

History of the proceedings of the committee appointed by the general meeting of apothecaries, chemists, and druggists in London, for the purpose of obtaining relief from the hardships imposed on the dealers in medicine, by certain clauses and provisions contained in the new Medicine Act, passed June 3, 1802, together with a view of the Act, as it now stands, in its ameliorated state; to which are added the substance of every clause in the acts of June 3 1802, and July 4 1803 and the clauses of both these Acts, collated ... consolidated and explained ... With explanatory notes and observations / [William Chamberlaine].

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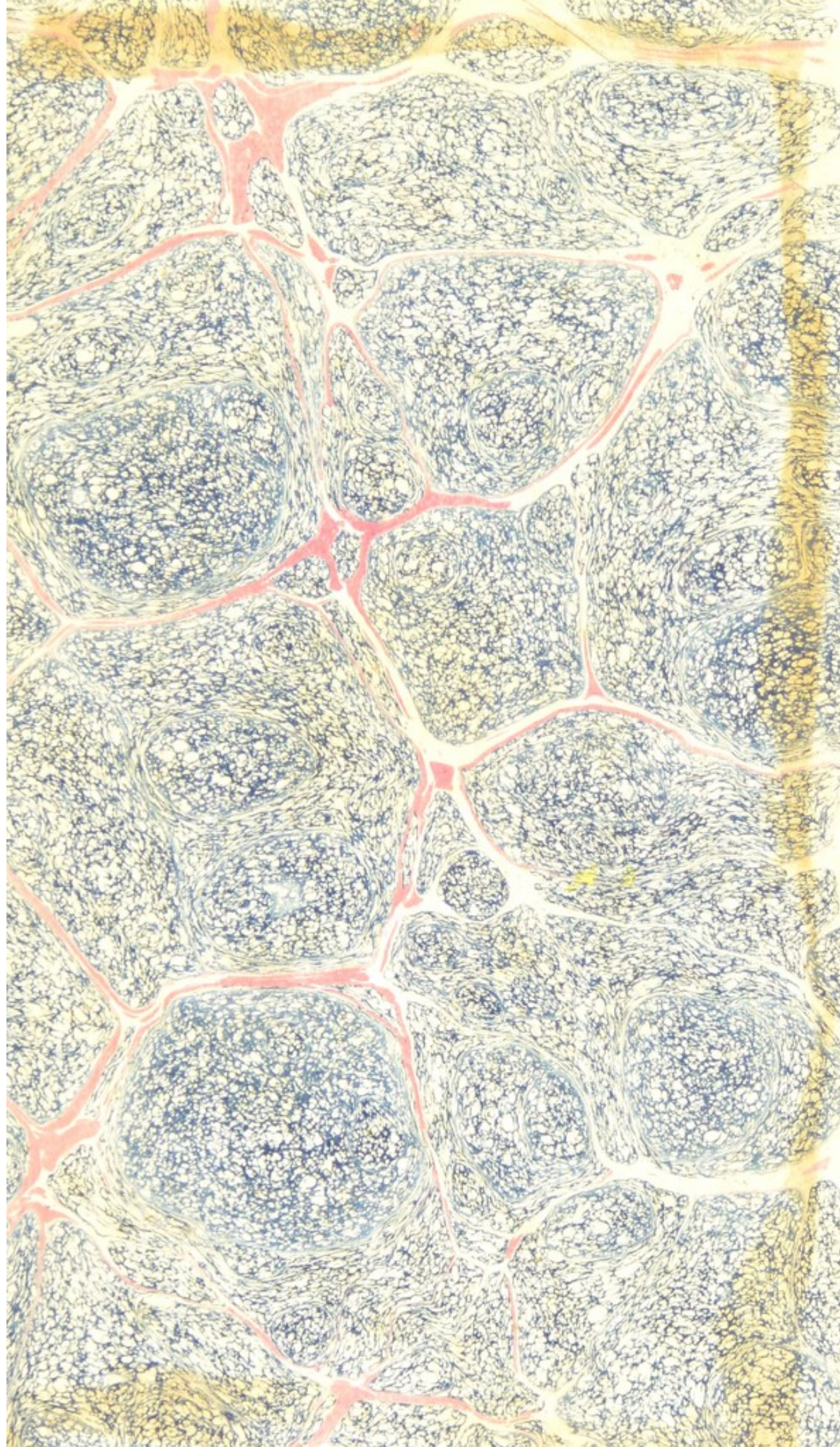


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With the Authors
best Regards to

Mr. Sheridan

22
HISTORY
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE
APPOINTED BY
THE GENERAL MEETING
OF
APOTHECARIES, CHEMISTS, AND DRUGGISTS
IN LONDON,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF
OBTAINING RELIEF FROM THE HARDSHIPS IMPOSED
ON THE DEALERS IN MEDICINE, BY CER-
TAIN CLAUSES AND PROVISIONS
CONTAINED IN
THE NEW MEDICINE ACT,

PASSED JUNE 3, 1802,

Together with a View of the ACT, as it now stands, in its
ameliorated State ;

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

The Substance of every Clause in the Acts of June 3, 1802,
and July 4, 1803, and the Clauses of both these Acts,
collated with each other, consolidated and
explained ;

ALSO

A COPIOUS AND CAREFULLY ARRANGED
SCHEDULE.

With Explanatory Notes and Observations.

BY WILLIAM CHAMBERLAINE, SURGEON,
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

Non sunt autem pejores laquei, quam laquei legum.

BACON RESUSC.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR S. HIGHLEY,
(Successor to the late Mr. JOHN MURRAY)
NO. 24, FLEET STREET.

1804.

THE following Observations on the Medicine
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 Committee, were originally published in the
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 form of a Letter, addressed to one of its truly
 respectable Editors, Doctor BRADLEY; but
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 it into a compassable length for insertion
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* Medical Journal, No. 51, 52, 53, for August, September,
 and October, 1803.

PREFACE.

THE following Observations on the Medicine Act, and History of the Transactions of the Committee, were originally published in the Tenth Volume of the *Medical Journal*,* in the form of a Letter, addressed to one of its truly respectable Editors, DOCTOR BRADLEY; but, contrary to my first intention of compressing it into a compass small enough for insertion in *one* Number, I found it necessary to extend it to a greater length, and divide it into three parts; therefore, as those who were desirous of possessing it, could not obtain their wish without being at the Expence of purchasing *three* Numbers of the *Journal* at half-a-crown each; several of my friends suggested to me that a re-publication of it in one pamphlet would be an acceptable service to the public;

* Medical Journal, No. 54, 55, 56, for *August, September, and October*, 1803.

lic; but, as I was not so conceited as to imagine my own lucubrations sufficiently important to satisfy the expectations of those to whom information is really necessary, I have, in order to render the work still more useful, subjoined, what may be termed the *Essence* of the Act itself, and its amendments, in an Abstract of all the clauses of both Acts, wherein the Act of 1803, is not given as a *sequel* to that of 1802, but the clauses interwoven and consolidated with those in the Act of 1802, to which they refer.

And as the Schedule is part of the Act itself, so, conceiving that the work would, in some measure, be incomplete without it, I have, in a copious and carefully arranged Schedule, faithfully enumerated every article inserted in the Schedules of both Acts of Parliament, wherein are clearly and distinctly shewn all the articles in each, now liable to the medicine duty; all those which were made liable by the former Act of 1802, but are now exempt; and those which, though omitted in the Schedule of 1803, may, under certain circumstances, be liable to the tax.

This, it is conceived, may not only afford material information to Druggists; Apothecaries,

caries, who keep shops for retail practice; country dealers, many of whom embark largely in the drug trade, and also merchants who export drugs to foreign parts, but may also be found of some use to Magistrates, before whom informations may be brought under the Medicine Act, as pointing out, as far my judgment enables me, every circumstance wherein conviction should or should not follow. If, as we are all liable to error, (and especially, in cases where a writer, ignorant of law, presumes to discuss a subject connected with the law of the land), any errors may be found, all such as may be pointed out, shall be thankfully acknowledged and carefully corrected in a future edition, provided the demand for the present work should shew it to be of sufficient importance to the public to make a future edition necessary.

*Aylesbury-Street,
March 29, 1804.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

NEW MEDICINE ACT

By Dr. BRADLEY

It is now exactly a twelvemonth ago, since I took
the liberty of trespassing on the patience of the
Readers of the Medical and Physical Journal, by
troubling you with some Observations on the sub-
stance and tendency of a new act of parliament
known by the name of the Medicine Act, which
as it then stood, tended greatly to embarrass those
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titioners in Pharmacy, and more particularly those
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tail.
Very soon after the publication of my letter to
you, in No. 42, of the Medical and Physical Jour-
nal, I had the satisfaction to find, that the observa-

HISTORY
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS of the COMMITTEE
ON THE
NEW MEDICINE ACT.

TO DR. BRADLEY.

SIR,

IT is now exactly a twelvemonth ago, since I took the liberty of trespassing on the patience of the Readers of the Medical and Physical Journal, by troubling you with some Observations on the substance and tendency of a new act of parliament, known by the name of the MEDICINE ACT, which, as it then stood, tended greatly to embarrass those Gentlemen of the Medical profession who are practitioners in Pharmacy, and more particularly those who from their situation and circumstances, find their account in keeping shops for selling medicines *by retail*.

Very soon after the publication of my letter to you, in No. 42, of the Medical and Physical Journal,* I had the satisfaction to find, that the observations

* For August, 1802, Vol. VIII. p 127.

tions and cautions contained therein, not only answered the purpose of putting my brethren of the pharmaceutical profession on their guard against the swarms of informers, who, if no notice had been taken of the probable consequences of the act in its then state, would have dealt destruction very extensively around, but have also had their share in being the means of bringing about a very important and salutary reformation of the act itself.

Not many days after that letter had made its appearance in public, I was waited on by a gentleman from the Stamp Office, who informed me that I had it in my power to render an essential service to those who were about to be employed in a revival of the schedule of the Medicine Act, by giving my assistance in pointing out such articles as had been improperly introduced into it.

I attended this gentleman at his chambers in the Temple, at an appointed hour; and we had a long conversation on such clauses of the act as bore most heavily on the medical practitioner; at the conclusion of our conference, he put a schedule into my hands, requesting me to take it home, and strike my pen through the names of those articles which I was of opinion ought not to have been inserted.

In complying with this request, I did not content myself with merely striking my pen through the names of the exceptionable articles, but subjoined my reason to each, why I thought it ought not to stand; confining myself, (with the exception of two or three things) to the articles of the Pharmacopœia, and not meddling with many others which apper-
tained

tained to the province of the perfumer and confecturer.

The alarm excited by the provisions of the act, and the insertion in the Schedule of such names as *Spanish juice, refined liquorice, arrow root, Turkey rhubarb*, and many other things equally undeserving a place therein, soon arrested the attention of the druggists of London; meetings were held, committees were formed, and, as the first step, a Memorial to the Lords of the Treasury was drawn up, praying a suspension of such prosecutions as might be brought under this new act, for the dispensing of medicines not properly coming within the meaning of the act, but which were included in the schedule.

Various communications were in the mean time received by the Committee from different parts of the kingdom, on the uncertain state into which the dealers in medicine were thrown by the operation of the Medicine Act; and the London Committee were looked up to by the associations formed in different parts of the kingdom, as the medium through which an amelioration of the act, and of their situation in consequence of the act, was to be hoped for.

