Press appeals for cancer and consumption hospitals beside alleged cure for same diseases, 1196.
 Press assistance in betrayal, 611, 629, 946, 965, 1061, 1187, 1190.
 Press conspiracy to defraud, 863, 950 et seq., 964, 970, 1050.
 Press complicity in misdeeds, 934, 941.
 Press, co-operation with confidence man, 1050 (see "Kidd, Patients' Letters," &c.).
 Press denunciation of quackery, 958.
 Press infected and polluted, 1193.
 Press influence, 581.
 Press or people, which is the ruling consideration? 1038.
 Press participation in fraud, 588, 596, 597, 606, 641, 648, 665, 933, 942, 948 et seq., 970 et seq., 984, 1012, 1014, 1039, 1060, 1196.
 Press proprietors and odious and despicable fraud, 934.
 Press pressure on Parliament, 838.
 Press profligacy, 876, 877 et seq., 831 et seq., 899 et seq., 918.
 Press prostitution, 942, 962 et seq.
 Press reform in America, 1023.
 Press refusal of fraudulent advertisements, 835, 867.
 Press refusal to print analyses, 1003.
 Press response to quack commands, 1003.
 Press silence as to fraud, sickness, insanity and deaths from secret drugs, 985 et seq.
 Press support to quackery, 934, 952, 965.
 Press suppression, 727 et seq., 745, 924, 952, 981 et seq.
 Press touting for quack testimonials, 972.
 Press tyranny, 1181.
 Press whipped to the fight against Pure Food Bill, U.S.A., 1210.
 Pressure upon Parliaments, 896.
 Preventives, 6, 12, 13, 25, 51, 84, 93, 119, 183, 192, 223, 493.
 Preying on incurables, 511 et seq., 594 et seq., 606.
 Price of health is eternal watchfulness, 1304.
 Priest in South America makes a discovery, 1278.
 Primordial intelligence, 13, 97.
 Primordial sense, 813.
 Primus inter pares, 1007.
 Private Consultations through Press, 300,000 For Sale, assorted, 1061.
 "Professor" Astro, 1050.
 "Professor" Calman's swindle, 903.
 "Professor" Holloway, 730.
 "Professor" Marimaldi, 903.
 "Professor" Phelps Brown's epilepsy swindle, 872.
 Profits of chemical factories, 1019.
 Progressive defeat of the Manchester doctrine, 1108.
 Prohibition of advertisements, 873.
 Prominent drug-packers' views, 1167.
 Prophecy of Moses, 881.
 Proprietaries and the Medical Press, 1025.
 Proprietary Articles Trade Association (see "P.A.T.A.").
 Proprietary Association of America, 995 et seq.
 Prosecution by British Treasury, 1278 et seq.
 Protection in London of young, sick and debilitated, 1226.
 Protection of the innocent, 1277.
 Protection to quackery, 686, 766-8.
 Protonuclein, 853, 1117.
 Punishing defrauded grocers, 1239 et seq.
 Punishment for deception, 1246.
 Public unprotected by law, 1244.
 Publication of formulæ fatal, 1179.

Publicity wanted, not secrecy, 581, 1016.
 Puffing of quackery, 899.
 Purchase of Press costs £8,000,000 yearly, 984.
 Purchase for analyses no defence, 1245.
 Purchase of poisons, 269.
 Purchase of legislators in America, 993 et seq.
 Pure Food Act (U.S.A.), first nail in coffin, 1210.
 Pure Food and Drugs Act of U.S.A., 422, 1296 et seq.
 Purgatives, 42.

Quack and his own cancer, 1016.
 Quack and his own rheumatism, 945.
 Quack drugs unrestricted in England, 1111.
 Quackery a gold-mine, 734.
 Quackery and obscenity of the daily papers, 892.
 Quack foods, 1074.
 Quack organotherapy, 853.
 Quacks and quackery, 4, 10, 24, 41, 70, 72, 73, 83, 104, 281.
 Quacks and the healing professions, 909.
 Quacks and the law against Unfair Competition, 1327.
 Quacks boast of compelling Press to eat dirt, 1001.
 Quacks denouncing quackery, 510, 582, 939, 955.
 Quacks in court, 761 et seq.
 Queer advertisements, 1040.

Radium swindles, 588, 601, 602.
 "Railway Review" and filthy advertisements, 881.
 Raising from the death-bed, 857.
 Raising the dead, 602.
 Raison d'être of the Proprietary Association, 990.
 Recamier Cream and Balm, 1039, 1042.
 Recommendations, page 428 et seq.
 Red Noses, cures for, 787.
 Referendum, imaginary, 1240.
 Reformed quack, 939.
 Refusal of nostrums by Press, 1023.
 Refusal of Press to print exposures of quackery in any columns, 988.
 Regulation of families, 63 et seq.
 Rejected trash sold and used as remedies, 1228.
 Relentless greed, 533.
 Religious papers, 772, 946, 1161.
 Religious papers advocate prohibition and advertise alcohol, 662.
 Religious papers and fraud, 941, 1037.
 Religious papers and obscene advertising, 662.
 Renegade doctors become quacks, 1220.
 Repeal of defensive laws impossible, 1277.
 Repeaters to form drug-habit, 588.
 Resin-coated pills, 852.
 Respectable business of English firms, 1142, 1149.
 Responsibility of publisher, 1094.
 R's raint of the Press by associated quacks, 988 et seq.
 "Review of Reviews," 17.
 "Review of Reviews" as advocate of quacks, 1043 et seq.
 Revenue from secret drugs, 1265 et seq.
 Revenue from swindles, 724.
 "Reverends" Joseph Hook, John Wilson, Mr. Stone, David Jones, 1278.
 Revolting and indecent disclosures of letter traffic, 1183.
 Rheumatism swindle, 579.
 Rich men and homicide, 936.
 Right to secrecy, 572, 592.
 Right to secrecy of discovery, 1278.
 Ringworm Cure, 755.

Robbing the dying, 940.
 Royal College of Surgeons and Mr. W. T. Stead, 1044.
 Rubinstein humbugs, 776.
 Ruin of young women, 962.

Sacred song of Bile Beans, 733.
 Sale of Foods and Drug Acts, 1110, 1364 et seq.
 Sale of patients' letters, 608 et seq.
 Sale of poisons, 496, 497 et seq.
 Salus populi suprema lex, 1315.
 Same swindle good after legal exposure, 1013.
 Samples of drugs broadcast, 881.
 Salesman's belief in swindle is a good defence at law, 596.
 Sanctity of human life, ignoring, 203.
 Sanctity of marriage violated, 13, 14, 15, 16, 25, 34, 35, 52, 119, 120, 121, 132, 136, 203, 205, 206, 207, 208, 217, 221, 222, 224.
 Satan as an angel of light, 424.
 Satanic productions, 493.
 School children, 22.
 School attendances, 171-173.
 Scientific swindling, 1060.
 Scoliosis in America, 442.
 Secrecy and fraud, 1168.
 Secrecy as a principle, 319, 220, 647.
 Secrecy, *conditio sine qua non*, 1328.
 Secrecy deadly to human life, 1021.
 Secrecy in drugs and foods, 73.
 Secrecy must come to an end, 1036.
 Secret commissions, 91.
 Secret commissions allied to quackery, 1190.
 Secret diseases, patients' consultation Letters for Sale, 965, 1061, 1185.
 Secret drink-cure, 901.
 Secret drugs in Great Britain not all dutiable, 1269.
 Secret drug trade according to law, 1182.
 Secret drug trade in England, 1109 et seq., 1119.
 Secret machinery of quacks' associations, 1006.
 Secret remedies definition, 1334.
 Seeking whom they may devour, 1048.
 Self-dosing, dangers of, 546.
 Self-respecting newspapers, 997.
 Seller of possibly toxic agent, if secret, is accessory to murder, 1295.
 Septic disease, 26, 178, 192, 195, 197, 198, 199, 218.
 Seven millions of patients' letters for sale, 1185.
 Sexual frauds and racial decline, 1191.
 Sexual periodicity, 24.
 Sexual secrets, letters for sale, 965, 1190.
 Shameless advertisements, 934, 965, 1050, 1051.
 Shameless deception, 769.
 Shamelessness, 12, 52, 202, 203, 205, 207, 522, 533, 652.
 Shams and impostors, 573 et seq.
 Sharing plunder, 868.
 Shiloh, waters of, 9.
 Shopping by post, "Review of Reviews," 1189.
 Sick children, commercial value of, 909.
 Silence of the cemeteries, 1013.
 Silence most important thing, 985.
 Silence of Press as to swindles, 985, 1013.
 Silence of Press, the fixed quantity, 985.
 Silence of Press as to deaths and sickness, 985.
 Sims', G. R., Tatcho kerosene, 783, 900, 1019.
 Slaves to Peruna, 665.
 Sleeping sickness, 914 et seq.
 Socialism, 128.
 Society's debt to the "Ladies' Home Journal," 937.

