

vacancy of employment can appreciate the amount of good the time employed in this way would do in their behalf. From an intimate knowledge of the facts of the case we feel safe in asserting that not more than one out of every twenty druggists devotes an hour's time each week to the enlightenment of their apprentices in the art of pharmacy. Can we therefore wonder that a course in practical instruction in our Colleges is an essential feature of their work, or that an almost absolute ignorance of any of the branches taught should prevail amongst the freshmen. We trust that the gentlemen having this matter in charge will make such good use of so valuable an idea, that our young men will not only enter the school with some knowledge of what is there taught, but will be so far advanced ere entering that they will be sure to come out so fitted for the final trial that honors will be easily attained.

The action of the late Council in displacing the old teachers we will not here discuss the wisdom or unwisdom of—time, and the capabilities of the new men, will effectively decide that matter; but we are free to confess to a decided admiration of the energy displayed by that body, who, despite an opposition which would have blasted a weaker Council, kept on the even tenor of their way, making such changes as they believed would advance the interests of the school, and calmly and deliberately bearing down all opposition to the discharge of what they conceived to be their duty. No consideration of policy seems to have affected them as instanced by their decision to make needed changes in the construction of the College laboratories at a time when the expenditure connected therewith would be used by their opponents to affect adversely to their interests an immediately pending election. That such energy, well directed, by a Council having the College interests at heart, can be productive of good results, goes without saying, and while we may not all be willing at present to side with some of their late acts, we can at least be magnanimous enough to give them a chance to carry out their policy in their own way, and permit them to manage affairs which they, with an extended experience, should know more about than we, until such time as the fruits of their actions should materialize. We trust that however much the members of the Council chosen to manage our affairs for the ensuing two years may differ personally as to matters that are past and gone, they will act as a unit in furthering every proposition that will tend to elevate the profession and advance in its truest sense the interests of its members.

LITERA.

Push Needed in Business.

It is an assured fact nowadays that if you intend to make money you must take hold of something; you must devote your work, your time, your skill, your experience and whatever money you have to

something. To very few indeed does a fortune come by merely waiting for it. And these fortunes themselves are the results of previous years of labor.

Caution is indeed a great thing in investment, but, as in everything else, there can be too much of it. The man who is too cautious in his business policy runs a greater risk of being ruined by missing golden opportunities than one who is seemingly reckless in his undertakings. Conservatism of the genuine sort should be the characteristic of every legitimate business man; aggressiveness, however, in any line of commerce, enlarges to a thousand fold the possibilities of success, while at the same time permitting of the employment of conservative methods.

Gambles in trade or in any other sphere of activity generally come to grief. The genuine business man is a speculator; he is no gambler. He takes risks, but they are warranted by the necessities of his enterprises. He, also, often comes to grief, but his ruin only emphasizes the mistakes that should be avoided by others.

Any man who wishes to invest has lots of good chances. But we must act; and by rightly acting he will win.—*Journal of Finance.*

Doses of New Remedies.

Acetylphenylhydrazin—antipyretic and analgesic. 3-5 grs. per os.

Agaricine—antisyphilitic in phthisis. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. per os.

Amylene hydrate—hypnotic, anodyne. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 drachm.

Antirarobin—against skin diseases.

Antikamma—3 to 10 grs.

Aristol—antiseptic and in skin diseases.

Benzoyl-anilide—antipyretic. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 grs. per os.

Benzoyl-guaiacol—antituberculous. 4-10 grs. per os.

Betol—antigonorrhœic. In bougie.

Bismuth salicylate—against gastric affections. 6-15 grs per os.

Bromoform—against pertussis. 1-2 M per os.

Camphoric acid—antisyphilitic in phthisis, etc. 30 grs. per os.

Cetrarin—stomachic. 2 grs. per os.

Chloralamid—hypnotic. 30-45 grs. per os.

Chloralurethan—hypnotic. 15-45 grs. per os.

Cresote—antituberculous. 3 M. per os.

Creolin—antiseptic. 5 M. internally.

Cresalol—antiseptic, antifebrile.

Ethylenimine hydrochloride—general stimulant. 1-6-1.3 gr. subcutaneously.

Guaiacol—antituberculous. 1 M. per os.

Hydrastinine—against uterine hemorrhage. 1 grm. subcutaneously.

Hydroxylamine—against skin diseases. Externally.

Hypnone—hypnotic. 3-8 M. per os.

Ichthyol—antirheumatic; against scabies, erysipelas, skin diseases. Externally, and 4-20 M. per os.

Iodine trichloride—antiseptic. Externally in 1 per cent. of solution.

Iodoform bituminato—antiseptic. Externally.

Mercury peptoglutine—antisyphilitic. 1-6 gr. subcutaneously.

Mercury phenate—antisyphilitic. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. subcutaneously.

Mercury salicylate—antisyphilitic. 1-6-1.3 gr. subcutaneously.

Mercury succinmate—antisyphilitic.

Methylal—hypnotic and anesthetic. 15-30 grs. per os.

Methylene blue—analgesic. 8-15 grs. per os.

Methylene chloride—narcotic anesthetic.

Monobromacetanilid—analgesic. 1-8 grs. per os.

Myrtol—antiseptic in phthisis. 5 M. per os.

Naphthalene—antiseptic. 2-8 grs. per os.

Naphthoic acid—antiseptic and antiparasitic.

Naphthol—antiseptic.

Naphthol camphoratum—antiseptic, antituberculous. Subcutaneously.

Orexin hydrochloride—stomachic. 5-8 grs. per os.

Paraldehyde—hypnotic and sedative. 15-45 M. per os.

Phenylurethan—antifebrile, antirheumatic. 6-8 grs. per os.

Piperazide hydrochloride—general stimulant. Externally.

Pyoktamin—antiseptic.

Pyridin—antiasthmatic. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drms. by inhalation.

Pyrocin. See acetylphenylhydrazin.

Resorcin—antipyretic and antifermentative.

Rubidium ammonium bromide—antiepileptic. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms. per os.

Salol—antiseptic, antigonorrhœic. 15-30 grs. per os.

Sodium anisate—antipyretic, antirheumatic. 15 grs. per os.

Sodium dithiosalicylate—antipyretic, antirheumatic. 3 grs. per os.

Sodium paracresotate—antipyretic, antirheumatic. 8-15 grs. per os.

Sodium theobromine salicylate—diuretic. 8-15 grs. per os.

Somnal-hypnotic—30 M. per os

Sozoiodol—antiseptic. Externally.

Sulphaminol—antiseptic. Externally.

Sulphonal—hypnotic. 15-30 grs. per os.

Terpine hydrate—against pulmonary affections. 3-10 grs. per os.

Terpinol—against pulmonary affections. 2 M. per os.

Tetronal—hypnotic. 15-30 grs. per os.

Thallin sulphate—antigonorrhœic. Injection.

Thiol—ichthyol substitute, *q. v.*

Thioresorcin—antiseptic.

Tribromphenol—antiseptic. Externally.

Trional—hypnotic. 15-30 grs. per os.

Urethane—hypnotic. 15-40 grs. per os.