The Memorial was laid before Mr. Vansittart, who most readily and obligingly appointed a day at the Treasury for an interview; and at the appointed time, a deputation of four members of the Committee waited on him, and had a conference with him of above two hours, during which time various points in dispute were fully entered into.

The hardships to which all who dealt in any of

the articles set forth in the schedule, were exposed to from the inroads and perjuries of common informers were particularly dwelt on. Feeling the force of this observation, Mr. V. replied, that it should be proposed to Parliament, that in future, all informations under the Medicine Act should be prosecuted by the Commissioners of the Stamp Office, who would not encourage any vexatious suit, or endeavour to strain the act beyond its just or fair limits.

We represented to him the great disproportion of the penalty to the offence, and instanced the possibility of a shopkeeper being prosecuted to conviction in the sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, *besides costs of suit*, for the unintentional fraud against the revenue of *one shilling*,* and at the same time, adverted to those articles in the schedule which could not by any means be construed into nostrums, or any way proper to be included in the schedule.

It was also urged, that the allowing six months to the informer to bring his action, was giving him too great a latitude for committing his depredations; as total ruin might ensue to a person who might unintentionally and unknowingly continue the sale of a stampable article, contrary to the statute, in all that time;

* Common Spanish juice, as may be remembered, was among the articles of the late schedule. A retail apothecary, or grocer, selling eight separate pennyworths of Spanish juice therefore, without affixing a three-halfpenny stamp on each, was liable to a penalty of *ten pounds* for each parcel; and if unlicensed, *twenty pounds more*, the penalty for selling without a Medicine LICENCE !

time; and that we conceived, if the law should enact that the prosecution should be brought within *one* month, the ends of justice would be fully answered. To these, and other propositions, Mr. Vansittart attended with much attention and patience, but gave no specific answer; only took notes of them; and promised that a bill for amending the act should be brought into the House of Commons with a new schedule, free of the objectionable articles, which should be printed, and sent to the Committee, and time allowed for consideration.

It certainly was never the intention of the Legislature to harrafs or throw any difficulties in the way of the regular medical practitioner; and this both Mr. Vansittart and the Commissioners of Stamps assured us; and it now appears evident, that such a schedule would never have passed the house, but in the
"MOB of bills that pressed on the consideration of the last parliament, and when it was in its last agonies."*

The Commissioners indeed, did every thing that men could do; and issued instructions to those who are employed by the Stamp Office to enforce the observation of the laws, not to lay informations or prosecute on account of any articles in the schedule, which were now found to be improperly placed therein.

Pending these transactions, I had enough to do to read all the letters I received from every quarter, some much to the purpose, and others very silly, particularly

* Sir William Scott's Speech, April 6, 1803.

particularly three or four anonymous ones, which I believe came from some of that description whose harvest was spoiled by the timely developement of impending mischief; and I am the more inclined to be of this opinion, from the publication, just about the time, of a most insidious advertisement, which appeared in all the newspapers, stating that, "Regular apothecaries, chemists and druggists had nothing to dread, the legislature having paid particular attention to their situation, and made a clear distinction between them and the dealers in quack medicines."

To this curious assertion was subjoined the fourth and fifth sections of the act; and by this advertisement, which many looked on as genuine authority from the Stamp Office, numbers of people were lulled into a security, and sold, without scruple, stampable articles, without stamps or licence. The fallacy of this publication I took on me to expose, at a General Meeting of the Chemists, &c. &c. held at the Crown and Anchor, October 12, shewing that it had neither head nor tail; the advertisement was not dated from the Stamp Office, nor authenticated by the signature of Mr. Beresford, Secretary to the Commissioners, as it would have been, if genuine.

But, an event soon happened, which shewed, that the fears I had expressed, and the cautions I had given, were not in vain; and that the anonymous authors of private letters and of public advertisements, tending to mislead, were equally mistaken.

Although the Commissioners of Stamps, much to their honour, did their best to prevent the prosecution

cution of individuals for the sale of what I term *innocent* articles, this did not prevent OPPOSITION COACHES from being started; and those informers, not concerned with the Stamp Office, saw no reason why they might not run their machines, for a short time at least.

On a certain day, notice was given to some of the Members of the Committee, that several informations under the New Medicine Act were to be tried before the Lord Mayor (Sir John Eamer), and that it reported, in case of convictions upon these informations, the penalties would not amount to less than from four to five hundred pounds.

None of these were laid by any of the people connected with the Stamp Office; this was a "separate concern."

Some four or five members of the Committee made it their business to attend at the appointed time. The period being arrived, in waddled a bloated figure, the informer's affidavit man, bending under a huge wallet as large as the bag of a Jew old-clothes-man, stuffed with various articles purchased from unwary dealers, each article carefully marked and labelled with the name of the offender, date, place, and every other circumstance; and from the bulk of the wallet, we were inclined to think, report for once might speak truth as to the number of informations to be laid.

The first article produced was one ounce of refined liquorice, wrapped in brown paper, sold by a grocer in Houndsditch.

The majority of those who were summoned to appear

pear, were grocers and confectioners, there were also one or two WIDOWS of apothecaries, who, to preserve life and soul, struggled to keep together the business of their deceased husbands until a purchaser could be found. There were no apothecaries nor druggists summoned; for informers always attack the most vulnerable, that is, those who are most likely to be ignorant of the law, and least likely to contend with them.

Where so productive a harvest was expected, in case of conviction on such a multitudinous budget of *qui tam* informations, the informer could easily afford the expence of employing counsel. An eminent barrister urged the suit, on behalf of the plaintiff. On the part of the defendant, Mr. Estcourt, the Solicitor of the Stamp Office, attended. We now saw, for the first time, an officer of the crown in a new and perhaps unprecedented situation; not standing by to see that the law was enforced upon the offenders against a revenue act, but as the advocate for those who had infringed it. His pleadings however were not directed to overturn the arguments of the learned counsel; these were unanswerable; but rather, to act as a mediator, and take off the blame from the defendant, whom he represented as having acted under the sanction of the Commissioners of the Stamps, who had informed a person deputed by the confectioners, that no prosecutions would be brought against persons selling such and such articles, not being medicines, although specified in the schedule. The learned counsel contended, and justly, that it was

was no matter to him in respect of his client, whether the law was a good one, or founded in error ; it was sufficient such a law existed, and no legal power, not even the Lords of the Treasury themselves, could set aside an act of parliament.

I cannot see on what ground the Lord Mayor could possibly have avoided convicting the defendant, but for an accidental circumstance. One of the informations lay on the table, which Mr. Complin of Bishopsgate Street, who sat next to me, was reading, while I looked over his shoulder ; I observed, that in one part of it, certain very material words, essential to constitute the validity of the information, had been omitted.

Whatever certainty is required in an indictment, the same is necessary in a *qui tam* information ;* and consequently, as all the material parts of the crime must be precisely found in one, so must they precisely be *alleged* in the other. The information only stated that A. B. had sold one ounce of refined liquorice, contrary to the act ; but, the material allegation, or averment, namely, its "*being a medicine used for the prevention, cure, or relief of a certain disease, ailment, complaint, &c. &c. incidental to the human body,*" was totally omitted. I communicated this discovery to Mr. Newman,† who agreed with me that it was fatal ; and immediately shewed the Lord Mayor that the business was at an end ; the information was of course quashed ; and as all these summonses

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* Burn.

† Clerk to the Lord Mayor.

monses and informations were alike deficient in not having those material words of the act, every one of the other informations fell to the ground.

It was a fortunate circumstance that these informations were laid, as it afforded to the Commissioners of the Stamps additional and striking proof of the mischiefs, that, to an incalculable extent, might befall innocent people from the introduction into the schedule of so many articles which had no right to a place there ; nor would it have been very difficult to prove, what I, at a very early period of the business told them would be the case, and what I can declare to my own certain knowledge *has happened*, that many respectable apothecaries, who kept retail shops, *have lost from one half to three-fourths of their retail, and others have entirely given it up through* FEAR ! If then, such have been the losses to individuals in the metropolis, how great must have been the losses, on this account, when we take in the whole kingdom !

During the recess of Parliament, the Committee were employed in drawing up petitions to the Legislature, and in waiting on the different members of the House of Commons, who were accessible, for their assistance.

As it was not improbable, that certain circumstances might take place, which might render it necessary to petition parliament to be heard by counsel at the bar, and as such a step, if taken, might be attended with very considerable expence ; to defray this, and various other expences of the Committee, for meetings, printing circular letters, advertisements, employing

employing a Solicitor, taking the opinion of Counsel, &c. a subscription was set on foot, and a liberal sum in the first instance subscribed.

But, although every *apothecary*, and every *surgeon practising pharmacy*, was liable to be implicated in the dangers to be dreaded from the Act, as it stood before the amendments took place, (the possibility of which danger I have clearly shewn in my former observations on the act*); yet there seemed an almost general apathy to prevail among the profession: for, of the numerous body of practising apothecaries, in and within seven miles of the metropolis, there were not so many as twenty-four; and in the whole kingdom, *not thirty* to be found in the list of subscribers; and of the members of the College of Surgeons, notwithstanding so many of them keep shops, and even retail shops, *not so many as a dozen in all*, including country practitioners.

Left as they were, to fight both the apothecaries battle and their own, it is no wonder if the druggists, who are a body of men materially interested in the sale of quack nostrums, (many individuals having concern in the exportation trade, and country orders, to the amount of from six to twenty thousand pounds per annum) should, into the body of their petitions, throw in a prayer for that most improbable of all improbable things, a total repeal of the act. Finding this object unattainable, the Committee then directed their fullest attention to the obtaining of such modifications of the act as should be best calculated to render the law as

* Medical Journal, Vol. viii. p. 127.

little burthensome as the nature of the case would admit of. With this view, a deputation from the Committee had several conferences with the Lord Mayor and the other members for the city of London, whose easiness of access, politeness and attention, on all occasions, so justly entitle them to the affection and praise of their fellow citizens.

When the Committee were favoured by the Minister with a printed copy of the amendments of the act of June 3d, 1802, a general meeting was called on the 23d of May 1803; the leading features of which were, a new schedule, and the addition of three new clauses.

I was particularly happy to find, on accurate inspection of the new Schedule, that attention had been paid to my Remarks; and that in consequence, every article, which, by the desire of the gentleman who consulted me, I had struck my pen through, in the former schedule, as objectionable and improper to be inserted, was omitted, except lozenges; and that from and after passing of the act which received the royal assent July the 4th, 1803, the apothecary, &c. is completely liberated from the restraint, which for near a twelvemonth he lay under: and may now vend, without fear of information, and without the expence of taking out a licence, all those articles of the pharmacopœia which were unshackled previous to the passing of the late act of the 3d of June, viz. Turkey rhubarb, Indian arrow-root, Huxham's tincture of bark, Spanish juice, refined liquorice, syrup of Tolu, and several other matters, enumerated in the 128th page of the 8th vol. of the Medical Journal.

Lozenges.