- Soothing syrups, 980, 1385.
 Sophistical defence, 1191.
 Sorest grief and shame offered in the markets, 1190.
 Souls of children and quack alcohols, 662.
 Source of Life swindle, 605.
 Spermatocide, 1 et seq.
 Speech of Senator Heyburn, 1205.
 Spinal curvature, 442.
 Splendid victory for public, 1210.
 Spoliation of public through the Press, 1092.
 Springs of action in America, 1205.
 Squeal of British Lion, 1142.
 State of the law, 686.
 State of law in Great Britain, 1248 et seq.
 State share in fraud, 927.
 Standardisation of drugs, 1228.
 Standards of right, lowered, 37, 52, 203, 205, 207, 208, 217, 224.
 Statutes of Great Britain, 1364 et seq.
 Stead's, Mr. W. T., quack agencies, 1043 et seq.
 Sterility, 134, 178, 192, 198, 199, 201, 214 et seq.
 Stick of dynamite, 1056.
 Stopping sale of quack medicines, 1279.
 Stranger, more diabolical, than any possible fiction, 1060.
 Strophanthus habit, 827.
 Strychnine poisoning, 554.
 Stuart Mill and limitation of child-life, 1061.
 Substitutes, 630-2.
 Subtle drugs concealed, 1382.
 Successful fraud, 604-5.
 Successful swindles and a swindle that failed, 1059.
 Sufferers' interests versus quacks' interests, 1213 et seq.
 Suffering poor and the Press, 1196.
 Swindles, assorted, 711, 773-6.
 Swindles are not for cheapness, 1240.
 Swindles chiefly foreign, 611.
 Swindles in trade alcohols, 1230.
 Swindles that failed, 719, 743, 1059.
 Swindling exploitation, by harmless drugs, 1336.
 Swiss shepherds in Michigan, 717.
 Sydney soap conquers all skin diseases, 754.
 Sympathy, mistaken, 415.
 Synopsis of legislation, Europe, 1242.
 Synthetics, danger from, 586.
 Synthetic drugs, 506, 777, 778, 780.
 Systematic treachery, 486.
 Tabloid medicines, danger of, 826, 827, 829, 830.
 Tail of British Lion, 1142.
 Taking toll of blood, 574.
 Tax on imported secret drugs, German, 1325.
 Taxation of secret drugs, 1265 et seq.
 Teething powders, 273, 276, 309.
 Temperance advocacy by proprietor of Peruna, 665.
 Temple cosmetic swindles, 787, 788.
 Temptation to swindle, 1235.
 Terrifying healthy people, 939.
 Terrorisation and blackmail, 980.
 Testimonials, bogus, 903, 956, 969, 1381.
 Testimonials, how obtained, 1060.
 Thimble-riggers, 901.
 Thousands of pages of cases, 636.
 Threats against the Commonwealth, 1139 et seq.
 Threats of drug-packers, 1115.
 Threats of quacks not empty, 998 et seq.
 Thrift, 127, 128.
 Toll of blood, 533, 858 et seq., 873 et seq., 934, 954, 1196.
 Toll of blood by New Zealand Press, 1181.
 Tonics, 42.
 Total prohibition or legislative control, 1300.
 Trade secrets, 1165.
 Trade in human lives, 860.
 Traffic in medicines, German law, 1323.
 Traffic in human health and life for gain, 1295.
 Tragedy, the every-day, 875.
 Tragedies of the newspapers, 85, 89, 198.
 Transatlantic quack, The, 941 et seq.
 Transmission of fraud, 1175.
 Trapping sufferers through the Press, "Dr. Kidd's" letter swindle, 629, 948, 950, 1061, 1123, 1190.
 Travesty of justice, 1240.
 Treachery on backs of sermons, 1190.
 Treason, its definition, 1218.
 Tricks of advertising, 764.
 Tricks of the trade, 958.
 Tricks of the nostrum men, 624.
 Triumph of commercialism over conscience, 1293.
 Triumphs of quackery over Press and Parliament, 999, 1002 et seq., 1125.
 Tuberculosis, 265, 268, 323, 480.
 Typical fraud, 717.
 Tyrannical master, 971.
 Uebermensch, 1061.
 Ulcerations through cosmetics, 794.
 Unblushing cheek and consummate skill, 897.
 Unblushing falsehood, 1147.
 Unborn, effect of drugs on the, 662.
 Undivided time to investigate quackery, 965.
 Unfair competition, German law against, 1277, 1324.
 Unheard-of profits, 1326.
 Uniformity of control, 583.
 United Press of "my District," 1006.
 Universal agreement among newspapers for silence, 987.
 Universality of fraud in the trade, 967.
 Unpublishable villainies, 1192.
 Unrestrained advertising, 980.
 Untold ages of ancient Australian medical practice, 720.
 Useless drug and New Zealand law, 1181.
 Useless protests, 1199.
 Utensils, dangerous, 626.
 Utilitarian doctrine, 1106.
 Valaze frauds, 776, 779, 886.
 Valuable Press aid, 993.
 Vampires and abortion-mongers in New Zealand, their victory, 1131.
 Variation of ingredients, 624, 625, 956, 985, 1101, 1244.
 Variation of standards in States, 1405.
 Varicocele and liqozone advertising, 486.
 Veil cannot be lifted, 923.
 Verbena swindle, 872.
 Verdict of science on Bile Beans, 724.
 Vicious habits of women paraded in the letter market, 1190.
 Victims and the letter market, 1049.
 Victims of harpies are in lunatic asylums of New Zealand, 1181.
 Victims punished whilst swindlers go free, 1239 et seq.
 Vigorous co-operation of newspapers to defeat legislatures, 998.
 Villanies upheld by the Press, 1038.

Voice of Cassandra, 880.
 Voice of medical profession, 935.
 Voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto Me from
 the ground, 1295.
 Volta crosses, 1347.
 Vomiting after taking drugs, 542.
 Vultures and their prey, 874.

War, 21, 70, 81.
 Warfare between quacks and society. Severity and
 duration, 1214.
 Warning of S. H. Adams, 1218.
 Warren's blacking and the poet, 897.
 W.C.T.U. and advertising of frauds and alcoholics,
 662.
 Weak Manhood frauds refused by mails, 976.
 Where the money goes, 989.
 Whipping up the Press, 997, 1125, 1139, 1161.
 Whole of England suffers from evil machinations
 of Press with quacks, 935.
 Why doctors should not dispense, 1153.
 Widest and wickedest wrong of our time, 1301.
 Wolf in sheep's skin, 423.
 Woman (newspaper), 878 et seq.

Woman drunkard, the, 642.
 Woman made for maternity, 137.
 Women's Christian Temperance Union, 331, 337,
 662.
 Women's diseases and liquozone advertising, 486.
 Women fair game, 733, 759, 771-6, 783 et seq.
 Women's journals, 641.
 Women's confidential Letters for Hire or Sale,
 965, 1061, 1183 et seq.
 Women typists employed by quacks, 965.
 Working public defrauded, 1240.
 Worst curse of our civilization, 820.
 Worst offenders, leading papers, 934.
 Worst swindles are foreign, 1211.
 Worst wrongs not reported, 717.
 Worst cannot be told, 965, 980, 1192.
 Wrong triumphant, 1181.

Xaxa, 1112.

Zam-Buk Soap cures all skin diseases, 754.
 Zam-Buk Soap prevents grey hair, 754.

INDEX OF NAMES.

- Académie de Médecine, 631.
 Academy of Medicine, New York, 959.
 Adams, Saml. Hopkins (see *Collier's Magazine*).
 Adelaide, abortifacients not in windows, 859.
Adelaide Advertiser, 1138 et seq.
 Adulteration Acts, Canada, 1373 et seq.
 Æolian Hall, Concert at, London, 295.
 Agriculture, Board of, Great Britain, 1125 et seq., 1157.
 Allen, Dr., 132 et seq.
 Allen, Martha M., W.C.T.U., 1064.
 Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, 832.
 America (see U.S.A.).
 American Census Report, 246 et seq.
 American Public Health Association, 959.
 American Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis, 959.
 American Medical Association, 392 et seq., 420 et seq., 959, 974, 1217.
 Analyst, New South Wales Government (W. M. Hamlet), (see Public Health Department of New South Wales).
 Andrews, Champe S., barrister, 959.
 Aqua Tofana, 382.
 Ardwall, Lord Justice, 708, 717, 725, 1147.
 Armour & Co., 894.
 Association of Neighbourhood Workers, New York, 959.
 Atreus, curse of, 13.
 Attila the Hun, 8 and 9.
 Augustine, St., 137.
 Australasia, frauds in (page 5).
 Australasia, birth-rate, &c., 108, 204, 209.
Australasian Medical Gazette, 61 et seq.
Australasian World, London, 140 et seq.
 Australia:—
 Drugs in, page 5, 29, 31, 53 et seq., 84 et seq., 93, 269, 275, 286, 315, 319, 399 et seq., 342 et seq., 778, 860, 1243.
 Prevention, &c., in, 80, 191.
 Birth-rate, population, infantile Mortality, &c., in, 95 et seq., 100 et seq., 205, 209 et seq.
 Fraud in, (page 5) 12, 256, 524 et seq.
 War in, 80.
 Decrease in number of school children, 124.
 Law in, 296 et seq., 731, 765 et seq., 830, and throughout Division VI.
 Australia in London, 720.
 Austria, 1120, 1242, 1352, 1355.

 Baker, Emily, case, 561, 562.
 Baltimore, U.S.A., 277 et seq.
Baltimore Sun, 278 et seq.
 Barnardo's Homes, 921, 1098.
 Battlett, Chas. L., 351.
 Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, 1019.
 Beiträge zur Klinik der Tuberculose, 268.
 Bell, Richard, M.P., 882.
 Besant, Mrs. Annie, 13, 17, 71 et seq., 78 et seq., 105, 139, 191.
 Beynes, J. J., analyst, 414.
 "Bile Beans March," 719.
 "Bile Beans Budget," 719.
 Bird, Mrs., case, 455.
 Birth-rate Commission of New South Wales (page 1), 1, 6, 13, 24, 26 et seq., 50 et seq., 84 et seq., 118 et seq., 148 et seq., 157, 158, 160, 176, 244, 255, 492, 552, 572, 636 et seq., 858, 862 et seq., 876.
 Birth-rate Tables (see Tables, Vital Statistics).
 Bishop of London, Dr. Winnington Ingram, 70 et seq., 81, 91, 1191.
 Blackburn, England, 271.
 Bok, Edward (see *Ladies' Home Journal*).
 Doston, 134.
Boston Herald, 682.
 Bottger, "Trade in Medicines," 1327, 1329 et seq.
 Bradlaugh, Chas., 191.
 Bravo poisoning case, 639.
 Bremridge, Richard, of Pharmaceutical Society (page 4).
 British Medical Association (page 4), 33, 634 et seq., 880, 1098, 1110.
 British Medico-Legal Committee's Report, 1351 to 1361.
British Medical Journal (page 2), 33, 34, 799, 870, 872, 895, 941, 1196, 1272.
 British Pharmacopœia, 417, 830.
 British Pharmacopœia Adopting Act, Queensland, 830.
 Brunker, Hon. J. N., 761.
 Buckingham case, 306.
 Buist, Dr., of B.M.A. (page 4).
Bulletin, Sydney, 245, 596.
Bulletin de l'Académie de Médecine, 1122.
Bulletin of Pharmacy, 780, 1136 et seq., 1179, 1291 et seq.
 Bumm, Dr., President Imperial Health Office, Berlin (page 4), 627, 1358.
 Bundesrath (see Federal Council of German Empire).
 Burbank, Luther, California, 959.

