

make amends for all the slights received from the big guns of the profession. The members of both professions should only be too glad to work harmoniously together, to do all in their power to further the progress of each other's scientific investigations, and not as they are now, in a quasi hostile position. It is just as well to look at facts in the face, and understand the true position of affairs. There are faults on both sides. Medical men must know there are a great many ignorant men in the profession, due to the fact that, instead of improving after graduation, they retrograde and become rusty. These men soon lose a good portion of whatever knowledge they learned at college. Chemists are in the same position, and are too apt to forget that most of the doses in the Pharmacopœias are smaller than what is generally prescribed. Then again, although a good many of them complain of the percentage system, they must remember that it first originated in their own body. If both sides would remember these things and work for each other's benefit, we would hear less of these annoyances that are continually occurring between the two professions. Now as to the half ounce dose of tincture of digitalis, it is a common treatment of delirium tremens in England, and one we have often seen employed in traumatic cases. The doctor was wrong to say the want of it killed his patient, as judging from the history of the case the man would have died at all events, but it would certainly have given the patient a chance of living. In order to set both sides before the reader, we may say that Mr. Hampson, at the recent British Pharmaceutical Conference, proposed that unusual doses of a drug should be initialed by the physician, insisting at the same time on the *right* of the pharmacist to decline to dispense unusually large doses of dangerous drugs. A committee of the leading chemists in England was appointed at the same meeting to draw up a report on the subject, which they have since done, and they suggest to physicians that the bracketed initial letters of the prescriber's signature written immediately after the unusual dose is the best suited to the purpose. It cannot be denied the druggist has daily a very responsible duty to perform, and to give some idea of this to our confreres, I may say a friend of mine, a druggist, was once employed in an establishment, where it was quite common to empty three or four bottles of Scheele's hydrocyanic acid per week at the dispensing counter, and in his own business now he dispenses 50 or 60 grs. of atropia sulph. in the same time. So that in judging this chemist at Ramsgate, the great responsibility on his shoulders

must not be forgotten. He has also, it appears, been supported in his action by the leading physicians and all the chemists of the place. In taking a general view of the relations of Pharmacy to the Medical Profession, and blaming severely as I must do, any encroachments of the druggist upon the domain of the doctor, and seeing as I frequently have done, cases of great ignorance on the part of pharmacists, I cannot but deeply regret the opposition which the many well educated druggists of this province have met with in their efforts to advance the standard of Pharmacy and provide a higher education for the rising generation. Two or three years ago, when two or three Montreal chemists went to Quebec praying the Legislature to grant a charter to the College of Pharmacy, and asking for licensing and other powers necessary to the carrying out of their plans, they were met with opposition from the Quebec medical men, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons through their president, Dr. Landry, and some of the board of governors resident in Quebec. In attacking chemists and druggists on the score of ignorance, we find our arms paralyzed by opposition such as this. The only reason I ever heard offered on the part of gentlemen engaged in thus keeping back the profession of Pharmacy is because of some obsolete medical act of a by-gone age, which the Druggists of to-day very properly refuse to comply with. This opposition has now nearly altogether vanished, thanks to the persevering efforts of the chemists, and they are now in a fair way of having a college of their own, and of being able to manage their own affairs in a way that will advance and raise their profession more to that standard which Pharmacy should have attained long ago in this Dominion. It should be the delight of every educated and well-meaning man in Canada, of whatever nationality or religion, to see educational institutions increase. It should also be his duty, particularly if possessed of influence, to aid them all he can.

I am, &c.,
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Progress of Medical Science.

SOME OF THE CAUSES OF HÆMOPTYSIS.

BY HORACE Y. EVANS, M.D.

There is scarcely an event occurring in the general practice of medicine, except it be postpartum flooding, that so shocks and, to an extent, paralyzes the physician, as copious hæmoptysis.