Lozenges, lip-falves, issue plafters, and tooth powders had been proſcribed in the lump, by the addition of the words “ *of all ſorts;*” but in the new ſchedule a modification is given, and none of theſe articles (lozenges excepted) are brought within the meaning of the act, unleſs they are fold as the invention, or ſecret preparation of ſome particular perſon; in that caſe they are liable, either with or without a printed bill or direction.

With regard to lozenges, an article of very great conſumption, in the making of which, it is computed that in Great Britain only, a quantity of *the beſt double refined ſugar*, to the amount of no leſs than one hundred and ſeventy tons weight, is annually uſed, a very ample diſcuſſion took place; the iſſue of which diſcuſſion will appear when we come to ſpeak of that article in our remarks on the reformed ſchedule.

The moſt regular way will be, to take the different clauſes of the late act in numerical order; and collate them with thoſe clauſes in the “act to amend ſaid act,” which refer to them.

The 1ſt and 2d clauſes remain as they were.

The firſt clauſe of the “AMENDMENT,” after reciting the former act, ſtates the expediency of repealing the ſchedule of ſaid act, (of which there was great need) and of enacting another ſchedule in lieu thereof, and enacts that, “*from and after paſſing ſaid amended act, viz. (July 4) ſaid erroneous ſchedule, and ſo much of ſaid recited act as relates thereto, ſhall be repealed, and the new ſchedule to be deemed a part of the ſaid recited act.*”

Clause 3d. *Duties to be paid by the owners and proprietors,*

prietors, or makers and compounders of medicines before exposure to sale; and these duties attach, not only to articles intended for home consumption, but also for EXPORTATION.

This clause was not in the old act of 25 GEO. III. and was introduced on account of the defalcations in the revenue from the practices of country dealers and their town correspondents, it being known to the Commissioners that large quantities of quack medicines, (such for instance as Godfrey's cordial, by the kilderkin or whole barrel) have been sent to the country, all of which has been sold in small quantities by those who, not having the fear of the Stamp Office before their eyes, have not troubled either themselves or their customers with the payment of his Majesty's duty.

However conducive it may be towards the increase of revenue to enjoin the stamping of articles in large as well as small quantities, for HOME consumption, it is a question hereafter to be decided, how far it may be policy, to charge with the *stamp duty*, articles intended for EXPORTATION. Every one acquainted with finance, knows the very great repugnance all descriptions of people testify towards that particular mode of taxation. A very trifling stamp duty, attempted to be laid on in America, first laid the foundation of those discontents, which afterwards rose to so great a height, as ultimately to cause the loss of the American dominions to the crown of Great Britain.

England seems to be the grand emporium of quackery, and, poison or not poison, English quack medicines

medicines form an article of the export trade to the amount of a great many thousand pounds per annum; and of course, the consumption of articles of which they are composed, is very great; from many of which articles the revenue derives large supplies, particularly by the duties on the spirits, sugar, cochineal, gums, and various other ingredients, also on glass, paper, &c. &c. &c. used in the preparing and uttering them.

Now, if once those countries which take from Britain the largest cargoes of quack medicines, begin to shew an unwillingness or disgust at paying the additional expence of the stamps, there will not be wanting ingenious people to take advantage of that disgust, and turn it to their own account. Already have they begun to send from the continent of America, large orders to this country for the different sorts of moulded bottles, such as various quack medicines are sent abroad in, with the names of the original maker, or of the medicine itself; devices, coats of arms, &c. blown in the glass. One house only, in the drug line, in this city, exported, between the passing of the act in June, 1802, and Christmas, three hundred groce of *empty* moulded bottles of different sorts; and, if one house alone sent out so large a consignment, to how great an amount may we not suppose the orders to have been given, when we take into consideration the very great number of houses, both druggists and glass-houses, there are in the metropolis? And for what purpose are these orders for empty bottles given? The answer is obvious. They will be filled, with imitations of British nostrums,
prepared

prepared by persons employed to counterfeit them, in America and elsewhere; and the very great dealers in quack nostrums in this country, who were the persons to suggest to the minister the expediency of the measure of stamping articles for exportation, will find themselves deceived if they expect that the British stamped label will always be looked for as the infallible criterion of the genuineness of the medicine. It is far more easy to forge British stamps for quack medicines, than French assignats or American paper dollars. There are thirty-six stamps in a sheet; of course, a sheet of stamps, of the nominal value of half-a-crown each, costs the purchaser, in this country, four pounds ten shillings: whereas, in France or America, according to the price of other prints in those countries, we may suppose an engraver could afford to sell a whole sheet for six-pence or a shilling; and it would be as easy for an engraver to forge a plate of thirty-six ten-shilling stamps, as a plate of thirty-six three-halfpenny stamps; and if once this kind of traffic takes place, the revenue derived from the exportation of patent and proprietary medicines, if not entirely lost to this country, will at least suffer material diminution.

Superadded to the provisions enacted by this clause, the third clause of the "AMENDMENT" contains a new, and still stronger expedient for securing the duties; viz. "*Any person receiving from proprietors, first venders, or their agents, &c. articles subject to duty, for the purpose of selling again, without having proper stamps on each article, who shall not*

within

within ten days return the same to the person from whom such articles were received, or within the same space of time send information to the Commissioners at SOMERSET PLACE, and deposit such unstamped articles with the nearest DISTRIBUTORS of stamps, shall forfeit twenty pounds.

The *third* clause of the AMENDMENT, being connected with the foregoing, comes properly under consideration in this place.

By the kindness of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Committee were favoured with a copy of the *new* act for amending the one so much complained of, and we were indulged with fourteen days notice to state our objections to any parts of it.

There never was an instance where the propriety of consulting persons, concerned in any particular trade or calling, before laws are made for them, was more evident, than in the *Medicine Act*. That of 1802 was the *third*, and still more exceptionable than the two former; which would not have been the case, had some respectable persons in the drug trade, aided by one or two well-informed apothecaries, been called into consultation, in the first instance, to contribute their advice and abilities in drawing a fair line between the preparations of the regular practitioner and the pretended arcana of charlatans and nostrum-mongers. Peculiarly fortunate was it for the gentlemen in the drug trade, who are in the habit of sending very large consignments of patent and proprietary medicines to different parts of the kingdom, and of the world, that the Committee

were indulged with a sight of the new clauses before they were passed into a law.

The third clause of the Amendment, when first shewn to us in manuscript, stood thus: "*And be it further enacted, that upon the outside of all packages, containing TWELVE or more bottles, boxes, or other enclosures, sent from one dealer to another by any public conveyance, or to the Custom House for exportation, the word "MEDICINES" shall be written; and it shall be lawful for any officer of customs or excise, or of the stamp office, to open such packages, and examine if the proper labels be duly affixed to the articles; and, if found not duly stamped, to seize the same, &c. Officer to be rewarded for such seizure.*"

By this clause, a cask or package containing three or four hundred pounds worth of drugs, and sent to an inn to go by a stage coach or waggon to the country, or to the Custom-House to go by a ship, was liable to be ransacked and rummaged from top to bottom, at the will, pleasure, and discretion of the lowest officer of excise, customs, or stamps, if it contained so few as a dozen boxes of Scots pills or peppermint lozenges.

This the Committee represented to the Minister; and urged, that if the clause were suffered to remain so, it would oblige them to send a servant to every inn, or to the Custom House, with every package, there to wait until an officer should come and search, in order to re-pack the goods after examination. They urged, that no officer could, or would take the pains in re-packing, necessary to secure their goods from damage, and that packing of drugs, especially

pecially such as are contained in bottles, was so nice a business, that it is not every one of their own porters who understand it properly, and that of course, the trouble, and the damage to their goods, would be incalculable.

These representations had their proper weight with Mr. Estcourt and Mr. Vansittart, and the Committee had the pleasure to find, that in the act which received the royal assent, a material alteration was made in the clause; namely, that the right of searching packages, by excise, stamp, or custom-house officers, should be restricted to cases, "*wherein information on oath shall have been given before a magistrate of there being actually unstamped articles in the package, and obtaining such magistrate's warrant in writing to authorize the search.*"

The 4th clause of the act of 1802, ordaining that "*Duties are not to extend to articles mentioned in the book of rates, nor to unmixed drugs, sold by regular surgeons,*" remains without alteration, as to words, but there is this difference in effect, that the 19th clause does not now militate against it, as before; inasmuch as several drugs, which though *unmixed*, were rendered liable to the duty, by being named in the former schedule, (such as *Turkey rhubarb, Spanish juice, arrow root, &c.*) are now omitted in the new schedule, and exempted from the stamp duty.

The 5th and 19th clauses, stand without any alteration; and a person who should content himself with only reading the marginal reference or brief statements of the contents of these clauses, might reasonably suppose that it was impossible that this act could

touch any thing that was not actually a nostrum; but, LATET ANGUIS IN HERBA. We are told, Sect. 5, that “*Nothing in this act shall extend or be construed to extend, to charge with stamp duties, medicines prepared by regular surgeons, or apothecaries, not claiming the secret, or exclusive right to the preparing the same; and not sold as patent or proprietary medicines, nor at any time HERETOFORE, now, or in future, shall be by any public notice, or printed paper, affixed to or delivered with such packet, held out or recommended by the proprietors, or original or first vendors thereof, as nostrums, or proprietary medicines, for the cure, relief, or prevention of complaints.*”

So far, so good. No person whatever can reasonably find fault with the wording of the clauses, as far as this goes. Tax quackery with all my heart: It is but right that they who place greater confidence in the unknown hodge-podge of a stone mason or a gingerbread-baker, than in the skill of an honest and able regular practitioner, should pay a tax *ad valorem*, over and above the price of the stuff, for their folly and credulity; but mark the concluding paragraph of each of these clauses—“*or as SPECIFICS, or as BENEFICIAL FOR the prevention, cure, or relief of any such distemper, malady, or complaint, as aforesaid.*”

Now, here every one must see, that the act goes farther than, I believe, was intended; for, if I understand this aright, it appears to mean, that not only every proprietary medicine trumpeted forth as a secret composition of great virtue by quacks and their agents; but that every medicine whatever, that ever “*was in the beginning, is now, or ever shall be,*”
either

either publicly advertised, or sold, or dispensed, with a PRINTED DESCRIPTION of its properties, and the manner of using it, *be it* NOSTRUM or NO *nostrum*, must be ornamented with the quack-doctors red striped livery ! This would appear as if intended as a tax upon science ; because there is a possibility that there may be found particular preparations, promulgated by men of liberal principles, who would detest nothing so much as quackery, which preparations might require such cautions and instructions as to their use, as could not well be committed to memory, nor very conveniently, on account of their length, &c. be given in writing. Such as these, on account of the printed instructions, it must appear very hard to include in the general mass of quack nostrums ; but so I apprehend must be the case, as long as the concluding words of the clauses above alluded to, make a part of the act.

The 6th, and from thence to the 20th, relate to the rates of duties on licences and stamps ; to the modes to be observed by vendors, penalties for fraudulent dealings, &c. ; but the rigours of the 21st, 22d, 25th, and 28th clauses of the act, are much mitigated by the mild and judicious alterations which are made by the fourth and fifth clauses of the new act, or " AMENDMENT."