 Canada, Bulletin of the Inland Revenue Department (see Bureau of Chemistry).
 Bureau of Chemistry, 399 to 412.
 Commissioner for, J. S. Larke, Sydney, 1179.
 Drugs in, 319, 382, 386.
 House of Commons, 627.
 Inland Revenue Department (page 4).
 Law in, 711.
 Population, birth-rate, &c., 65.
 Prime Minister (page 4), 1190.
Catholic Columbian, 336.
 Caulfield, J. P. T., 643.
Cause, Effect, Remedy (Bile Beans booklet), 770.
 Census, American, 246.
Century Magazine, 893.
 Chamberlain, Right Hon. Joseph, 938.
 Chambers of Manufactures of Australia, 1150, 1237.
 Chancellor of Exchequer, 909 (Treasury Department, 1278).
 Chancery Lane abortion shop, 879.
Chemist and Druggist (Australia), 635, 763 et seq., 806, 821, 1153 et seq., 1181.

Chemist and Druggist, London, 616 et seq., 792, 1281.
 Cheney, Frank J., 970 et seq.
 Chief Dispenser, London Hospital (page 4), 804.
 Children's Employment Commission, 269, 271.
 Crimes case, 864, 951, 1187.
 CHRIST (see JESUS CHRIST).
Christian Herald, U.S.A., 1037.
Christian Intelligencer, N.Y., 1037.
Chronicle, St. Louis, 352.
 Church of England, 91.
 Church of Rome, 91.
 Churchill, Winston (see Under-Secretary of State for Colonies).
 Clarke, Rev. James E., 942.
 Clarkson, General, Chief Landing Surveyor, New York, 270, 493, 585.
Cleveland Press, 939, 953, 993 et seq.
Codex Medicamentarius (French), 1123.
 Coghlan, T. A., 210.
Collier's Magazine (page 3), 235, 319 et seq., 376, 400, 458, 510 et seq., 531, 710, 835, 833, 937, 966, 1006, 1150, 1209, 1213.
 Collector of Customs, Auckland, 637.
 Collector of Customs, New York, 493.
 Colonial Office (see also Elgin, and Under-Secretary for Colonies), 1147, 1149.
 Commerce Act, 257, 1138, 1237, 1277.
 Commercial Travellers' Association, 885, 837.
 Commons, House of, England, 1195 et seq.
 Commonwealth (see Australia).
 Commonwealth Statistician, G. H. Knibbs, 190 et seq.
 Congress, Members of, 338.
 Congress of Chambers of Commerce, London, 1150.
 Consuls-General, British, 1353 et seq.
Coronation March, 719.
 Coroner, London, 828.
 Coroner, Sydney, 450.
 Coroner, Wandsworth, 826.
 Cripps, R. A., analyst, 1278.
Cumberland Presbyterian, 941.
 Cussen, Mr., 737.
 Customs Act, 182.
 Customs Department (see Trade and Customs, Department of).

Daily Telegraph, London, 1105 et seq., 1159.
 Darling, Lord Stormonth, 730, 1147.
 De la Rochefoucauld, 856.
 Denmark, 1123.
 Detroit physician, a, 334.
Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 914, 913.
 Dickens' Fellowship, New York, 959.
 District Attorney Melette, Indian Territory, 330 et seq.
 Dixon, W. E., 456.
 Doctors and professional authorities—
 Abbot, Dr. Samuel W., Board of Health, Mass., 662.
 Allen, Dr., 132 et seq.
 Armit, Dr., 636.
 Armstrong, Dr. G., 193.
 Bailey, Prof., E. H. S., 1136.
 Ball, Dr. Arthur, 34.
 Barrington, Dr. Fourness, 196.
 Bartholow, Dr. Roberts ("Materia Medica"), 62.
 Basan, Dr. Conrad, 1196, 1199.
 Baxter, Dr., 378.
 Zeale, Dr. Stanley, 498.
 Beard, Dr. Richard O., 1292 et seq.

Doctors and professional authorities (continued)—
 Bennett, Dr. Moore, 34.
 Bergeret, Dr. ("Les Fraudes Conjugales"), 194.
 Bevan, Dr. Edward, President Soc. Public Analysts, 1225 (page 354).
 Bigelow, Dr., Bureau of Chemistry, Wash., D.C., 579.
 Billings, Dr., 1026.
 Billings, Dr. Frank, 469.
 Biot, Dr., 926.
 Böttger, Dr. H., 1329 et seq.
 Bourneville, Dr., 1070.
 Branson, Dr., 34.
 Brodin, Dr. Uganda, 916.
 Brouardel, Dr. Georges, 631.
 Brown, Dr. Phillip King, 379.
 Brunton, Dr. Sir T. Lauder, 672, 823.
 Buist, Dr., of B.M.A., London (page 4).
 Bumm, Dr., President Imperial German Health Office (page 4), 627, 1358.
 Buxton, Dr. Thos. C., 293.
 Campbell, Dr. John E., 292.
 Caulfield, Dr. J. P. T., 613.
 Chesnutt, Dr., 414.
 Coakley, Dr., 444.
 Cole, Dr., 34.
 Coley, Dr. W. R., 925.
 Collingridge, Dr. William, Chief Med. Officer, London (page 4), 1224 et seq.
 Cooper, Dr. Jesse R., 294.
 Coplin, Dr. W. M. L., Director of Public Health, Pa., 959.
 Cornwall, Dr., 34.
 Crooke, Dr., 34.
 Dabell, Dr., 34.
 Dalton, Dr., 47.
 Davenport, Dr. F. H., 445.
 Demaux, Dr., 1071.
 Doolittle, Dr., R. E., Chief of Laboratory, New York (page 430).
 Dorland, Dr. ("Dict. of Amer. Med. Terms"), 30, 313, 799, 1263 et seq.
 Dorn, Dr. J. Elliott, 293.
 Dorval, Dr., 679.
 Dwight, Dr. Edwin W. ("Toxicology"), 30, 31, 60, 274, 544, 548, 630.
 Echeverria, Dr., 1057.
 Edwardes, Dr. E. J., 1351.
 Eichholz, Dr. (page 68).
 Emmett, Prof. T. A., M.D. ("Principles and Practice of Gynecology"), 194.
 Engelmann, Dr., 134.
 Erlenmeyer, Dr., 545.
 Fairchild, Dr. B. T. ("Medical Sciences"), 1082.
 Fraenkel, Prof., 501.
 Fulkerson, Dr. W. C., 317.
 Fulton, Dr. John S., 279 et seq.
 Godfrey, Dr. C. G., 643.
 Goler, Dr., Health Officer, Rochester, N.Y., 353.
 Gordin, Dr. H. M., 395.
 Gould, Dr. George M., 440.
 Graham, Sir James, M.D., 196.
 Grinnell, Dr. Ashbel P., 321 (foot-note).
 Hager, late Dr. H., 313, 678 et seq.
 Hahn, Dr. (page 2).
 Haines, Dr. (Peterson and Haines, "Text Book of Legal Med. and Toxicology"), 53, 60, 86, 309, 311.
 Hall, Dr. (Sheffield), 33.
 Hall, Dr. Stanley, Pres. Clark Univ. ("Adolescence"), 13, 23, 81, 83, 132 et seq., 146, 250 (page 426).

Doctors and professional authorities (*continued*)—

- Ham, Dr. B. Burnett (see Health, Commissioner of Public), Qd.
 Hammarsten, Dr. ("Physiological Chemistry"), 1081.
 Hammond, Dr. Phillip, 443.
 Handford, Dr., 34.
 Hanson, Dr. H. B., 1084.
 Hardie, Dr., 830.
 Hardman, Dr. R. R., Pres. N.S.W. Chamber of Mfres., 960.
 Hare, Dr. ("System of Practical Therapeutics"), 1068, 1081.
 Harneis, Dr. T. W. Morecomb, 484.
 Harrington, Dr., 982.
 Harris, Dr. John, 192, 198.
 Hartshorne, Dr., 47.
 Hayward, Dr. W. T., 643, 1153.
 Hill, Dr. Bostock, 34.
 Hoffman, Dr., 685.
 Horder, Dr. Garratt, 1351 et seq.
 Horsley, Sir Victor A. H. Horsley, M.D., 1044.
 Hutchison, Dr. Robert, (page 4), 548, 639, 696 et seq., 783 et seq., 795, 800.
 Jackson, Dr. Edward, 1213 et seq.
 Jackson, Dr. ("Pink Pills" prescription), 738.
 Jacobi, Dr., 1026, 1033.
 Jones, Dr. C. Hampson, 282.
 Jones, Dr. W. E., 643.
 Kebler, Dr. Lyman F. (see also U.S.A. Bureau of Chemistry), (page 3), 579, 587 et seq., 598 et seq., 619 et seq.
 Kelynack, Dr., 631.
 Koch, Prof. Dr. Robert, 914.
 Kopke, Dr., Uganda, 916.
 Kovalowski, Dr., 1069.
 Kuczynski, Dr. R. R., 133.
 Landouzy, Dr., 631.
 Lees, Dr. David, 631.
 Long, Dr. J. H., 395.
 Love, Dr., Govt. Pathologist, Brisbane, 830.
 Luff, Dr. Arthur P. ("Forensic Medicine and Toxicology"), 312, 485.
 Mackellar, Hon. Dr. C. K., Pres. N.S.W. Royal Commission (q.v.).
 MacLaurin, Dr. C., 196.
 MacPherson, Dr. John (page 68).
 MacPherson, Dr., of B.M.A. (page 4).
 Malins, Edward, Professor, M.D., Birmingham (page 68).
 Marriott, Dr., 258.
 Marshall, Dr. ("Materia Medica"), 62, 432.
 Martin, Dr., Hippolyte, 1068.
 Mason, Dr., New Zealand Health Office, 1142.
 Maudsley, Dr., 1066.
 McClelland, Dr. W. C., 643.
 McCulloch, Dr. S. H., 192, 196.
 McKay, Dr. W. J. S., 192, 196.
 Miller, Dr. J. L., 344.
 Morgan, Dr. C. W., 192, 196, 202, 214 to 225.
 Molli, Dr., 1067.
 Moro, Dr. ("Milch and Serum"), 267.
 Mosel, Dr. V. D. ("Handwörterbuch des Verwaltungsrechts"), 1337.
 Mumm, Dr. Reinhardt, 919.
 Murrell, Dr. William ("Poisons"), 30 et seq., 257, 507, 508, 540, 545, 549, 637, 691 et seq.
 Myers, Dr. W. H., 467.
 Naumann, Dr. Phil. Robert B. W. (page 5), 1337.
 Newholme, Dr., 112 (and see "Journal of Hygiene").
 Osler, Prof. William, 1362.

