

**Editorial Notes and
Announcements**

JAMES H. BEAL, Editor.....Scio, O.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.**

One prize to the student making the highest general average in all branches.

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One prize for excellence in practical pharmacy, one for excellence in chemistry, and one for excellence in pharmacognosy. These prizes are offered by Professors W. B. Day, A. H. Clark and C. M. Snow.

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One prize to the student making the highest general average in all branches. Offered by Prof. Philip Asher.

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Four prizes to the honor men of the graduating class who do not receive other prizes,

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One prize to the student making the best general average in all subjects. Offered by Assistant Professor Howard S. Browne.

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One prize to the senior student making the highest average in chemistry. Offered by Louis C. Hopp.

FLORIDA BOARD OF PHARMACY.

One prize to the candidate making the highest average in pharmacy. Offered by Ernest Berger.

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One prize to the candidate making the highest general average in all branches. Offered by the South Dakota Pharmaceutical Association.

The Pharmacist and the Law

ABSTRACT OF LEGAL DECISIONS.

SALE OF POISON—EVIDENCE.—Action was brought against a druggist for the death of a boy, which it was claimed resulted from the substitution of bichloride of mercury for calomel. The defendant claimed that the boy died of typhoid fever. In the trial court verdict and judgment were given for the defendant. On appeal it was held that an instruction that if the boy had typhoid fever, but the jury believed that bichloride of mercury was administered to him, and that the poison caused or brought on his death, they should find for the plaintiff, substantially covered a request by the plaintiff to charge that, if the boy died of the combined effects of the disease and the poison, the plaintiff was entitled to recover. A physician testified that bichloride of mercury given to a typhoid patient would retard his recovery.

and that in his opinion $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of that drug given to a typhoid patient would cause gastritis and gastric trouble, which would weaken the patient and cause symptoms of poison if taken inwardly. It was held that an answer to the direct question, "Would it aid the disease in killing the patient?" was properly excluded. The correct line of testimony was to develop the effect of the poison upon one who had typhoid fever. A pharmacist was permitted to bring into court samples of calomel and bichloride of mercury together with the reagent potassium iodide. An objection that the bichloride of mercury was in crystal form, and not in the powdered form like that sold by the druggist, and that the pharmacist was allowed to pulverize it before applying the reagent, was not sustained. Judgment for the defendant was affirmed.

Mann's Adm. v. Reynolds, Kentucky Court of Appeals, 150 S. W. 329.

SALES OF POISONS—INDICTMENT.—The West Virginia statute, Acts of 1911, chapter 16, makes it a felony to sell cocaine except on the prescription of a licensed physician. It was held that an indictment for selling cocaine under the act was defective because it did not aver that the sale was without the prescription of a physician. The defendant, it was said, may have had a prescription authorizing sale. The offense is not merely selling, but selling without a prescription; therefore the exception was a part of the definition of the crime and must be negated.

State v. Weir, West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, 76 S. E. 138.

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST'S LIABILITY.—Action was brought against a firm of manufacturing chemists for the death of two horses alleged to have been caused by an intravenous injection of a solution of nuclein manufactured by the defendant, and prescribed by a veterinary surgeon employed by the plaintiff. There was nothing more to connect the defendant with the loss than an advertising circular of the remedy addressed to veterinarians, stating that it was intended especially for hypodermic use, and referring generally to a magazine article written by a reputable veterinarian describing his use of the preparation intravenously as well as hypodermically. An offer to show that the defendant subsequently changed the formula