For, whereas by the act of the 3d of June, the shops of medical men and druggists were laid open to the mercy of informers of every description, the 4th clause of the " AMENDMENT," enacts, that "*No person shall commence any action, or proceed before any justice in a summary way, for any penalties under the*
recited

recited act, unless in the name of the Attorney-General, or some persons appointed by the Commissioners of Stamps; and every action commenced by or in the name of any other person, not so authorized, are declared null and void."

This is an important clause, inasmuch as it secures the fair dealer from the intrusion of every vagabond who either is, or pretends to be, an informer; and as the Commissioners of Stamps are gentlemen of humanity and liberality, I trust we may safely confide in the assurances communicated through their solicitor, Mr. Estcourt, that they will not prosecute on every trifling and unintentional offence against the act; and where it evidently shall appear that the party offending is innocent of every real intention of fraud, or EVASION.

And it is very necessary this clause should be made known, that all who are concerned may understand, that while the Commissioners are determined to exercise lenity on the one hand, so on the contrary they will hold the rod of correction in the other, over the wilful defrauder of the revenue, who will have a stronger power to contend with than the pocket of the common informer, as he will have the purse of the nation to combat. It may be also of use for many persons in the country, to know, that none but persons acting under the jurisdiction of the stamp office have any right to molest them; as there are many wretches going about, who pretend to be informers, and who threaten timid and law-ignorant apothecaries, and their widows, and also shopkeepers who deal a little in drugs, with expensive law processes, whose
only

only object is to terrify these poor people into a compliance with their exorbitant demands, and pretend to compound their sham actions for a few guineas.*

By the 25th clause, the common informer was allowed the scope of six months to bring his information

* Messrs. GRANT and Co. druggists, in Coventry, and every other house in the drug trade in that city, were, in 1802, served with *Exchequer Writs* for various offences *alleged* to have been committed against the Medicine Act.

The advice communicated to them from the London Committee was, that they should by no means compromise any thing, but give notice to the Plaintiff's Solicitor, that they were determined to stand trial; and that, most probably, after such notice, they would never hear more of it.

By a letter from Messrs. Grant and Co. to the Editor, dated the 24th of February, 1804, we find that this advice had been followed, and the issue exactly as we predicted; no overtures having been made either by the Plaintiffs or their Solicitor, nor any communication whatever made on the subject; (and, we may now suppose, never will). The men of Coventry in this instance, had the experience of what good is to be done by *uniting together*, and making a *common Cause* against a *common Enemy*; and being in this respect more politic, were of course more fortunate than their Brethren of Birmingham, who, being laid under contribution by the same gang, compromised the business with the Informers at the rate of TWENTY POUNDS *each person!!!*

These gentry made the circuit of several counties in the same manner; but it is to be hoped the Attorney General, if he can lay hold of the Principals in these transactions, will deal with them according to law; and it is much to be rejoiced at, that a stop is put to such depredations at the suit of any *common* informer in future, by the wholesome provision of the 4th clause of the Amendment.

formation; in which time the mischief which he had it in his power to do, was incalculable; as must appear to any one who will only consider how much mischief might have been done, had the informations brought at the Mansion-house in a very short time after the passing of the act, by a common informer, unconnected with the stamp-office, not been quashed; as related in the former part of this history.*

Excepting in the salutary reformation of the Schedule, and the taking the business of information out of the hands of the *common* informer, and confining the power of bringing actions to the Stamp Office, in no case have persons, liable to be affected by this act, greater cause to be thankful to the respectable gentlemen to whom the committee made application for redress, than for the polite attention they paid to their remonstrances, and exposition of the destructive consequences which might possibly ensue, from the allowing the informer, by the 22d clause, six months to make his depredations in, before bringing his informations to issue. The committee represented to Mr. Estcourt, Mr. Vansittart, and Mr. Addington, the possibility of a man being completely ruined by the number of informations laid against him in the course of six months, for the sale of an article which he might erroneously deem not liable to a stamp duty; and they fought hard to obtain a clause in the new act, that the informer should be obliged to sue within one month from the time of the penalty being incurred. This, ministers did not think themselves warranted to accede to; but, instead

* See page 9.

instead of six months, they consented to make it THREE months; and accordingly, the 5th clause of the Amendment provides, that every information under the Medicine Act, shall be commenced *within THREE months after the offence committed, and not afterwards.*

Considering the very great disproportion of the penalty to the offence, it was represented, that even five pounds, the mitigated penalty, was too much to pay for the omission of a three-halfpenny stamp; in reply to this it was argued, that if a five pounds penalty attached to this, the omission of a twenty-shilling stamp subjected the offender to no greater penalty. It was then suggested by one of the committee to lessen the penalty on the smaller stamps, and lay a fine ad valorem, that is, that the penalty should be in proportion to the value of the stamp omitted to be affixed.

This was objected to as being a matter that would make the act too complicated; and perhaps puzzle the Justices.—However, Government did better for us than we proposed for ourselves, by allowing the magistrate the power of mitigating the penalty to ONE FOURTH, instead of ONE-HALF, as it before stood. (*Amendment, latter part of clause 5th.*)

It now only remains for me to take notice of that part of the act which relates more nearly to practitioners in Pharmacy, whether concerned in the sale of Quack Medicines or not; in order to shew to both, how far they are exonerated from their former fears, and in what cases caution is necessary. And this brings me to the Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

It would be the height of absurdity to suppose that the mechanical parts of acts of parliament are constructed by any of those who compose the great legislative body of the nation.—They are, for the most part, drawn up by persons who are, or ought to be, conversant in the business which the acts themselves relate to.—But the many incongruities, and the introduction of so many articles which had no business there, into the Schedule of the Medicine Act, by the person who took on himself the trouble of favouring government with that ingenious compilation, shew that

Ex quovis ^{}Ligno non fit LEGISLATOR.*

rod
the
former The first material alteration we find is, that almost every article in the former Schedule, not clearly defined, has been in the new Schedule omitted; such as *chalybeate pills, carminative tincture, nitre drops, sweating powders, tonic pills*, and many others.

Arrow root, or Indian arrow-root. This, as being more properly an article of *food* than *medicine*, and also an *unmixed powder*, (save when adulterated with potato-starch, or flour, by our ingenious sophisticians) is very justly exempted from the stamp duty.

Arquebusade water. So great is the repugnance towards paying for stamps, that I once heard a man declare, that if life could exist without his wearing his head, he would have his own head cut off sooner than be obliged to wear a stamp upon his crown. Another, equally inimical to wearing a stamp upon his

his head, but more ingenious, bought a second-hand turban that had belonged to one of the Duke of York's black cymbalists, which he wore in going about his grounds on week days, and kept a hat, made before the stamp duty on hats took place, to go to church in on Sundays.

When the perfumery tax was in existence, government lost *eight thousand pounds* per annum on the importation duties on foreign articles of perfumery. Every one knows how soon the fine powdered head was converted into the black Brutus; and the perfumery tax was ultimately given up, because the cost of collecting it exceeded the sum which the tax itself produced.

I wish a similar loss to government may not be found to ensue, from the laying a stamp duty on *arquebusade water*. This composition already pays a duty of twenty-seven shillings per gallon; it is sold in pint bottles at 7s. 6d. or 8s. each. The stamp duty on each pint is one shilling, which increases the duty on the gallon to eight shillings more, or *one pound fifteen shillings* per gallon duty in all! This enormous duty must rather operate as a prohibition, the good Lady Bountifuls in the country, among whom this article principally finds a sale, will grudge to pay a shilling extra on the pint, for a scrap of paper, of no use to them or any one else; and will soon find some cheaper substitute to wash their neighbour's wounds with. And when we also take into the scale, that arquebusade water neither is, nor ever was, a secret nostrum, (the composition is given in foreign dispensaries, and also in Lewis's

dispensary) we may fairly infer, that this is not a fair article of stamp-*ation*, and that government will lose more than will be gained by bringing it within the meaning of the Medicine Act.

Blistering ointment, Goulard's extract, Huxham's tincture of bark, Spanish juice, syrup of Tolu, Turkey rhubarb, being all articles of the London pharmacopœia, are very properly omitted. *Eau de luce, essence of peppermint,** and *refined liquorice*, are also expunged. *Candied horehound* and *candied ginger*, and a great many articles clearly belonging to the province of the confectioner, but for the sale of which, many grocers, confectioners, and apothecaries have been heavily mulcted under the old acts, are now expunged.

In the former schedule, the words, "OF ALL SORTS," were annexed to the following articles; *Dentrifices, lozenges, lip-salves, tooth-powders, tinctures for the teeth and gums*; thus lumping into one mass every thing that could be construed to answer any of the above purposes; which made it dangerous to an apothecary to sell a little powder or tincture of myrrh, or a small box of sperma ceti ointment, lest it should be purchased by an informer, who should call it lip-salve.

In the new schedule, not only is this exceptionable, sweeping expression, "OF ALL SORTS," done away, but

* I have my doubts as to essence of peppermint. If sold in "quackish guise," it would certainly be liable. And *Juniper's* essence of peppermint is particularly mentioned.

but every one of these articles, Lozenges excepted, may be safely sold, provided not sold under the name of any person claiming a proprietary right, or pretended secret, in them, or setting forth a superiority of his own over all other articles of the same kind, by printed hand-bill or advertisement.

In the new Schedule, we find an article that I never heard of before, viz. *Chamberlain's ointment*: and I merely notice it here, to say, I am very sorry that any one, bearing that name should be author of a quack medicine; (I know it is not my friend Chamberlain, the druggist of Fleet-street;) and I am sorry on another account, because it might be supposed by those who do not know me, that the active part which I am proud to say I have taken in this business, was from interested motives; I therefore take this opportunity of saying, that I know nothing of either the ointment or its author; that I deal not in nostrums, and that I mortally abominate all manner of Quackery.

The names of a great number of articles, not medicinal, and which appertained chiefly, I might say exclusively, to the perfumer and confectioner, have been removed, in consequence of the petitions presented, and the proper measures taken, by deputations from these bodies. But there is one species retained, *partly* medicinal, but rather more an article coming within the province of the confectioner, although largely dealt in by both the druggist and apothecary, upon which something is to be observed: I mean, LOZENGES.

Although that phrase of universal proscription,

“ OF

“ OF ALL SORTS,” is not, in the new Schedule, applied to the article, LOZENGES; yet there are very few of these, which have any thing medicinal in their composition, that are not specified in said schedule. Such as bear the name of any particular person; as, *Ching's*, *Dawson's*, *Steer's*, &c. as also such as are sold as secrets under any fine name; as, *Lozenges of Blois*, *Patirofa*, *Cachou de Rose*, &c. are clearly within the meaning of the act. These there can be no dispute about; but there are several sorts of lozenges prepared, which never were, by any person whatever, pretended to be kept secret, as to their composition; for instance, peppermint lozenges, ginger, hore-hound, and some others, which are, nevertheless, inserted in the schedule.

At first, it seemed the intention of government to expunge the article, Lozenges, altogether; and if that omission had taken place, there would have been no loss by it, because the 19th clause would effectually secure the duties upon all such as should come under the description of secrets in the hands of particular persons. But, as they are retained, and specifically mentioned by their different names, the dealers in that article are placed in a very unpleasant situation.

It has been already observed, that the consumption of lozenges made in England takes off a quantity of the best double refined sugar annually, to the amount of not less than one hundred and seventy tons weight; and the preparing the different sorts of lozenges gives employment to a great number of people

people who are called lozenge makers, and who make nothing else.