Doctors and professional authorities (*continued*)—

- Paris, Dr., 287.
 Pasteur, Prof. Louis, 926.
 Pereira, Dr., 47.
 Peterson, Dr. (Paterson and Haines, "Forensic Medicine" and "Legal Med. and Toxicol."), 53, 60, 86, 309, 311.
 Phillips, Dr. Chas. D. F. ("Materia Medica"), 62.
 Pomeroy, Dr. H. Stirling, 67, 113, 114 et seq., 194.
 Potter, Dr. Samuel O. L. ("Materia Medica"), 46, 290, 292, 313 et seq., 339 et seq., 361, 595, 645, 677 et seq., 781, 795, 799, 806, 816, et seq., 824 et seq., 831, 871, 1046, 1079, 1104, 1117, 1263.
 Pope, Dr. F. M., 34.
 Powell, Dr., City Asylum, London, 34.
 Puckner, Dr. W. A., 395.
 Quigley, Dr. D. T., 147.
 Ransom, Dr. (Nottingham), 33, 34, 36.
 Reed, Dr. Boardman, 1078.
 Rennie, Dr. George E., 829.
 Robertson, Dr. Edward, 659.
 Rodhain, Dr., Uganda, 916.
 Roemer, Dr., 265.
 Rogers, Dr. R. S., 643.
 Rosenthal, Dr. J. ("Ueber die Erhaltung," &c.), 819.
 Ross, Dr. Chisholm, 192.
 Russell, Dr. Grace, 196.
 Rutherford, Dr., 313.
 Sadtler, Dr. S. P., 395.
 Schlossmann, Dr. A., 268.
 Schmidt, Regierungsrath, Dr. phil. (page 4), (page 5).
 Scot-Skirving, Dr. R., 192, 196.
 Sewell, Dr. Henry, 895.
 Shadwell, Dr. ("Industrial Efficiency"), 63 et seq., 146, 271, 387, 573 et seq.
 Simmons, Dr. George H. (editor "Journal of the Am. Med. Soc."), (page 3), 390.
 Simpson, Dr., 134.
 Sinclair, Dr. E., 643.
 Slimmer, Dr. Max D., 395.
 Smith, Dr. Fred. J. (see also "Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence"), (page 2), (page 4), 30, 40 et seq., 381, 400, 484, 501, 710, 822, 1156.
 Smith, Dr. E., 289.
 Smith, Dr. W. Ramsay, 643.
 Sollmann, Professor Torald ("Text Book of Pharmacology"), 122, 1076, 1080.
 Spratling, Dr., 1066, 1069.
 Sprigge, Dr. S. Squire, 930.
 Stengel, Professor A., 311, 434.
 Stevenson, Sir Thos. (see also "Journal of Hygiene"), (page 2), (page 4), 30, 42, 112, 289, 383 et seq., 400, 485, 538, 557, 563, 1147, 1156.
 Stewart, Prof. Charles, (page 4), 813.
 Stieglitz, Dr. J., 395.
 Stokes, Dr. ("Hygiene"), 678 et seq.
 Streett, Dr. David, 284.
 Taylor, Dr. Bell, 34.
 Taylor, Dr. G. H., 196.
 Thompson, Dr. Wm., 34.
 Thompson, Dr. Ashburton, 596.
 Thompson, Dr. John., 830.
 Thompson, Dr. Sinclair, 631.
 Thring, Dr. E. T., 192, 198.
 Tibbitts, Dr. ("Harness Belts" case), 1198.
 Todd, Dr., Uganda, 916.
 Turner, Dr. A. Jeffries, 312.
 Von Behring, Professor, 265, 268, 309, 381.

Doctors and professional authorities (*continued*)—

- Von Bergmann, Excellency Prof. Ernst, 917.
 Von Buchka, Dr. K.
 Von Buschow, Dr., 630.
 Wallace, Dr. J. R., 884.
 Walton, Dr. George L., 443.
 Warner, Dr., 294.
 Watson-Munro, Dr. A., 192, 196.
 Westcott, Dr. Wynn, 424.
 Whitaker, Dr. J. Smith, Medical Secretary of B.M.A. (page 4).
 White, Dr. C., 311.
 Wiley, Dr. Harvey W. (see also U.S.A. Bureau of Chemistry), 579.
 Williams, Dr. Charles H., 1088 et seq.
 Wilson, Dr., 441.
 Wood, Dr. F. M., 1037.
 Woodhull, Dr., 313.
 Woods, Dr. Matthew, 1065.
 Worrall, Dr. Ralph, 192, 196.
 Worsley, Dr., 380.
 Dohme, Chas. E. (Sharpe and Dohme), 283.
 Downs, Florence, case, 258.
Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette of U.S.A., 277 et seq.
 Dumont, Arsène, 131.
 Dunn, Frederick, analyst, 766.

- Eddy, Mrs. Mary Baker, 811.
 Elgin, Rt. Hon. Earl of, Secretary of State for Colonies (page 4), 1147.
 Ellis, Havelock ("Nationalisation of Health"), 793.
Encyclopædia Medica, 60.
 England, case of cruelty in, 301.
Encyclopædia of Medicine and Surgery, 429, 864.
 Etzel, King, 8, 9.
Everybody's Magazine, 893.
Echo, Das, 917.
Electrical Review, 1198.
Emporia Gazette, 971.
 Economical Drug Co., Chicago, 975.
 Edgerton and Moore, 905.
 Education Department, State of New York, 959.
 Emanuel Sisterhood of Personal Service, New York, 959.

- Faulding & Co., 802.
Faulding's Medical Journal, 342.
 Federal Council of German Empire, 1316, 1332.
 Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, Great Britain, 1282, 1370 et seq.
 Fifth International Tuberculosis Conference, at Hague, 268.
Figaro, Paris, 107, 145.
 Fitchett, T. Shaw, 888.
 Foods and Drugs Act, Great Britain, 1110, 1225 (cutting), 1384 et seq. to 1371.
Formulary and Druggists' Magazine, 685.
 Foster, A., Secretary, Pharmacy Board, New South Wales, 501 et seq.
 Foy and Gibson prosecution, 1175.
 France, law in (page 5), 1122.
 Population, birth-rate, &c., &c., 76, 101 et seq., 132 et seq., 139, 188.
 Baby-farming 317.
 French Census Report, 107 et seq.

- French Canadian Birth-rate, 133.
 Germany (including German Empire):
 Law in (page 3), (page 5), 35, 339, 416, 576, 804, 1299 et seq., and Division VI.
 Birth-rate, infant mortality, population, &c., 106, 273.
 Conquest of Australia by, 73.
 Gibbons, Cardinal, 959.
 Giffen, Sir Robert ("Economical Inquiries and Studies"), 1193.
 Gillette, Wm., actor, 351.
 Gladstone, Mr. Herbert, see Home Secretary.
 Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E., 67, 113, 117.
Globe, Toronto, 757.
 Glyn-Jones, Mr., 1147.
 Goodall, F. C., of "*Pharmaceutical Journal*," page 4, 1282.
 Government Statistician, New South Wales, 214.
 Great Britain (including United Kingdom):
 Law in (page 3), 16, 261, 301, 305, 577 et seq., 711, 713, 769, 790, 804, and in Division VI.
 Fraud in, 10 et seq., 716 et seq., 790, 1193.
 Birth-rate, infant mortality, population, &c., 19, 20, 67, 113, 124 et seq., 139 et seq., 149 et seq., 188, 272 et seq.
 Lead-poisoning in, 34 et seq.
 Insanity in, 139 (page 68).
 Drugs in (see also Fraud in), 261, 269, 271, 319, 716 et seq., 790, 1126 et seq., 1243, 1281.
 Grey, Earl, Governor-General of Canada (page 4), 390, 627.
 Hahn (page 2).
 Hamlet, W. M., see Health, Department of, New South Wales.
 Hanley County Court, England, 716.
 Harness' Belts Case, 1055, 1198.
Harper's Monthly, 893.
 Harrison, James H., clerk of Privy Council (page 4), 803, 1274.
 Hawkin's prosecution, 1278 et seq.
 Hawkins, W. H., Superintendent of American Detective Association, 356.
 Health Act, Queensland, 830.
 Health, Board of, Indiana, 780.
 Health, Board of, Victoria, 1162.
 Health Board, San Francisco, 1119.
 Health, Commissioner of Public, Queensland, 309, 311 et seq., 830, 1380 et seq. to 1406.
 Health, Department of, New South Wales, 38, 39, 60, 93, 502 et seq., 596, 761.
 Health, Minister of, New Zealand, 1125.
 Health Office, Berlin, 1303.
 Health Office, Commonwealth, 268, 1118 (pages 429 and 431).
 Health Office, Imperial German, 1203.
 Health Office, Karlsruhe, Germany, 688 et seq.
 Hearts of Oak Friendly Society, 123 et seq.
 Hein, Consul Lewis, 1360.
Herald and Presbyter, Ohio, 1037.
 Heyburn, Senator W. B., Idaho, 1206 et seq.
 High Courts of Judicature, Germany, 1334 et seq.
 Home Office, see Home Secretary.
 Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, 33, 250, 758, 1061 (page 312), 1195 et seq., 1200.
 Howard, Consul Henry, 1356.
 Hungary, 1120.
Hygiene, 254, 795.

- Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, 427.
Ills of Life, Peruna booklet, 323 et seq.
 Indecent Advertisements Act, South Australia, 859, 1379 (page 422).
 Indecent Publications Act, New South Wales, 187, 316.
 Indian Department, U.S.A., 325.
Industrial Efficiency (see Shadwell, Dr.).
 Inebriety, South Australia, Royal Commission on, 642.
 Infants' Protection Act, New South Wales, 296.
 Italy, 1123.
- Jackson, Mrs., 55, 316 et seq.
 Japan, 100, 211.
 Java, 100.
 Jeffs, Consul J. M. V., 1354.
 Jennings, H., 727.
 JESUS CHRIST, 17, 19, 50, 116, 299, 873, 931, 942, 1201, 1362 (page 428).
John Bull, newspaper, 1713.
Journal of the American Medical Association, 147, 267, 268, 285, 292, 333, 344, 391 et seq., 419 et seq., 440, 580, 587 et seq., 619 et seq., 817, 938, 941, 958, 1022, 1037, 1063, 1071, 1076, 1083, 1088 et seq., 1126, 1204 et seq., 1209, 1213 et seq., 1241.
Journal of Hygiene (Drs. Newsholme and Stevenson), 254, 795.
Journal of the Medical Sciences, 47, 379.
Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie, 777 et seq.
- Kidd, Benjamin, "Western Civilization," 131, 1061 (page 311), 1105.
 Killachy, Lord Justice, 1147.
 Kipling, Rudyard, 1064.
 Klosowski case, 559, 563.
 Knibbs, G. H. (see Commonwealth Statistician.)
Kölnische Zeitung, 915.
- Ladies' Home Journal* (page 2), 285, 388, 389, 662, 873, 891, 894, 937, 965, 1022, 1060 et seq., 1050, 1182 et seq., 1192, 1209 et seq., 1212.
 Lancashire, 66, 85.
 Lancaster case, Baltimore, 277 et seq.
 Lancet (page 2), 10, 11, 41 et seq., 110 et seq., 289 et seq., 454, 484 et seq., 560, 631, 652, 671 et seq., 675, 771, 874, 877 et seq., 903, 930, 1109 et seq., 1119, 1166, 1280.
 Lascelles-Scott, Wentworth, analyst, 732.
 Lascelles, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank, Ambassador at Berlin (page 4).
 Laurier, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid (page 4), 1190.
 Leach, Albert E., Government Analyst, Mass., 657.
 Lederle Laboratories, 480 et seq.
 "Leduc, Prof. Stephanie" ("Bileans" advt.), 758.
 Legislation of :
 America, 1296 et seq.
 Australia, 1124.
 Austria-Hungary, 1120.
 Denmark, 1123.
 France, 1122.
 German Empire, 1299 et seq.
 Italy, 1123.
 New Zealand, 1124, 1125.
 Norway, 1123.
- Legislation of :
 Russia, 1123.
 Saxony, 1337 et seq.
 Servia, 1121.
 Prussia, 1304 et seq.
 United Kingdom, 1109 et seq., 1243 et seq.
 Leipzig, Battle of, 20.
Lillard's Practical Hints and Formulae, 679.
 Linoleum, 1113.
 Lister Institute of Medicine, 634.
 Leam, J. C., chemist, 414.
 London Chamber of Commerce, 19, 37, 489, 592, 717, 894, 1143 et seq., 1227, 1280.
 London, drugs in, 34.
 London Hospital, 1151.
 London, hotel, lady at, 14.
 London schools, decrease in number of children at, 124.
 London, stale stocks from, page 3.
 Lord Justice Clerk, 713, 725, 744, 1147.
 Low, Lord Justice, 1147.
Lunacy, Report of Commissioners in, Great Britain (page 68).
Lunatics, Report of Inspectors of, for Ireland (page 68).
 Lyons, Prof. A. B., analyst, 683.
- Macaulay, Lord, 1191.
 MacEwan, Peter (Editor London "Chemist and Druggist"), 616 et seq., 781, 792, 794.
 Macfarlane, Thos., analyst, Ottawa, page 4.
 Malthus, 18, 191, 208.
 Manchester, 1106.
Manual of Pharmacology, 456.
 Marsh, Maud, case, 563.
 Martindale, "Extra Pharmacopœia," 43.
 Massachusetts, 85, 132 et seq.
 Matthews, Justice, 1198.
Materia Medica (see Potter, Dr.; Phillips, Chas. D.; Marshall, Dr., and Bartholow, Dr.).
 Mayer, Julius M., Attorney-General for N.Y., 959.
 McClure's, 893, 894.
 McConnell, Mr., Chicago druggist, 375.
 McFadyen, Mrs. Alfred, 70 et seq., 76 et seq., 82, 83.
 McLaughlin's Electric Belt prosecution, 1061 (page 311).
 Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, 1218.
 Medicine and the Public (see Sprigge, Dr. S. Squire).
 Medical Annual, 925.
Medical Bulletin, 679.
 Medical Defence Union, 1061.
 Medical Jurisprudence Society, Phila., 959.
Medical Press, 33, 858 et seq.
Medical Record, 678.
 Medical Society of New York, 959.
Medical Times and Gazette, 47.
 Medicine Stamp Duty Act, 418, 1266, 1271.
 Medico-Legal Society, Phila., 959.
 Melbourne, abortionists in, 245.
 Merriam, Wm. R., Director U.S. Census, 251.
 Methodist Episcopal Church, U.S.A., 959.
 Meyer, Mr., M.P., 1195 et seq.
 Michigan, 134.
 Mill, John Stuart, "Political Economy," 131, 1061 (page 311).
 Minolich case, 294.
 Moloch, 317.
Montreal Daily Star, 390.
 Morgan, Alderman Vaughan, Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor of London, page 4.
Morning Advertiser, England, 258.

- Morocco, Indiana, doctor in, 517.
 Mulock, Sir Wm., Canada, 1017.
 Myra's Journal, 878, 1042.
- National Anti-Quackery Society of U.S.A., 959.
 National Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis, 959.
 National Medical Association of Germany, 1344 et seq.
- Neo-Malthusians (see also Malthus), 191.
 Neuesten Nachrichten, Leipzig, 1344.
 Newcastle, N.S.W., preventives at, 223.
 New England, decadence in, 132 et seq., 136, 248, 249.
 New Hampshire, 85.
 New Idea, Australia, 886.
 New Orleans yellow fever and Peruna, 997.
 New South Wales, 97 et seq., 140 et seq., 149 et seq., 176 et seq., 244.
 New York Medical Record, 649.
 New York Times, 1033.
 New Zealand, 100, 151 et seq., 193, 298, 1124, 1125, 1128 et seq., 1180 et seq.
 Drugs in, 95, 292, 860, 1211.
 Ordinance of Government of, 92, 1125, 1180 et seq., 1218.
 Nietzsche, Friedrich, 1061 (page 312).
 Nineteenth Century (Magazine), 70 et seq.
 Norman Conquest, 73.
 Norway, 1123.
- Obscene and Indecent Publications Act, New South Wales, 187, 316.
 Omaha physician, 368.
 Ontario, Province of, population, Geo., in, 65, 85.
 Ormuzd and Ahriman, 912.
- Palmer poisoning case, 558.
 Parliament, New South Wales, 761 et seq.
 Pathologist to London Hospital, 385 et seq.
 Patent Office, U.S.A., 976.
 Paul of Tarsus, 942.
 Perth, Western Australia, case in, 299.
 Pepper, A. J., analyst, 485.
 Pharmazeutische Zeitung, 916.
 Pharmaceutical Journal, England (page 2), 33, 239 et seq., 291, 641, 657, 711, 727, 791, 1274, 1278, 1279, 1282.
 Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 33, 493, 496, 552, 1248, 1249, 1253 et seq., 1232.
 Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 560.
 Pharmaceutical Formulas (see MacEwan, Peter).
 Pharmacy Act, Great Britain, 1253 et seq.
 Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, 92, 501 et seq., 686.
 Pharmacy Board, Victoria, 763.
 Philadelphia Ledger, 1023.
 Philadelphia Medical Society, 959.
 Philpotts, Consul O. S., 1355.
 Physical Deterioration, Royal Commission on (page 68).
 Pittsburgh Gazette, 972.
 Poisons Act, New South Wales, 225 et seq.
 Poisons Act, Victoria, 763.
 Presbyterian, Phila., 1037.
 President Roosevelt (page 3), 68, 81, 172, 602, 627, 873.
 Preston, England, 271.
- Printer's Ink, U.S.A., 891 et seq., 1056 to 1059, 1192.
 Privy Council, 33, 1248, 1253 et seq.
 Privy Council, Clerk of (see Harrison, J. H.).
 Proprietary Association of America, 512.
 Providence, Rhode Island, 63 et seq., 85, 100.
 Prussian Provinces, 1934.
 Pure Food Act of United States, 422, 1209 et seq., 1296 et seq., and in Division VI.
 Pure Food Act, Victoria, 1138.
- Quackery and Other Frauds Prevention Bill, New Zealand, 1138.
 Queen, Her Majesty, the, 1151.
 Queensland, 100 et seq.
- Redfern poisoning case, 450, 451.
 Reeves, W. P., Agent-General for New Zealand, 894, 1177.
 Registrar-General, Great Britain, 139 et seq.
 Registrar of Friendly Societies, J. B. Trivett, 51, 53, 98, 148 et seq., 193.
- Reich, Das, newspaper, 919.
 Reports of Patent, Design and Trademarks Cases, 717.
 Review of Reviews for Australasia, 17, 70 et seq., 1188 et seq.
 Review of Reviews, London, 1043 et seq.
 Ricardo, David, "Principles of Political Economy," 1061 (page 311).
 Rickett, J. Compton, M.P., 275, 317, 1156.
 Ridgway, Judge, New York, 604.
 Robusto v. Post Office Department of U.S.A., 976 et seq.
- Roman Catholic Church, 91.
 Royal College of Surgeons, England, 1044.
 Royal Standard Benefit Society, 123 et seq.
 Ruskin, John, 21.
 Russia, 142, 211, 1123.
 Russian Medical Council, 1123.
- Salem Register, 981.
 Sajous' Annual of Medical Sciences, 433.
 Salvation Army, U.S.A., 959.
 "Sarah Gamp," 90.
 Satan as an angel of light, 423.
 Saturday Evening Post, 394.
 Sawtell, Senior-Sergeant, 227 to 244.
 Saxony, Kingdom of, legislation, 1337 et seq.
 Minister of Interior, 1337 et seq.
 Supreme Court, 1337 et seq.
- Scammell, L. R., of Faulding & Co., Adelaide, 37.
 Schering, E., Berlin, 1019.
 Schley, Admiral, 336.
 Scholes, Mrs., baby-farmer, 296 et seq., 304.
 Scott, Henderson, & Co., 486, 489.
 Scribner's Magazine, 893.
 Secretary for Home Affairs (see "Home Secretary").
 Secretary of State for Colonies (see "Elgin, Right Hon. Earl of").
 Servia, 1121.
 Shillinglaw and Taps, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills prosecution, 763.
 Short, Wm., President of Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, 820.
 Sinclair, Upton, 717, 961.
 Smith, Mrs., 134.
 Smyrna, packing figs in, 1083.
 South Africa, restriction in, 70.
 South Australia, 99.

