

8 ounces.....	\$1.50-1.75	Capsules and powders.
12 ounces.....	1.75-2.00	12 for.....
16 ounces.....	2.00-2.50	18 for.....
Dessertspoonful doses about	10% less	24 for.....
Tablespoonful doses about.....	15% less	50 for.....
Eye drops and drop doses.		100 for.....
1 ounce or less.....	\$.75 up	Suppositories.
Argyrol and like solutions.		\$1.00 for.....
On basis of 10% solutions at..	\$.50 an ounce	Ointments—Eye Ointments, 50-75 Drachm tubes.
On basis of 15% solutions at..	.75 an ounce	1 ounce.....
Pills. Tablets of ordinary cost.		2 ounces.....
12.....	\$.40-.50	3 ounces.....
3 cents each up to 50 pills.....		4 ounces.....
50 for.....	1.00	8 ounces.....
100 for.....	1.50-2.00	

Proprietary remedies dispensed in original bottles, charged at double the cost.

When any narcotic is added to any ordinary prescription, a charge is made for that ingredient and 25 cents added to cover registration.

Drugs of an expensive character are dispensed at not less than double the cost in addition to the regular charge for powders, capsules, etc.

### PRICE SCHEDULE.\*

BY CHARLES R. WEILLS.

The following pricing schedule is one similar to that used in a chain store group in a large Eastern city. It has been found to be very practical and after one becomes familiar with the outline it is only a matter of a few seconds to properly price a product. The schedule is comprehensive enough to cover almost every need and if any point is lacking it can easily be supplied by making comparisons with other values.

#### PROPRIETARIES.

Where proprietaries are sold over the counter in broken packages the following schedule is used.

Selling price per pint.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
.50	.10	.10	.15	.20	.25	.35
.75	.10	.15	.25	.30	.35	.50
1.00	.10	.15	.25	.35	.45	.65
1.25	.15	.20	.30	.40	.50	.75
1.50	.15	.20	.35	.45	.55	.90
1.75	.15	.25	.40	.50	.60	1.00
2.00	.15	.25	.45	.60	.75	1.25
2.25	.20	.30	.50	.70	.85	1.35
2.50	.25	.35	.60	.75	.90	1.50
3.00	.25	.35	.65	.85	1.00	1.75
3.50	.25	.40	.75	1.00	1.25	2.00
4.00	.25	.45	.85	1.15	1.35	2.25
4.50	.35	.60	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.50
5.00	.40	.75	1.10	1.40	1.65	2.75

For prescriptions, add 20 cents to the above prices for labeling, container, etc.

\* Section on Commercial Interests, A. PH. A., Asheville meeting, 1923.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

*Liquids.*

In the following schedule the final price is based on the cost of the finished prescription per fluidounce. Thus if a four-ounce mixture was found to cost seven cents an ounce, by referring to the chart, locating the seven in the first column and then following across the row of figures to the four-ounce column, the figure at the intersection, in this case eighty-five cents, would be the final price of the prescription. This chart can readily be extended to include the intermediate prices per ounce, only part being given here.

Cost of prescription per oz.	1/2	1	2	3	4	6	8	12	16
.01	.30	.35	.40	.45	.50	.60	.75	.90	1.00
.03	.30	.35	.45	.50	.60	.75	.90	1.15	1.35
.05	.30	.35	.45	.55	.65	.80	1.00	1.25	1.40
.07	.30	.40	.55	.70	.85	1.10	1.25	1.60	1.85
.09	.30	.40	.60	.80	1.00	1.25	1.40	1.85	2.25
.11	.35	.40	.65	.90	1.10	1.35	1.60	2.10	2.60
.13	.35	.45	.75	1.00	1.20	1.60	1.90	2.45	3.00
.15	.40	.50	.80	1.10	1.35	1.80	2.20	2.80	3.35
.18	.40	.55	.90	1.20	1.50	2.00	2.40	....	....
.21	.45	.60	.95	1.25	1.55	2.10	2.50	....	....
.25	.45	.70	1.15	1.50	1.80	....	....	....	....

*Eye Solutions.*

Eye solutions costing up to 15 cents an ounce are priced at 40 cents, and if an eye dropper bottle is used an additional 15 cents is added. For larger amounts the regular scale for liquids is followed.

*Pills and Tablets.* (Price over counter at retail.)

This schedule is based on the selling price per hundred, which is determined by adding one-half of the actual cost to the cost.

Sell per C.	6	12	24	36	50
.35	.10	.10	.15	.20	.25
.50	.10	.10	.20	.25	.35
.75	.10	.15	.25	.35	.50
1.00	.15	.20	.35	.45	.60
1.50	.15	.25	.40	.65	.85
2.00	.25	.40	.70	.90	1.25
2.50	.25	.45	.80	1.10	1.50
3.00	.30	.50	.90	1.35	1.75
4.00	.30	.50	1.00	1.50	2.00

For prescriptions, add 20 cents for labeling, container, etc.

*Pills, Powders, Capsules.* (Hand made—on Prescriptions.)

In this chart the final cost of the prescription is based on the cost per dozen and the procedure is the same as that used under "Liquids."

This scale plus 25 cents is also used for Konseals with a minimum price of \$1.00 per dozen.

Cost per dozen up to	6	12	15	18	20	24	36
.05	.40	.60	.65	.75	.85	.90	1.10
.08	.40	.60	.75	.85	.90	1.00	1.25
.12	.40	.60	.75	.85	.95	1.10	1.35
.20	.45	.80	.90	1.00	1.10	1.25	....
.24	.50	.90	1.00	1.15	1.25	1.35	....
.30	.60	1.00	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.40	....
.40	.75	1.25	1.60	1.60	1.65	1.75	....

*Bulk Powders.*

For one ounce, the price is determined by adding 40 cents to the cost, and 10 cents is added for each additional ounce (up to 4). If a glass container is used, the cost of it is added to the prescription.

*Suppositories.*

This schedule is again based on the cost per dozen. A minimum price of \$1.50 per dozen is charged for vaginal suppositories.

Cost per dozen.	6	12	24	36
.20	.60	1.00	1.75	2.25
.30	.75	1.10	1.85	....
.50	.85	1.35	2.00	....
.80	1.00	1.65	2.50	....
1.00	1.25	2.00	3.00	....

*Ointments.*

The cost per ounce of finished ointment is used as the basis of pricing in this chart.

Cost per oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.
.05	.35	.50	.75	.85	1.00
.10	.40	.60	.75	.90	1.15
.15	.45	.65	.85	1.00	1.25
.20	.50	.75	.95	1.20	1.50

For original packages of chemicals the selling price is determined by adding one-half of the actual cost to the cost.

HISTORY OF BRITISH MUSEUM.

The British Museum had its origin in the bequest of Sir Hans Sloane, a famous physician and naturalist, who provided in his will that his famous museum should be given to the public, provided that \$100,000 should be paid to his family, which sum scarcely exceeded the intrinsic value of the gold and silver medals, coins, ores and precious stones, which had cost Sir Hans about \$250,000.

In addition he bequeathed his library of 50,000 volumes and 3556 manuscripts. Soon after his death Parliament voted the necessary

sum to his daughters and took over the collection, which thus formed the nucleus of the British Museum, the greatest institution of its kind in the world.

Sir Hans was an Irishman, born in the Green Island, of Scotch parents, and while a physician by profession, he had a passion for natural history which caused him at one time to spend sixteen months in Jamaica, where he wrote a natural history of the island.

John Bartram of Philadelphia and Sir Hans Sloane were co-workers—see JOURNAL A. PH. A., 6, 753, 1917.