The Committee were very strenuous in their endeavours to have an exemption for peppermint lozenges and a few others of very general consumption, and not classed in the rank of nostrums. Possibly they might have succeeded, but the very great press of business of the utmost national importance, which at that time occupied the attention of ministers, prevented an opportunity of a discussion on this subject, with them; but the Committee received from the Solicitor of the Stamp Office, an assurance, “ That lozenges, sold in ounces, half-ounces, &c. “ should not be considered as chargeable with the “ stamp duties, provided those lozenges were sold “ without any printed or written paper or hand bill, “ expressive of their properties or virtues in the cure “ of any disease; but if any paper whatever, describing their properties, should be delivered with them; “ or if any person should vend lozenges, generally “ understood to be, or to have been formerly,* secret compositions in the hands of particular persons,

* *Tolu Lozenges*, for instance. Every one knows how to make these; but the informers have made, under the old acts, a greater harvest out of this one article, than all other medicines put together; and many thousand pounds have been wrung out of the pockets of poor apothecaries who were ignorant that these were a stampable article. What led to the Tolu lozenges being a favourite bait with informers, was, the circumstance that the magistrates themselves were divided in their opinions; for, at one office, magistrates would not convict, because no
one

“ sons, such would certainly be deemed liable to the
“ duty.”

This, as I have said before, is a very small boon, and places the dealers in this article, wholesale as well as retail, in a very awkward situation.

If peppermint lozenges are a simple article of confectionary, never claimed as a secret by any one, they should have been exempt from a stamp duty, which will bear very hard on the wholesale dealers and those who sell in larger quantities than an ounce; *little* dealers are allowed, *speciali gratiâ*, and as an indulgence, that which both little and wholesale dealers should have enjoyed *de jure*, an exemption from stamps on that article, and a few others in the same predicament; but in the hurry of national concerns, it is impossible to give attention to minutiae.

Issue

one pretended it was a secret; whereas, at the next office, the justices remembered that it had once been a patent medicine, and therefore conviction followed of course.

This villainous tribe of gentry, taking advantage of this difference of opinion, when they had marked any one for their prey, used to purchase a box of Tolu lozenges and lay their information at some office where they knew it would be quashed. After thus plausibly inveigling the apothecary into an opinion that he might be perfectly safe in future in selling his Tolu lozenges without stamps, in some short time after, different faces, belonging to the same gang, would come to the same shop, and purchase two, six, or perhaps a dozen boxes, one at a time; and then lay separate informations for each box; making sure it should be at some office where they knew from past experience, conviction would be certain. Many hundred apothecaries have been robbed in this manner.

Issue plasters, which were in the former schedule, are left out; informations under the old act were always quashed by the magistrates, as it seemed agreed that these were no more than a *bandage*, and not a medicine; and, if I err not, so understood to be, and allowed by the commissioners of stamps. But, if sold with a label or bill, purporting that they are made by any person who claims a proprietary right to the recipe for making them; in short, if they are sold with a name, or if the bill intimates that they cure corns, or have any other specific virtue, they are certainly liable. This it is proper apothecaries should be apprized of, as they are an article sold by every apothecary who keeps a retail shop.

Plaster, black, Court Plaster, is not in the schedule, and may be safely sold unstamped, although sold with stamps by some who find an interest in getting off as many as ever they can, as the discount of twelve and a half per cent. on taking large quantities renders the stamps a very profitable article of *trade* to them.

Relfe's suckling assistant. A mechanical contrivance, and one of the most admirable ever devised for the relief of that part of the creation from whom we derive our greatest comforts, and who merit our kindness and attention at all times, but especially when labouring under that most painful and distressing complaint, sore nipples. This was one of those articles of the schedule which, though not belonging to the Pharmacopœia, I took the liberty of animadverting upon, and marking as an improper subject of taxation. The inventress, whom I understand to be a sensible

and skilful midwife, rather merited a handsome reward for her ingenuity, than to have a tax, and that, one that confers disgrace, imposed on her invention. As well might umbilical trusses, wooden legs, artificial noses, silver palate-pieces, laced stockings, fleecy hosiery, and every item of the stocks in trade of Messrs. Sleath, Eddy, Sheldrake, and every other disciple of Taliacotius, be deemed quack *medicines*, and rendered liable to the stamp duty. Mrs. Relfe's machine is very properly exempted, since the act has been amended, from the stamp duty.

Red pills. Tooth-ach pills. So great was the panic struck by the act in its unamended state, that I positively know an apothecary who lost a few shillings by refusing to make up a box of pills, in which cinnabar. factit. was a principal ingredient, for fear the customer should inform against him for selling *red pills*; and the same person feared to dispense an opium pill to a stranger, lest it might cost him ten pounds on its being sworn to being sold as a TOOTH-ACH PILL! These, and as I have before observed, most other medicines indefinitely described, are omitted, and no danger attaches, unless the vender characterizes such as empirical remedies.

Troches of all sorts. To the apothecary who is attached to this almost obsolete form of medicine, it may be interesting to know that the omission of the word *troches* altogether, in the amended schedule, wholly exonerates him from any fears on that score.

Tinctures for the teeth and gums. By some oversight, in the hurry of other business, the above words stand part of the new schedule; but as the committee have

have received assurances that the commissioners of the stamps will never encourage any vexatious suit, nor suffer the act of parliament to be strained beyond its just and fair limits, no apprehensions need be entertained by the apothecary acting in the fair and regular way of business.

The assurances already stated to have been given by the Solicitor of the Stamp-office on the part of the Commissioners, renders it unnecessary for me to specify every item of the old schedule, exonerated by that which is now in force, from a stamp duty. It may however be expedient for those whom it concerns, to possess *both* schedules; accurately mark wherein they differ, and particularize in the latter, such articles as they may be dealers in.

In taking a summary view of the whole, I have to congratulate the regular practitioner in pharmacy, and the retail apothecary in particular, upon his liberation from the dangers and apprehensions which the act of 1802, subjected him to; and all this, *free of expence*, as I may say: the druggists, who are not quite so far benefited, having borne nineteen-twentieths of the expence of getting the business of the AMENDMENT through parliament; comprehending,

1. The exemption of *unmixed* drugs from a stamp duty.
2. The taking the business of prosecution out of the hands of *common* informers, and confining it to the Stamp-office and Attorney-general.
3. The obliging the informer to bring his action in *three* months instead of *six* months.

4. The allowing the magistrate to mitigate the penalty to *one fourth* instead of *one half*; and,

5 The exclusion of all articles from the schedule, indefinitely expressed, and which would, by being retained, endanger the practice of the regular medical practitioner.

The druggists, however, still labour under some hardships and inconveniences: In compliance with the wishes and instructions of their constituents, the committee essayed for a total repeal.—Had the druggists been less intent on obtaining this, and testified a greater readiness to give assistance to ministers in framing an amelioration of the act, the few exceptionable parts of the act, which still remain, would have been done away.

It would be injustice to conclude this paper, without paying a tribute of thanks to those Gentlemen, to whom, in the course of the business, it was necessary to make application.

The Commissioners of the Stamp-office were easily accessible, and their deportment towards those who applied to them was marked by that liberality which characterizes the gentleman. To Mr. Addington and Mr. Vanfittart, many thanks are due for the readiness with which they granted conferences, and the attention they paid to what was laid before them by the deputations of the committee appointed to wait on them; as also to Mr. Estcourt, Solicitor of the Stamp-office, for his very great attention and patient consideration of every particular in the many interviews held with the members of the committee.

To

To the Lord Mayor, (Mr. Alderman Price*) to Mr. Alderman Combe, and to Sir John William Anderson, members for the City of London, and to Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq. M. P. for their easiness of access at all times, their polite attention, their patient hearing, their useful advice, and their friendly support in parliament, that gratitude, which on all occasions they have a just claim to from their fellow citizens, is, on this occasion, most justly their due !

I am, &c.

W. CHAMBERLAINE, Surgeon.

Aylesbury Street, Clerkenwell,

August 12, 1803.

* Now Sir Charles Price, Bart.

CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT

Of Two Acts of Parliament, viz. 42 Geo. III.

c. 46, and 43 Geo. III. c. 73.

1. **T**HE PREAMBLE sets forth the necessity of repealing the Act of 25 Geo. 3. c. 79. the duties granted by such act being much evaded ; and the expediency of granting new duties in lieu thereof, and for making more effectual provision for collecting the same ; that therefore, from and after 1st of September, 1802, the duties imposed by the said Act of 25 Geo. 3. c. 79. shall cease, except arrears incurred before that day ; and instead thereof, the following duties shall be paid,

2. For

For every packet, box, bottle, or other inclosure, containing medicines, not exceeding in value 1s. a three half-penny stamp.

Above 1s. and not more than 2s. 6d. a stamp, value 3d.

Above 2s. 6d. and not above 4s. stamp 6d.

Above 4s. and not above 10s. stamp 1s.

Above 10s. and not above 20s. stamp 2s.

Above 20s. and not above 30s. stamp 3s.

Above 30s. and not above 50s. stamp 10s.

And, all above 50s. stamp 20s.

3. Duties to be paid by the owners and proprietors, or makers and compounders, or original and first vendors of preparations subject to the duty; and shall be charged upon, and paid, before the same shall be delivered out of the custody of the owners, or original vendors, for sale, EITHER WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, either for FOREIGN or HOME consumption; and the stamp must be affixed before the same shall in any way be uttered or vended, either for FOREIGN or HOME consumption, or exposed to sale, or offered or kept ready for sale, and not in bulk; in any house, shop, &c.

Second Clause of the Amendment, (connected with the foregoing.) Persons receiving from proprietors, articles subject to the duty, *without* stamps, or not having the *proper* stamps, and who shall not within ten days return them to the sender, or else give information thereof to the Commissioners at Somerset Place, and also deposit such unstamped goods with the nearest distributor of stamps, within ten days, shall forfeit TWENTY POUNDS.

Third Clause of the Amendment, (connected with the foregoing.) On the outside of any box, trunk, or package, (of drugs, of course, but, it should seem, of any goods whatsoever,) in which package shall be contained the quantity of *One Dozen (or as much more as may be)* of any sort of medicine whatever, liable to the duty, sent by one dealer to another, [*whether by a porter from one part of the town to the*

the other, or to any inn to go by a stage-coach, waggon, or other public conveyance, or to any custom house or ship, for the purpose of sending to foreign parts,] the word "MEDICINES," together with the *name of the person sending or exporting the same*, shall be written;* and any officers of customs, excise, or stamps, having reason to suspect packages to contain medicines *not properly stamped*, may open such suspected parcels or packages, provided warrant be obtained from a magistrate, on information *upon oath* of said suspicion—and if medicines, not properly stamped, be found therein, officers are authorized to seize, and a reward at the discretion of the commissioners given to the officers so seizing.

4. Nothing herein before contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to articles mentioned in two Books of Rates referred to by 12 Car. 2. c. 4. and 11 Geo. 1. c. 7. nor to any medicinal drug or drugs whatsoever, vended entire and unmixed, by any regular surgeon, chemist, &c. [The schedule of this act, until reformed, was at variance with this 4th clause, inasmuch as several unmixed articles, such as Spanish juice, Turkey rhubarb, Indian arrow-root, &c. were made stampable articles by being inserted in the schedule.]