Springfield Republican, 983.
 Standard Oil Co., 987.
 States Attorney W. S. Owens, Baltimore, 277 et seq.
 Stead, W. T., 71, 83, 1043 et seq., 1188.
 St. Louis, 134.
 Stockport, 258.
 Strange Japanese Customs, 719.
 Stuart, Charles F., of *Cleveland News*, 958.
 Sullivan, Mark, 965, 1182, 1192.
 Supreme Court of Victoria, 766.
 Swiss Alps, Swiss Pine Forests, &c., 748 et seq.
 Sydney, abortion, &c., in, 227 to 244, and elsewhere.
 Sydney, drugs displayed in windows, 860.
 Sydney, gynæcologist in, 29.
 Sydney Hospital, deaths from abortion in, 241.

Tables, Vital Statistics, 96, 152 et seq., 163 et seq., 174 et seq., 271.
 Attendance at schools, 173, 174.
 Lunacy, 158.
 Taverner, J. H., Agent-General for Victoria, 894, 1177.
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, 28, 30, 40 et seq., 60, 263 to 264, 274, 287 et seq., 291, 381, 414, 448 et seq., 534, 536, 549, 557, 585, 630, 668, 822, 1263.
Text-Book of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology (see "Luff, Dr. Arthur P.").
Text-Book of Legal Medicine and Toxicology (see "Drs. Peterson and Haines").
Text-Book of Pharmacology (see "Sollmann, Dr. Torald").
 Thiers, Mons., President French Republic, 105.
Times Law Reports, 1198 et seq.
Times, The, London, 123 et seq., 747.
 Trade and Customs, Department of, Australia, 182, 184, 493.
Trade-Marks (by Kerley), 1113.
 Trainer case, 297.
 Treasury Department, England, 1278.
Tribune, Chicago, 373.
Tribune, London, 561, 869.
Truth, London, 486.
 Tübingen Supreme Court, 1327.

Under Secretary of State for Colonies, Mr. Winston Churchill, 1141.

United States, (page 3).
 Abortionists in, 317.
 Acting Consul for, Sydney, 1179.
 Bureau of Chemistry (page 2), 389, 395, 579 et seq., 587, 626.
 Customs Department (page 3), 584 et seq.
 Drugs and fraud in, 261, 285, 319 et seq., 1193.
 Law in, 280, 353, 367, 375, 389, 483, 493, 532, 571 et seq., 576, 578 et seq., 978 et seq., 1088 et seq., and Division VI.
 Population, &c., 63 et seq., 188, 246 et seq.
 Post Office Department, 360, 532.
 President (see "President Roosevelt").
United States Pharmacopœia, 354, 395, 423, 743, 831, 1136.
University of Pennsylvania Medical Bulletin, 311.
 University of California, 583.
 Urban, E., "Drug Laws and Regulations of German Empire," 1305 et seq.

Vaughan, Father Bernard, 70 et seq.
 Victoria, 97 et seq.
 Victoria Nyanza, 915.
Victorian Year Book, 134.
 Vital Statistics (see "Tables, Vital Statistics").
 Von Bulow, Prince, 1108, 1276.
 Von Leibert, General, 1108.
Vorschriften betr. die Abgabe Stark Wirkender Arzneimitteln, 339, 828.

W.C.T.U., of America, 959.
 Webb, Sydney, 70 et seq., 123 et seq.
Weldon's Ladies' Journal, 492.
Western Druggist, U.S.A., 678.
Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift, 267.
 Wilkinson, W. P., Government analyst, Melbourne, 659.
 Woman, 878.
Woman's Budget, 94, 918.
 Woods, W. E., 1167 et seq.
World's Work and Play, 889, 1124.
 Worker, Sydney, 806.

Y.M.C.A. of New York, 959.

INDEX OF DRUGS AND NOSTRUMS.

Abbey's Salt, 698.
 Acetanilide, 279, 281, 309, 311, 338, 361, 389, 393,
 402, 433, 434, 430-431, 395, 409-13,
 534, 861.

Acetphenetidin (see Phenacetin).
 Adrenalin, 815, 818, 831 et seq.
 Ajax Dry Cell, 1055.
 Albert's Headache Wafers, 410.
 Allen's Hair Restorer, 703, 792.
 Allen's Sarsaparilla, 667, 900.
 Almonds, essence of, 630.
 Aloes, 668-669, 42-43, 38.
 Alpha Headache Wafers, 409.
 Analeptic drink cure, 649, 660.
 Analgesic drugs, 429.
 Anemone pulsatilla, 42.
 Antidipso, 651, 661, 707, 900, 639.
 Antifat, 691.
 Antifat pills of Marienbad, 1346.
 Antifebrin (see Acetanilide).
 Antifluxin, 1344.
 Antikamnia Headache Tablets, 419, 428, 395, 309,
 338, 358, 973, 701.

Antimony, 313.
 Antipyrine, 389, 437, 450, 534.
 Aph-Ro-Dox, 903.
 Apiole, 42, 43.
 Arsenic, 633.
 Asarum, 42.
 Astbury's Pills, 1099, 769, 711, 716.
 Atkinson's Royal Infants' Preservative, 686.
 Atwood's La Grippe Specific, 405.
 Ayer's Agree Cure, 677.
 Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 677, 686, 753.
 Ayer's Hair Vigor, 782.
 Ayer's Pills, 677, 1318.
 Ayer's Sarsaparilla, 649, 659-661, 677, 686, 335,
 408, 889, 808.

Baillie's Pills, 697.
 Battle's Bromidia, 701, 1318.
 Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, 667.
 Beecham's Pills, 697, 1054.
 Berkeley's Cosmetic humbugs, 785.
 Bileans, 757.
 Bile Beans, 400, 697, 708, 711, 770, 1098, 1138,
 1146 et seq., 1273.

Bioplasm, 729.
 Birney's Catarrh Powder, 371.
 Black Drop, 570.
 Blair's Gout Pills, 687, 692, 700.
 Bock's Pectoral, 1318.
 Boker's Stomach Bitters, 667.
 Bond's Headache Powders, 412.
 Bonnington's Irish Moss, 686.
 Borax, 42, 43.
 Boschee's German Syrup, 687, 519.
 Brandreth's Pills, 678.
 Brandt's Swiss Pills, 1318.
 Bristol's Sarsaparilla, 408.
 Bromoform, 534.
 Bromo-Quinine, 352.
 Bromo-Seltzer, 350, 354.

Broom, 42.
 Brown's Bronchial Troches, 691.
 Brown's Sarsaparilla, 667.
 Buer's Pile Cure, 705.
 Bunter's Nervine, 701.
 Burdock's Blood Bitters, 335, 408, 667.

Caffein, 389.
 California Syrup of Figs, 705.
 Campbell's Headache Wafers, 409.
 Cannabis Consumption Cure, 523.
 Cantharides, 42, 32.
 Carter's Little Liver Pills, 676, 697.
 Carter's Physical Extract, 667.
 Carter's Pleasant Headache Powders, 412.
 Castoria, 678.
 Caulophyllin, 42, 43.
 Celery Compound, Paine's, 321, 335, 408.
 Century Thermal Baths, 654.
 Cephalgin, 350.
 Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, 686, 753.
 Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy, 317, 686.
 Chemists' Headache Powders, 412.
 Chloralhydrate, 534, 691.
 Chlorodyne, 289, 498 et seq., 706, 687.
 Chloroform, 289, 498 et seq., 512 et seq., 524.
 Cigarettes "free of tobacco," 657.
 Cimicifuga, 42.
 Clarke's Blood Mixture, 706, 629, 676, 795, 796.
 Cocaine, 825, 545.
 Coca wine, 545.
 Cockle's Pills, 697, 800.
 Cohosh, 694.
 Colchicum and Colchicine, 32-59 et seq., 674.
 Cole's Catarrh Cure, 371.
 Colocynth, 42, 32.
 Coltsfoot Expectorant, 521.
 Condyl's Fluid, 1144, 1138.
 Congreve's Elixir, 699, 629.
 Coonley's Remedies, 13, 98, 94.
 Corassa Compound, 1278.
 Corrosive sublimate, 780, 791, 794.
 Count Mattei's Remedies, 1104, 1319.
 Crevoisier's Asthma Cure, 702.
 Croton Oil, 42.
 Crown Catarrh Powder, 371.
 Cuban Gingeric, 405.
 Cuticura, 1052.

Da Costa's Headache Wafers, 412.
 Daisy Headache Powders, 309, 378, 1104.
 Dalby's Carminative, 705.
 Dana's Sarsaparilla, 667.

DEATHS from—
 Abortion, 52, 49, 48, 47, 46, 41, 29, 28, 25, 60, 61.
 Acetanilide, 309, 339, 341, 344, 345, 379, 383,
 385, 354.

Aloes, 668, 670.
 Antikamnia, 362.
 Antimonial Drink-cure, 639.
 Antipyrine, 450.

DEATHS from (continued)—

Bromide of potassium, 671.
 Bromo-Seltzer, 354.
 Cantharides, 32.
 Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy, 317.
 Chloral, 536 et seq.
 Chlorodyne, 289.
 Colchicum, 32, 60.
 Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, 317.
 Colocynth, 32, 668, many cases.
 Complexion Pills, 561.
 Complexion Tablets, 619.
 Copper sulphate, 32.
 Corrosive sublimate, 560, 620.
 Cough Syrup, Rex's, 293.
 Daisy Headache Powders, 378, 414, 418.
 Dalby's Carminative, 288.
 "Doctor Bull's" Cough Syrup, 513, 516, 518.
 "Doctor Davis'" Headache Powders, 356.
 Drink-cure, 639.
 Easton's Syrup Tablets, 826, 829.
 Elaterium, 30, 31.
 Essence of almonds, 630, 632.
 Gamboge, much used by quacks, 668.
 Gelsemium, 30.
 Godfrey's Cordial, 287.
 Gout Pills, 674, 675.
 "Harmless" Tablets, 1212.
 Infants' "Preservative," 683.
 Inhaler, American, 1274.
 Insoluble Pills, 801.
 Kopp's "Baby's Friend," 277, 294.
 Lead, 33, 34, 548 et seq.
 Liquezone, 400, 406, 484 et seq., 1156.
 Morison's Pills, 668.
 Morphine, 822, 829, 830.
 Meconic acid (Nepenthe), 290.
 Methyl alcohol, 805, 806.
 Mixing drugs, 257, 258, 496.
 Nepenthe, 290.
 Nitrobenzene, 630, 632.
 Nostrums, 969.
 Opium, 264, 272, 317.
 Orangeine Headache Powders, 344, 345.
 Patent Infant Foods, 635.
 Peruna, 326.
 Pills with insoluble coatings, 801.
 Poisons, 1338.
 Quack mixtures, 686.
 Samples put in houses, 230, 352, 1212.
 Savin, 28, 30.
 Skin tonic (Ruppert's), 560, 620.
 Soothing powders, 273, 274, 275, 277, 278, 309,
 311, 635, 686.
 Soothing syrups, 257, 258, 269, 270, 284, 287,
 288, 290, 291, 292, 293, 686.
 Sulphonal, 454, 457, 506.
 Tartar emetic, 639.
 Teething syrup, Monell's, 293.
 Veronal, 455.

De Witt's Stomach Bitters, 405.
 Diano Bust Developer, 652, 772, 886.
 Dixon's Pills, 697.
 Doan's Backache Pills, 676, 705, 798 et seq.
 "Doctor"—
 Alabone's Consumption Cure, 1043 et seq.
 Artz Pile Cure, 621.
 Astbury's Pure Herbal Pills, 769, 1099.
 Ayer, J. C. (see "Various nostrums").
 Bouvier's Buchu Gin, 405.

"Doctor" (continued)—

Boyd and the letter market, 1050.
 Bull's Cough Syrup, 513.
 Bye's, W. O., Cancer cure, 528.
 Calman, "Professor," 903.
 Coonley's nostrums for women, 13, 93, 94.
 Demers' Cachets for Headache,
 Downing, 1041, 1042.
 Fletcher's Liver Pills, 957.
 Fowler's Meat and Malt, 405.
 Grant's Epilepsy Cure, 528.
 Gray's Catarrh Powders, 371.
 Greene's Nervura, 984.
 Griffiths, 788.
 Harris' Obesity Specific, 775.
 Hinton Willis, 1041, 1042.
 Hodder's Burdock and Sarsaparilla, 408.
 Holloway, "Professor," 730.
 Humphreys, 984.
 Kidd, "Doctor," J. W. Kidd's Patients' Letters
 for Sale, 946.
 Kidd, J. W., letter swindle in Australian news-
 papers, 608, 613, 629, 946, 950, 1061, 1123,
 1190.
 King's Consumption Cure, 512.
 Kline's Epilepsy Cure, 528.
 Kopp's Baby's Friend, 368, 369.
 Langston's Drink Cure, 933, 1013.
 Lykuski, 779.
 Madison's Peruvian Tonic, 408.
 Marianna Maramaldi, 903.
 May and Friar, 946, "Drs." May and Friar's
 Patients' Letters (Women's Irregularity) for
 Sale, 946.
 McLaughlin's Belts, 1051, 1061.
 Morse's Indian Root Pills, 1055.
 Munyon, 987.
 Noel's, "Doctor" Theo., Patients' Letters for
 Sale.
 Noel's, J. R., Vitæ-Ore, 941 et seq.
 Parr's Life Pills, 691.
 Pater's Kuriko, 667.
 Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 408, 662, 984.
 Golden Discovery, 946.
 Letters for Sale, 946.
 Professor Pauli (Powley), 474.
 Rabonski, 1049.
 Ritter's Obesity Specific, 775.
 Sheldon's ointment, 1051.
 Shoop's Restorative, 431.
 Slocum's Consumption Cure, 523-22.
 Slocum's X-Ray Porous Plasters, 521.
 Starr's Skin Food, 863.
 Stevens' Consumption Cure, 590.
 Tucker's Epilepsy Cure, 528.
 Weston's Headache Tablets, 412.
 Williams' Jaundice Bitters, 637.
 Williams' Pink Pills, 690, 706, 736 et seq.,
 760-8, 856, 1099.
 Wilson's Hair Restorer, 787.
 Duffy's Malt Whiskey, 405.

Eade's Pills, 700.
 Eau de Blanc de Perles, 693.
 Eau de Fleur de Lys, 693.
 Elaterium, 42.
 Elixir of Life, 612.
 Ely's Cream Balm, 678.
 Eno's Fruit Salt, 698.
 Ergot and Ergotine, 42.
 Espanola fraud, 652.

Essence de Riggles, 705.
 Eucrazy Drink-cure, 649, 658.
 Exalgine, 448-449.

Fellow's Syrup, 686.
 Ferric chloride, 42.
 Fitch's Kidney and Liver Cooler, 1072.
 Fluid Lightning, 691.
 Frost's Anti-Obesity, 704.

Gamboge, 42.
 Garfield Tea, 678.
 Gelsemium, 30.
 Gensenica, 327.
 Gilbert's Rejuvenating Iron and Herb Juice, 405.
 Gloria Tonic, 700.
 Glossine Hair Restorer, 539.
 Glykaline, 705.
 Godfrey's Cordial, 686, 687.
 Gold-cures for Drink, 657.
 Goodman's Headache Powders, 412.
 Gordon's Spermatol, 1318.
 Goulard Extract, 549.
 Greene's Nervura, 321, 667.
 Grey's Specific for Obesity, 704.
 Guy's Tonic, 705.

Haarlem Oil, 394.
 Hair's Asthma Cure, 702.
 Hamburg Tea, 679.
 Hamlin's Wizard Oil, 679, 694.
 Harlene Hair Restorer, 703, 784.
 Harle's Tansy Pocket, 687.
 "Harmless" Headache Powders, 414.
 Hartshorn's Bitters, 67.
 Hashish swindles, 523, 524, 590.
 Hayman's Balsam of Horehound, 687.
 Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, 687.
 Hedeoma, 46.
 Hedrite (Headache Powders), 410.
 Hellebore, 38, 42.
 Helmbold's Buchu, 679.
 Hiera Picra, 42, 668.
 Himrod's Asthma Cure, 689.
 Hoffmann's Harmless Headache Powders, 410.
 Holloway's Ointment, 679, 692.
 Holloway's Pills, 688, 679, 697.
 Holt's Whooping Cough Specific, 559, 691.
 Hommel's Hematogen, 629, 1345.
 Hoofland's German Tonic, 657.
 Hostetter's Bitters, 327, 335, 405, 667, 679.
 Hot X-ray Porous Plasters, 521.
 Howe's Arabian Tonic, 667.
 Hunter's Chloral, 691.
 Hydrastis, 42.
 Hydrozone, 397, 482.
 Hyoseyamin, 497.

Indian Tincture, 692.
 Injectio Brou, 692.
 Ipecacuanha, 313.

Jackson's Golden Seal Tonic, 667.
 James' Fever Powders, 691.
 Jayne's Expectorant, 686.
 John Strange Winter's nostrums—
 (Mrs. Arthur Stannard), 783.
 Juniperus sabina, 42.

Kaputine Headache Cure, 701.
 Kay's Essence of Linseed, 686.
 Kay's Tic Pills, 701.
 Keating's Cough Lozenges, 693, 699, 1138.
 Keeley's Gold Cure for Drink, 645 et seq., 1043 et seq.
 Kilmer's Swamp Root, 332.
 Kitchener's Peristaltic Persuaders, 693.
 Koehler's Headache Powders, 349, 395.
 Koko Hair Restorer, 703.
 Kopp's Baby's Friend, 368, 369.
 Kudros, 405.
 Kuglemann's, H. E., cures, 1008 et seq.

Laburnum, 42.
 Lait de Concombres, 693.
 Lambly's Headache Cure, 409.
 Lamplough's Pyretic Saline, 698.
 Laville's Gout Mixture, 680.
 Lazy Liver Pills, 521.
 Liquid Beef Tonic for Alcohol Habit, 667.
 Liquezone, 342, 400, 406, 408, 458-483, 484-490, 680, 1155.
 Locher's Antineon, 1319.
 Lockyer's Hair Restorer, 783.
 Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, 569, 692.
 Lung Germine, 592.
 Lutorone, 532.
 Lutz's Cough Cure, 1318.
 Lyman's Headache Wafers, 409.

Magic Drafts, 654.
 Magnesium, 42.
 Male fern, 42.
 Manganese dioxide, 42, 44.
 Marienbad Antifat Pills, 1346.
 Mason's Cancer Cure, 528.
 Massey's Nervine Powders, 409.
 Massey's Sarsaparilla, 408.
 Mattei's Remedies, 1014, 1104, 1319.
 May's Epilepsy Cure, 528.
 Megrimine, 355.
 Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, 667.
 Mentha pulegium, 42, 44.
 Mercury, 42.
 Mexican Hair Restorer, 703.
 Miles' Heart Disease Cure, 528.
 Miller's Headache and Grippe Powders, 411.
 Minature Headache Powders, 353.
 Morphine, 504, 518, 263 et seq., 269, 313.
 Morison's Pills, 688, 681, 691, 1318.
 Mother Seigel's Syrup, 684.
 Mothers' Friend, 261, 496, 692.
 Moulton's Pain Paint, 687.
 Myrrh, 42.
 Muriatic acid (Radam's Microbe Killer), 458.

Nelson's Headache Cachets, 410.
 Nervous Debility Appliance, 946.
 Patients' Letters for Sale, 946.
 Neuralline, 691.
 Non-intoxicating Stimulant, 667.
 Normyl Drink Cure, 651.
 Norton's Chamomile Pills, 693.
 Nyal's Celery Nervine, 408.

Opium, 263 et seq.
 Orangeine Headache Powders, 309, 342, 395, 409.
 Orange Blossom, 13.

Orange Lily, 687.
 Owbridge's Lung Tonic, 699, 752.
 Oxalic acid, 32, 259.
 Oxien Heart Cure, 706, 940, 1049.
 Oxyroceum Plasters, 1350.
 Oxydonor humbug, 1342.
 Ozerine Epilepsy Cure, 706, 773, 870.
 Ozojell, 521.
 Ozomulsion Consumption Cure, 520, 946.
 Consumptives' letters for sale, 946.
 Ozone, 405-6.