5. Neither is any thing in this act to extend to charge with the duties, any preparations made by regular surgeons or apothecaries, not claiming any secret art in the mixing, or any exclusive or proprietary right to preparing the same; nor sold under the authority of letters patent, nor advertized as nostrums, or proprietary medicines. [Here also the old schedule of 1802 was at variance with this clause, because Huxham's tincture of bark, refined liquorice, syrup of Tolu, and a very great number of other articles which were never advertized as nostrums, but were regular medicines of the
London

* For the manner in which this Clause was originally constructed, see the History of it in page 18, of this Work. It does not appear to me, however, that any penalty attaches in case of non-compliance with this injunction.

London or Edinburgh pharmacopœia, were comprehended in that schedule.]

To remedy these incongruities, and to relieve the regular practitioners in pharmacy, in some measure, from the heavy pains, penalties, and dangers which they were liable to by this act of 42 Geo. 3. (1802) the act of 43 Geo. 3. to AMEND the act 42 Geo. 3. was passed on the 4th of July, 1803; the preamble of which states, that it is expedient that the schedule annexed to the said act (of 1802) should be repealed, and another schedule should be enacted in lieu thereof, and that the said act should be amended.—*Heaven knows, there was need enough for it!*

5. (*continued.*) Nor advertised as specifics, or as beneficial for the prevention, cure, or relief of any such distemper, malady, ailment, or complaint as aforesaid.

6. Every person vending preparations liable to the duty, to take out an annual licence. Rates of duties on licences as follow.

In London, Westminster, Southwark, and all within the limits of the two-penny post, forty shillings.

Within the city of Edinburgh, forty shillings.

In any city, borough, or town corporate, or in Manchester, Birmingham, or Sheffield, ten shillings.

In any other part of Great Britain, five shillings.

7. Duties shall be under the commissioners for stamps.

8. Commissioners for stamps to grant licences, to continue in force one year.

9. Penalty for selling Quack Medicines without licence, twenty pounds.

10. Venders of Quack Medicines, to apply to commissioners for labels or stamps, and deliver in, in writing, a note containing their names and residence.

11. Stamps must be affixed to the packets, boxes, &c. containing Quack Medicines, *not at the time of selling, BUT BEFORE EXPOSURE TO SALE*; either *Wholesale* or *Retail*;

Retail; printed rules and regulations to be given by the commissioners to vendors when they apply for their licence, and such rules to be strictly abided by.

12. Penalty for either buying to sell again, or for selling, or for *exposing to sale*, or for *keeping ready for sale*, either *Wholesale or Retail*, whether for *foreign or home* consumption, goods, without stamps, or without the proper stamps, well and sufficiently fastened on, so as not to be separated without tearing, TEN POUNDS.

13. Twenty pounds penalty for fraudulently tearing off the stamps with intent to use them a second time.

14. Twenty pounds penalty for buying or selling second-hand stamps, or for affixing on any box, packet, &c. a stamp that had before been made use of.

15. Buyer or seller may inform against the other, and be himself indemnified. But, (Amendment, Clause 4,) no person shall commence any action, or proceed before any justice in a summary way, for any penalty under the recited act of the 42d Geo. III. unless in the name of the Attorney General, or some person appointed by the commissioners of stamps; and all informations brought by or in the name of any other persons, or under any other authority, are hereby declared null and void.

16. Allowances for prompt payment; five per cent. on taking five pounds worth of stamps, or upwards; ten per cent. on fifty pounds worth, or upwards; twelve and a half per cent. on one hundred pounds worth, or upwards.

17. Notice to be given to commissioners for stamps, or their nearest officer, of the place of making or vending Quack Medicines, at the time of applying for a licence; the like notice to be given on change of residence or place of sale; penalty on failure, or giving false notice, ten pounds.

18. Commissioners will deliver new labels in lieu of damaged labels, on oath being made that the same have not been fraudulently used.

[The following Clause being of the greatest Importance, is here given at greater length than the others.]

19. And in order to obviate any doubts which may arise in the construction of this Act for want of a particular specification of the different preparations subject to the duties by this Act imposed; be it enacted, that the rates and duties hereby imposed on preparations used, or to be used, as medicines for the prevention, cure, or relief of any ailment incident to or affecting the human body; and upon persons uttering or vending the same; and all the powers, provisions, penalties, &c. prescribed by this Act, shall extend to every article mentioned in the Schedule.—*[The words of the Act, are, “the Schedule annexed,” but by the Act of 43 Geo. III. Clause 1, said Schedule, on account of its many errors, and by reason of its causing, instead of obviating, DOUBTS and difficulties, is REPEALED, as hath been before observed, AND THE AMENDED SCHEDULE OF 1803 ADOPTED IN ITS STEAD, AND MADE A PART OF THE RECITED ACT OF JUNE, 1802.]* And also to all pills, powders, lozenges, chemical and officinal preparations whatsoever, of the same or the like properties, made, prepared, vended or exposed to sale, wherein the person preparing, uttering, &c. the same, hath or claims to have any occult Secret or unknown Art for the making or preparing the same; or any exclusive right and title to the making or preparing the same; or which have been, are, or shall be prepared under the authority of Letters Patent, or which have ever been, are, or shall be by any public advertisement or printed paper or hand-bill, or any label affixed to or delivered with any such packet, box, or other inclosure aforesaid, held out to the public, by the makers, vendors or proprietors thereof, as nostrums or proprietary medicines, or as specifics, or as beneficial for the prevention, cure, or relief of any such distemper or complaint, as aforesaid; and shall also extend to charge with the duties imposed on licences, all and every person who shall utter, vend, or expose to sale any
such

such preparations or compositions as aforesaid, in such manner as aforesaid.

20. Forging the stamps, a capital felony.

21. Powers of former Acts relative to stamp duties on vellum, parchment and paper, extended to this Act. [Except in those points where the Act of 43 Geo. III. c. 73, repeals them.]

22. *The 22d Clause of the Act of June 1802, ordained, that all pecuniary penalties should, if sued for within the space of SIX Calendar Months, from the time of any such penalty being incurred, be divided in manner following: ONE MOIETY to the King, and the other MOIETY thereof, with full costs of suit, to the informer; but the AMENDED ACT of 1803, limits the time of bringing the action to THREE months, after the forfeiture of such penalty, and not afterwards; and it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace or magistrate, when he shall see cause, to mitigate and lessen any such penalty, so as such mitigation does not reduce such penalty to less than ONE FOURTH PART thereof; the reasonable costs and charges of the officer or informer, being always allowed, over and above such mitigation. (Amendment 1803, Clause 5.)*

23. All pecuniary penalties to be sued for in any of his Majesty's Courts of Westminster; and in Scotland, in the Court of Sessions, Court of Justiciary, or Court of Exchequer.

24. In default of prosecution within the limited time, the whole penalties belong to his Majesty. [The 5th Clause of the AMENDMENT ordains that the penalty shall be sued for within three months, and not afterwards.]

25. Justices may determine matters, relative to any pecuniary penalties. [Subject, however, to the provisions of the 4th and 5th Clauses of the AMENDMENT.] Appeal may be made to the quarter-sessions.

26. Witnesses neglecting to attend, forfeit forty shillings.

27. Form of Conviction.

28. Penalties

28. Penalties mitigated to *one half*. This Clause repealed by the 5th Clause of the AMENDMENT, which, as before shewn, gives the magistrate a discretionary power to mitigate the penalties to *one fourth*, when he shall see cause.

29. Duties to be paid into the Exchequer.

30. General issue may be pleaded. Treble costs.

A

SCHEDULE,

CONTAINING

Every Article of the Old Schedule of 1802, and of the New Schedule now in force, in which the Articles of the Old Schedule, which are omitted or exempted in the New, are distinctly marked.

PROLEGOMENA.

AS it is to be supposed, that every dealer in Medicine, liable to be affected by the Act of Parliament, will be in possession of both Acts, the annexing a Schedule to this Work might appear superfluous; but the utility of the annexed Schedule will appear, on a comparative view of the Old and New Schedule first, and then comparing both with that which is here given. As a specimen, we shall take only the letter A.

Old Schedule.

Asiatic bilious pills.
Arquebuse water.
* Ætherial Essence of camphor.
* Anodyne opodeldoc.
Anodyne necklaces.
* Aromatic cordial.
Arabian balsam.
* Antiacid lozenges.
* Aniseed lozenges.
Austin's chalybeate pills.
* Aromatic steel lozenges.
Adams's solvent.
Arnold's pills.
* Atkinson's plasters.

New Schedule.

Adams's solvent.
Addison's rean. Europ. balsam.
Æthereal anodyne spirit.
Ague and fever drops, by Wilson.
Amboyna lotion.
Ditto mouth powder.
Ditto tooth powder.
American alterative pills.
Ditto salve.
Andalusia Water.
Anderson's pills.
Angibaud's lozenges.
Anodyne necklace.
Antipertussis.

Old Schedule.

Aromatic spirit of vinegar.
 Ætherial anodyne spirit.
 Amboyna mouth powder.
 Amboyna lotion.
 Amboyna tooth powder.
 * Aromatic nervine tea.
 Appleby's tea.
 * Asthmatic candy.
 * Asperient antibilious pills.
 * *Antibylsteric pills.*
 Arnold's drops.
 * Acidulated balsamic pastils.
 Addison's European balsam.
 * Anodyne essence.
 Asiatic tonic tincture
 * Anima of quassia.
 * *Arrow root.*
 American alterative pills.
 Ditto salve.
 * Anodinus, or pect. pills.
 Angibaud's lozenges of Blois.
 * Analeptic pills.
 Ague and fever drops.
 Anderson's Scot's pills.
 * Andalusia water.
 * Analeptic powders.
 Antipetussus.
 * Anterticumatic drops.

New Schedule.

Appleby's tea.
 Arabian balsam.
 Arnold's drops.
 Ditto pills.
 Arquebusade water.
 Aromatic sp. of vinegar.
 Ditto condensed.
 Asiatic bilious pills.
 Ditto tonic tincture.
 Austin's chalyb. pills.

Now here, it would appear as if every article marked with an asterisk * in the old, were wholly omitted in the new list; whereas all, except the three or four printed in *Italics*, are to be found in one place or other of the New Schedule.

In the annexed Schedule, considerable labour has been bestowed for the purpose of setting every thing in as clear a point of view as possible; and those Articles which are wholly exempt, indefinitely expressed, or still remaining doubtful, are carefully pointed out. This, it is presumed, will considerably abate the labour of magistrates, and others, who may have occasion to refer to the Schedule for information.

SCHEDULE.

☞ Note, those Articles printed in *Italics* are NOT in the New Schedule.

A.

All foreign medicines except drugs.
 Adams's solvent.
 Addison's reanimating European
 balsam.
 Ætherial essence of camphor.
 Ætherial anodyne spirit.
 Ague and fever drops, by Wilson.

Amboyna lotion.
 Amboyna mouth powder.
 Amboyna tooth powder.
 American alterative pills.
 Ditto salve.
 Analeptic pills, James's.
 Analeptic powders, Warren's.
 Andalusia

A.