Page Woodcock's Wind Pills, 697.
 Paine's Celery Compound, 667.
 Parker's Purely Vegetable Tonic, 667.
 Paternoster's Pills, 687.
 Pattinson's Glycerine and Linseed, 687.
 Pennyroyal, 42, 44, 46, 54, 56, 58, 122.
 Perfect Headache Powders, 410.
 Perry-Davis' Pain-Killer, 681, 685, 691.
 Peruna, 320 et seq., 390, 396, 405, 408, 649, 650, 660, 683-685, 687.
 Petroselinum, 42.
 Phenacetin, 389, 418, 420, 422 et seq., 438, 534.
 Phenalgin, 391, 395.
 Phenylo-Caffein, 410.
 Phospherine, 706.
 Phosphorus, 633.
 Pierce's Favourite Prescription, 681.
 Pierce's Golden Discovery, 545, 681.
 Pilacotia, 42.
 Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, 324, 331, 335, 667.
 Piso's Consumption Cure, 524.
 Plant's Cigarettes, 702.
 Plasters, A Positive Cure for Consumption, 593.
 Polygala, Senega, 42.
 Potassium permanganate, 42 and 44.
 Powell's Balsam of Aniseed, 686.
 Protonuclein, 853, 1117.
 Prunus virginiana, 313, 315.
 Prussic acid, 513, 519.
 Psychine, 521.
 Pulsatilla, 42.
 Pure Vegetable Tonic for Inebriates, 667.

Quinine, 42.

Radam's Microbe Killer, 458, 682.
 Radiatised Cancer Fluid, 523.
 Radiumite, 623.
 Radium swindles, 588, 601, 602.
 Radway's Ready Relief, 682.
 Radway's Resolvent, 682.
 Raphael's Headache Wafers, 409.
 Rasmussen, 664.
 Recamier Balm, 682.
 Recamier Cream, 682.
 Resorcin, 78.
 Resoreinol, 778, 781.
 Revolenta Arabica Food, 682.
 Reynold's Gout Specific, 692.
 Richardson's Bitters, 667.
 Richter's Congo Pills, 1318.
 Roche's Embrocation, 694.
 Rockandy Cough Cure, 405.
 Rosetter's Hair Restorer, 792.
 Royal Pain Powders, 349.
 Ruppert's Skin Tonic, 560.

Ruspini's Styptic, 693.
 Russell's Anticorrupt Cure, 704.
 Ruta, 42.

Sage's Catarrh Cure, 683.
 Salacatin, 395.
 Salvita Remedies, 606.
 Sanford's Catarrh, 683.
 Sanguinarin, 42, 313.
 Savin, 122, 42, 28, 30, 38-39.
 Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, 667.
 Scott's Emulsion, 527.
 Scott's Pills, 697.
 Seigel's Cough Balsam, 687.
 Seigel's Syrup, 692, 706, 1318.
 Seajoi, 687.
 Sells' Antiarthrin, 1318.
 Senecio, 42.
 Senega, 42.
 Senior's Asthma Cure, 687.
 Senior's Black Currant Balsam, 687.
 Sequah's Oil, 684.
 Sequah's Prairie Flower, 684.
 Shiloh Consumption Cure, 513.
 Sims', G. R., Tatcho, 703, 783.
 Slocum's Consumption Cure, 520.
 Spirone, 694.
 Squills, 42.
 Standard Headache Powders, 411.
 Standard Sarsaparilla, 408.
 Stearn's Headache Powders, 309, 410, 431.
 Steedman's Soothing Powders, 686, 706, 687.
 Stewart's Soothing Mixture, 687.
 St. Jacob's Oil, 684, 694.
 Stringer's Nervine, 408.
 Sulphate of copper, 1121.
 Sulphate of iron, 28, 38-39, 42.
 Sulphonol, 454, 456, 506, 534.
 Sulphuric Acid swindles, 458, 592.
 Sulphur Bitters, 640, 663, 667.
 Syrup of Figs, California, 973, 1054.
 Syrup of Hypophosphites, 526.

Tansy, 28, 42, 47, 53, 54, 56, 57, 92, 122.
 Tartar emetic, 559.
 Tatcho Hair Restorer, 703, 783.
 Taylor's Anti-epileptic Cure, 872.
 Temple Cosmetics, 787-788.
 Templeton's Headache Wafers, 411.
 Terry's, Mrs., Drink Cure, 639, 707.
 Tetronal, 456.
 Thalline, 534.
 Thierry's Balsam, 1318.
 Thompson's Eye Water, 684.
 Tongaline, 398.
 Trilene Tablets, 704.
 Trional, 456, 534.
 Tucker's Asthma Cure, 702.
 Tully's Sarsaparilla, 408.

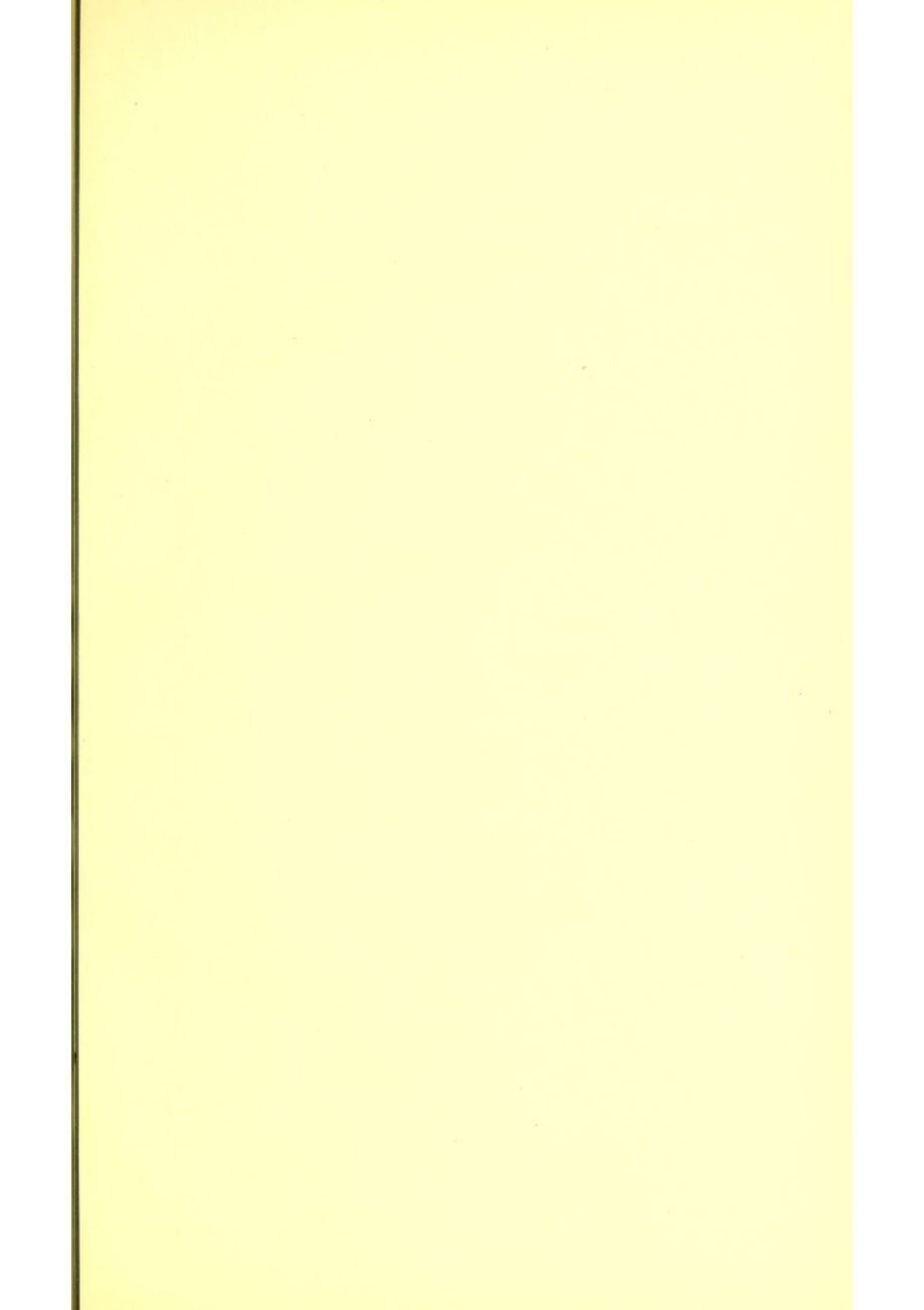
Valette's Pills, 691.
 Van Buskirk's Sozodont, 685.
 Veronal, 435-36, 455, 534.
 Vin Mariani, 1318.
 Vinol, Wine of Cod Liver Oil, 667.
 Vitadatio, 661, 808, 890.
 Vita Nuova, 685.
 Vitae-Ore, 945.
 Volta Crosses, 1347.

-
- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Walker's Vegetable Bitters, 685.
Warner's Bromo-Soda, 687.
Warner's Safe Cures, 334, 663, 685, 688, 695, 803,
886 et seq., 904-905, 1318.
Webster's (Lady) Pills, 691.
Wells' Radiated Fluid, for cancer, 528.
Westcott's Pills, Nos. 1 and 2, 687.
Whelpton's Pills, 697, 1042.
Whiskol, "Non-intoxicating Tonic," 667.
Whitecomb's Nerve Bitters, 687.
White's Eye-Water, 1318.
Wigwam, Tonic, Hooker's, 667.
Wine of Cardui, 1053.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup, 385, 366, 686, 692, 1273.
Winter, John Strange (Mrs. A. Stannard), 783.
Wolfe's Schnapps, 649, 658, 660.</p> | <p>Woods' Great Peppermint Cure, 686.
Woodward's Gripe Water, 706.
Wright's Coal Tar Soap, 1138.

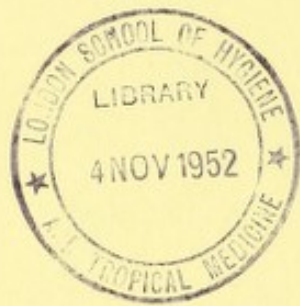
Yanatas, 706.
Yew leaves, 42.
Yonkerman fraud, 594.

Zam-Buk Soap, 247, 254, 255, 717, 723, 754, 1138,
1146 et seq.
Zinc chloride, 633.
Zox Neuralgia Cure, 431, 701.
Zutoc Headache Tablets, 411.</p> |
|---|--|
-

3/11/11



b RC.91
1907



NV. 8744