Andalusia water.
 Anderfon's Scot's pills.
 Angibaud's lozenges of Blois.
 Anima of quassia, Hallam's.
 Aniseed lozenges.
 † *Anodinus or pectoral pills.*
 Anodyne necklaces.
 † *Anodyne opodeldoc.*
 Anodyne essence, Church's.
 Antiacid lozenges, Hayward's.
 † *Antibysteric pills.*
 Antipertussis.
 † *Antirheumatic drops.*
 Aperient antibilious pills, Hallam's.
 Appleby's tea.
 Arabian balsam.

B.

Balm of Mecca.
 Balsam of Iceland liverwort.
 Balsam of liquorice, Pidding's.
 Balsam of honey, Hill's.
 Barclay's asthmatic candy.
 Ditto antibilious pills.
 Barlow's specific medicine.
 Barron's cachou de rose lozenges.
 Barton's alterative pomade.
 Ditto vital wine.
 Bateman's drops.
 Bateman's golden and plain spirit
 of scurvy grafts.
 † *Bathing spirits.*
 Bayley's British tooth powder.
 Beasley's family plaster.
 Beaume de vie.
 Beijer's tincture.
 Bell's restorative pills.
 Bennett's worm powders.
 Benzoin, essence of
 Benzoin lozenges.
 Berry's British pills.
 Betton's British oil.
 Birt's martial balsam.

Arnold's drops.
 Ditto pills.
 Aromatic cordial, Spinluff's.
 ——— steel lozenges, Segate's.
 ——— nervine tea, Hodson's.
 ——— spirit of vinegar.
 ——— condensed.
 Arquebusade water.
 * *Arrow root.*
 ¶ Artificial mineral waters.
 Asiatic bilious pills.
 Ditto tonic tincture.
 Asthmatic candy, Barclay's.
 § *Atkinson's issue plasters.*
 Austin's chalybeate pills.

|| *Black currant lozenges.*
 Blair's cephalic fluid.
 * *Blistering ointment.*
 Boerhaave's antiscorbutic wine.
 Bolderfon's worm cakes.
 Bollman's specific.
 Bolton's tinctura asthmatica.
 Bostock's cordial.
 Bostock's grand elixir.
 Bott's corn salve.
 Bott's tooth powder
 Bourne's Ætherial essence.
 § *Bowden's plasters.*
 Box's magnesia lozenges.
 Brazil salts.
 † *British corn salve.*
 † *British oil.*
 † *British pills.*
 Brodum's botanical pills.
 Ditto botanical syrup.
 Ditto nervous cordial.
 Browne's British pills.
 Ditto rheumatic powder.
 Ditto tincture of yellow bark.
 Bryant's essence of coltsfoot.

Cachou

† Indefinitely expressed. * Wholly exempt. ¶ These ought to have been exempt, except such as are avowedly made nostrums of, by the preparers.

§ While this sheet was at press, I heard that it was the intention of the Stamp Office to prosecute on Issue Plasters, and made it my business to enquire of Mr. Atkinson concerning this matter. The answer to Mr. Atkinson from the Solicitor of the Stamp Office, was exactly the same in effect, and almost *totidem verbis*, as what I have said on *Issue Plasters* in page 33: Therefore every box of Issue Plasters, whether Atkinson's, Sandwell's, Powell's, or by whatever other name it may be distinguished, although not in the Schedule, will be in future liable to the duty.

|| An article of confectionary.

C.

Cachou de rose lozenges.
 Camomile lozenges.
Camomile pearls.
 Camphor, ætherial essence of.
 Camphorated eye water, Steers's.
 || *Candied horehound.*
 || *Candied ginger.*
 † *Carminative tincture.*
 Cathcart's Edinburgh ointment.
 Ditto water.
 Cephalic snuff.
 † *Cephalic essence.*
 † *Chalybeate pills.*
 † *Chalybeate female pills.*
 ¶ Chamberlain's ointment.
 ¶ Ditto pills.
 Chapman's cerate.
 Ditto chilblain water.
Chemical essence of tar.
 § *Chemical wash balls.*
 Ching's worm lozenges.
 Chinner's rheumatic pills.
 Church's anodyne essence.
 Ditto volatile tincture.
 Ditto eye salve.
 Ditto cough drops.

Ditto chilblain ointment.
 Ditto pectoral pills.
 || *Cinnamon pearls.*
 Clerval's syrup.
 Clinton's snuff.
 Ditto oil for deafness.
 Clyde's balsam.
 Colliers's assistant pills.
 Ditto ointment.
 Ditto resolvent and healing plaster.
 Ditto remedy for fistula and piles.
 Coltsfoot lozenges.
 Complin's specific.
 * *Compound tincture of Columbo.*
 Coral lip salve.
 Cordial balm of Gilead.
 Cornwell's fruit lozenges.
 Ditto opodeldoc.
 Ditto Oriental vegetable cordial.
 Coitello's cerate.
 Ditto collyrium.
 Coss's tincture.
 Coxwell's castor oil medicine.
 Culpepper's herb cordial.
 Cundell's balsam of honey.
 Curtis's syrup.

D.

Daffy's elixir.
 Dalby's carminative.
 Dalmahoy's sel poignant.
 Ditto tasteless salts.
 Dawson's lozenges.
 Deering's drops.
 Delescot's myrtle opiate.
 * *Dentifrices of all sorts*
 De Velno's vegetable syrup.
 Ditto pills.
 Dicey and Co's bathing spirits.
 Ditto Daffy's elixir.

Dickenfon's cephalic drops.
 Ditto and drops for convulsions.
 Ditto drops for fits.
 † *Discutient liquid for cutaneous eruptions, &c.*
 Dixon's antibilious pills.
 Donovan's American alterative syrup.
 Dorantoff's opodeldoc.
 † *Dropsy powders.*
 Dutch drops.

E.

Earl's remedy for the whooping cough
 * *Eau de Luce.*
 Edwards's ague tincture.
 Ditto nipple ointment.
Edwards's globular herbal nipple cases.
Edinburgh ointment.
 Ditto water.
 Elixir of longevity, or Swedish
 Preservative.

Elixir for whooping cough.
 Ellis's aperient pills
 Essence for the head ach (Ward's).
 Essence of mustard, or essence of
 mustard pills (Whitehead's).
 Ditto of benzoin.
 Ditto of Kayon Ponti (possibly Cajeput).
 Ditto of Peppermint (Juniper's).
 Falk's

|| Confectionary. † Indefinite. ¶ See page 29. § Perfumery.

* Not empirical, unless made proprietary by some person.

F.

Falck's cerate.
 Ditto universal pills.
 Fendon's drops.
 Ford's balsam of horehound.
 Pordyce's cooling opening pills.
 Fothergill's pectoral pills.
 Fothergill's restorative.
 Fraunce's elixir.

Freake's tincture of bark.
 Freeman's bathing spirits.
 Ditto eye-water.
 Friend to man.
 Frith's antibilious elixir.
 Fry's worm pills.
 Fryar's balsam.

G.

Gamble's aromatic snuff.
 Garaveni's Styptic.
 Gardiner's ointment.
 Ditto pills.
 German corn plaster, or salve.
 Gilbert's roseate lotion.
 || *Ginger candy.*
 || *Ginger pearls.*
 Ginger lozenges.
 Glais's Magnesia.
 Godbold's balsam.
 Godfrey's cordial.
 Godfrey's rose lozenges.
 Godfrey's smelling salts.
 Golden spirit of scurvy grass
 * *Goulard's extract.*
 Gout essence (Hill's).
 Gowland's lotion.

Grand specific, or infallible antidote
 to consumptions.
 Grant's drops.
 Ditto Lisbon tonic pills.
 Green's honey lozenges
 Ditto oil, or infallible oil.
 Ditto tooth ach pills.
 Greenough's tincture.
 Ditto Tolu lozenges.
 Grey's lozenges.
 Ditto tooth powder
 Griffin's asthmatic tincture.
 Grub's friars drops.
 Guest's lotion.
 Ditto pills.
 Ditto powder; ditto tooth powder.
 Ditto welcome guest.

H.

Haerlem drops.
 Hadfield's tincture.
 Hadley's convulsive powders.
 † *Hæmorrhoidal powders for the
 piles.*
 † *Hæmorrhoidal cerate.*
 Hallam's anima of quassia.
 Ditto antibilious pills
 Ditto quassia pills.
 Hamilton's asthmatic effluvia.
 Ditto cinnamon drops
 Ditto corn salve.
 Ditto vegetable balsamic tincture.
 Hannay's wash.

Harvey's antivenereal pills.
 Ditto grand restorative drops.
 Hayman's Maredants drops.
 Hayward's stomachic lozenges.
 Ditto antiacid ditto
 Ditto Samaritan water.
 † *Healing salve peculiarly useful in
 ulcerations of the legs.*
 † *Healing salve for scrophulous ul-
 cerations.*
 † *Healing salve for burns & scalds.*
 ¶ *Heart-burn lozenges.*
 Hemet's essence of pearl.
 Ditto pearl dentifrice.

Hemings's

|| Confectionary, unless made medicinal nostrums by the preparers.

* Exempt.

† Omitted, as being too indefinitely expressed—but if any of these are sold as nostrums, with the name of the proprietor, they are clearly within the meaning of the act.

¶ If these can be proved to be only the *Tabellæ Cardialgicæ* of the *Pharmacopæia*, and sold as such, I should conceive them to be exempt; but, if otherwise, not.

H.

Heming's pinebud lozenges.
 Henry's magnesia.
 Ditto aromatic spirit of vinegar.
 Hewitt's analambanic pills.
 Hickman's pills.
 Hill's balsam of honey.
 Ditto Bardana drops.
 Ditto Canada balsam.
 Ditto essence of water dock.
 Ditto tincture of centaury.
 Ditto ——— sage.
 Ditto ——— valerian.
 Hodson's aromatic nervine tea.
 Ditto imperial oil.

Jackson's corn salve.
 Ditto ointment.
 Ditto tincture.
 Jacobson's cough drops.
 James's analeptic pills.
 Ditto fever powder.
 Ditto medicine for the dropsy.
 Jebb's, Sir Richard, elixir.
 Ditto pills.
 Jesuit's drops.
Imperial oil.
 Imperial anodyne opodeldoc.

Kennedy's corn-salve, or plaster.
 Keyser's pills.

Lamert's balsam.
 Lancaster black drop.
Lavender lozenges.
 † *Laxative pills.*
 Leake's cerate.
 Ditto chilblain water
 Ditto pills.
 Ditto purifying drops.
 Leathe's lotion.
 Le Cour's imperial oil.
 Lee's lozenges.
 || *Lenion lozenges.*
 Lewis's specific pills.
 Ditto tincture of Angustura bark.
Lip salves of all sorts.
 Liquid shell for stone and gravel.
 Liquid sweat (Ward's).

Ditto Persian restorative.
 Ditto syrup.
 Holdsworth's lozenges.
 Honey lozenges, pectoral.
 Hooper's female pills.
 Horehound lozenges.
 Howell's powders for epilepsy.
 Hugh Smyth's drops.
 Hunter's elixir.
 Ditto Pills.
 Ditto restorative.
 * *Huxham's tincture of bark.*
Hypo drops.

I.

Improved tincture of bark.
 * *Indian arrow-root.*
 Infallible restorative.
 Inglish's Scots pills.
 Johnston's essence of horehound.
 Johntenoco's tooth powder.
 Jones's rheumatic tincture.
 Ipecacuanha lozenges.
 Irwin's fruit lozenges.
 Juniper's essence of peppermint.
 Ditto pennyroyal.

K.

Knight's pills.
 † *Kibe ointment.*

L.

Lockyer's pills.
 Lord's corn-salve or plaster.
 Lorraine's consumptive pills.
 Lourie's eye water.
 Lowther's drops.
 Ditto nervous powders.
Lozenges of all sorts.
 Lozenges Aniseed.
 Antiacid.
 Aromatic steel.
 Angibaud's (Blois)
 Benzoin.
 || *Black currant.*
 Coltsfoot.
 Cachon de Rose.
 Camomile.
 Ching's.

Cornwell's

* Decidedly exempt.

† Indefinite.

|| Confectionary.

Lozenges Cornwell's fruit.
Dawson's.
Ginger.
Grey's.
Greenough's Tolu.
Godfrey's rose.
Hayward's.
¶ Heartburn.
Horehound.
Honey (Green's).
Holdsworth's ipecacuan-
ha.
|| Lemon.
Lavender.
Lee's.
* Magnesia.
Magnesia (Box's).
Nitro.
Orris-root.
Patirosa.

* Magnesia lozenges.
Magnesia lozenges, Box's.
Magnesia tablets.
Mann's cough medicine.
Mapson's fanative salve.
Marshall's cerate.
Ditto wort dissolvent.
Matthews's alterative medicine.
Ditto chymical tincture.
Ditto remedies for curing fistula
and piles without cutting or pain.

Nailor's corn ointment.
Newton's restorative tooth powder.
† Nephritic elixir.
† Nervous cordial.
† Nervous deobstruent pills.
§ Neurotica and peptices tincture.
† Nitro drops.

Oliverian ointment for the piles.
† Ophthalmic lotion.
† Ophthalmic collyrium.
Oriental vegetable cordial.

Lozenges Pectoral, of honey.
Peppermint.
Pine-buds, Hemming's.
Poppy.
Rose.
Roseated liquorice.
Specific.
Spermaceti.
Steers's paretoric.
Stringer's paretoric.
Stomachic.
Sulphur.
|| Tamarind.
Tolu.
Turkey rhubarb.

Lucas's pure drops of life.
Luzatto's British pills.
Lygnum's antiscorbutic drops.
Ditto lotion.
Ditto pills.

M.

Ditto Samaritan restorative.
Mayerbach's balsamic pills.
Ditto mixture.
Ditto restorative powders.
Medley's aromatic herb snuff.
Metallic tractors.
Military drops.
Millman's itch ointment.
§ Modena fossil.
Monsey's rheumatic powders.
† Mustard pills.

N.

Nitre drops, Steer's.
Norman's syrup.
Norris's chalybeate pills.
Ditto drops.
Ditto tonic essence.
Norton's Maredant's drops.

O.

Ormskirk medicine for the bite of
a mad dog.
Orris root lozenges.

Palmer's

¶ See the note referring to this in H.

|| Confectiona.

* Magnesia Lozenges, simply, are an article of the Pharmacopoeia, therefore
exempt.

† Indefinite. § Nescio.

P.

Palmer's laxative pills.
 Paraguay lotion.
 Ditto tooth powder.
 Paschall's teething remedy.
 PASTE for piles or fistula, Ward's.
Pastils, acidulated balsamic.
 Patirofa lozenges.
 Pectoral essence of coltsfoot.
Pectoral Lozenges of honey.
Pectoral pills for suppression of bile.
 § *Peppermint lozenges.*
 || *Peppermint candy.*
 || *Peppermint pearls.*
 Perkins's metallic tractors.
 Perrins's balsam of lungwort.
 Peters's pills.

Ditto tincture.
 Pidding's balsam of liquorice.
 Pike's ointment.
 Plain spirit of scurvy-grass.
 Pomade divine.
 Ditto royal.
 * *Pontefract cakes.*
 Poppy lozenges.
 Powell's camphor liniment.
 Ditto eye salve.
 Price's breast salve.
 Prickett's styptic.
Prussian lip salve.
 Pullen's antiscorbutic pills.
 Ditto purging pills.
 Pyrmont tablets.

Q.

Quassia pills, Hallam's.

R.

Radcliffe's purging elixir.
 Ditto rheumatic tincture.
 Red pills, Ward's.
 Refined British oil.
 * *Refined liquorice.*
 Relfe's nipple ointment.
 ** *Relfe's suckling assistant.*
 Richardson's British corn salve or
 plaster.
 Riga balsam.
 Robberds's cough drops.
 Roberts's worm sugar plums.
 Roche's embrocation.
 Roe's English coffee.
 Rogers's antiscorbutic pills.
 Ditto antibilious elixir.
 Rook's balsam.

Rose lozenges.
 Rose tablets.
 Roseated liquorice lozenges.
 Royal pomade.
 Royal tooth powder.
 Ruspini's styptic.
 Ditto tincture.
 Ditto tincture for tooth-ach.
 Ditto tooth powder.
 Ryan's essence of coltsfoot.
 Rymer's cardiac and nervous tincture.
 Ditto detergent pills.
 Ditto essence of garlick.
 Ditto pectoral medicine.
 Ditto tonic pills.

Sack drop, Ward's.
 Samaritan water.
 Ditto restorative.
 Ditto salve.
 Sanative tea, Solander's.
 ⚡ *Sandwell's plasters.*
 Salts of vinegar.
 Schnid's liquid dentifrice.
 Schultz's vegetable acid air.
 Scott's gout pills.

Sea weed dentifrice.
 * *Sedative collyrium for inflamed eyes.*
 Sel poignant, Dalmahoy's.
 Senate's aromatic lozenges of steel.
 Sharpe's hepatic pills.
 Sibley's solar tincture.
 Ditto lunar tincture.
 Simson's infallible ætherial tincture.
 Singleton's golden ointment.

Sir

§ See my observations on this head in pages 31, 32.

|| Confectionary, I believe.

* Exempt, unless sold with an empirical recommendation.

** Exempt. See page 33.

⚡ See note referring to Atkinson's plasters in page 46. See also page 33.

Sir Hans Sloane's pills.
 Sir Richard Jebb's antibilious elixir.
 Ditto pills.
 Smart's tincture of Cascarella bark.
 Smellome's eye salve.
 Smith's antibilious pills.
 ——— antihæctic balsam.
 ——— cooling opening pills.
 ——— drops.
 ——— purifying pills.
 ——— restorative medicated wine.
 Smyth's drops.
 Ditto restorative.
 Solander's sanative tea.
 Soley's essence of squills.
 Solomon's abstergent.
 Ditto anti-impetigines.
 Ditto balm of Gilead.
 Spa elixir, or restorative drops,
 Williams's.
 * *Spanish juice.*
 Specific convulsion drops.
 Specific for the yellow fever.
 Specific lozenges.
 Specific remedy, (by Wessels).
 Specific tincture.
 Speediman's stomach pills.
 Spence's dentifrice.
 Spermaceti lozenges.
 Spillbury's antiscorbutic drops.
 Ditto compound essence.
 Spinluff's aromatic bilious cordial.
 Spirits of scurvy grass, golden and
 plain.
 Squire's elixir.

|| *Tamarind lozenges.*
 Tasteless ague drops.
 Ditto fever drops.
 Thomas's tolu essence.
 Thompson's ague tincture.
 Tickell's æther.
 Tincture of Angustura bark, Lew-
 is's.
 ¶ Tinctures for the teeth and gums.
 § Tincture of coral and coral den-
 tifrice.
 † Tonic pills.
 Tooley's cordial.
 Tooth ach fluid.
 † Tooth-ach pills.

S.
 Squirrell's drops.
 Ditto tonic pills.
 Ditto ——— powders.
 Steers's camomile drops.
 Ditto camphorated eye water.
 Ditto convulsion oil.
 Ditto nitre drops.
 Ditto opodeldoc.
 Ditto paregoric lozenges.
 Ditto purging elixir.
 Stern's balsamic æther.
 Stomachic lozenges.
 Stomachic tablets.
 Ditto tincture and gout drops.
 Storey's worm cakes.
 Stoughton's bitters.
 Ditto elixir.
 † *Strengthening collyrium for weak
 eyes.*
 Stringer's essence of myrrh.
 Ditto myrrh dentifrice.
 Ditto paregoric lozenges.
 Sulphur lozenges.
 † *Sweating powders for the rheu-
 matism.*
 Sweating powders, Ward's.
 Swedish preservative, or elixir of
 longevity.
 Swinfen's anti-acid.
 ——— electuary.
 ——— ointment.
 ——— worm cakes.
 Swift's balsam.
 * *Syrup of Tolu.*

T.
 Tooth powder, Trotter's Asiatic.
 Ditto, Paraguay.
 Ditto, royal.
 Tooth powder, Warren's British.
 Tooth powder of all sorts.
 † Traumatic spirits.
 Troches of tamarinds.
 Troches of all sorts.
 Trowbridge's golden pills.
 Tuberosa vitæ, or chilblain water.
 * Turkey rhubarb.
 * Tincture of ditto.
 Turkey rhubarb lozenges.
 Turlington's balsam.

Vandour's

† Indefinite. * Clearly exempt, as being an article of the London Phar-
 macopœia. || Confectionary. § Not in the Schedule, but the article im-
 mediately preceding, renders this liable.

¶ See the observations on this in page 34.

V.

Vandour's nervous pills.
 Van Swieten's gout cordial.
 Vegetable embrocation.
 Velno's vegetable syrup.
 Ditto pills.

* *Vinegar of four thieves*, (an officinal).
 Vital balm.
Volatile spirit of lavender.

W.

Waite's worm nuts.
 Walford's pancreatic powders.
 Walker's Jesuit's drops.
 Ditto specific remedy.
 Ditto stomachic wine.
 Walkey's tooth powder.
 Waller's ointment.
 Walsh's coltsfoot lozenges.
 Ditto ginger seeds.
 Ditto pills.
 Ward's dropsy pills.
 Ditto essence for the head-ach,
 Ditto liquid sweat.
 Ditto paste.
 Ditto powders.
 Ditto red pills.
 Ditto sack drop.
 Ditto sweating powders.
 Ditto white drop.
 Ware's asthmatic drops.

Warren's analeptic powders.
 Ditto British tooth powder.
 ** *Washballs*, chemical.
 || Waters, artificial mineral.
 Webster's diet drink.
 Welch's female pills.
 Wheatley's ointment and fluid.
 Whitehead's essence of mustard.
 Ditto ——— of horehound.
 Ditto pills.
 Williams's aperient pills.
 Ditto ——— essence of benzoin, or
 Pulmonic drops.
 Ditto ——— spa elixir, or restorative drops.
 Willis's asthmatic pills.
 Winch's cough drops
 Worm cakes, Storey's.
 Worm sugar plums.
 Wray's ague pills.

Z.

Zimmerman's stimulating fluid.

* This is in several English pharmacopœias, I should therefore think, if not sold pompously as a nostrum, or an article imported from abroad, it would be exempt. ** Possibly omitted, as appertaining to perfumery. || See the note on this article in A.

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