

the mass is so stony that hardly any impression can be made upon it. There is no sphincteric power (no sphincter) and the usual fluid discharge existing with impaction is caught in a large sponge which the patient had been always in the habit of wearing against the anus. Under ether it required the united efforts of two men and two nurses forty-five minutes to break up and wash out the fecal mass. A sound passed into the urethra revealed an entire absence of corpus spongiosum for about an inch and a half in front of the triangular ligament, its place being taken by a thin membrane which separated the urethra from the rectum. This membrane was absent at one point for a space about one-third of an inch in diameter, through which communication with the rectum existed. The usual incision for colostomy was made on the left side. An immense pouch was found in the site of the descending colon, with thick, muscular walls and large vessels. An artificial anus was established where it narrowed into the transverse colon.—*Medical Press.*

FOR BETTER RÉLATIONSHIP.

Anent the movement inaugurated by the Toronto Drug Section of the R. M. A. to bring about a better understanding between physicians and pharmacists, we clip from *The Bulletin* the following set of rules which have been adopted by a joint committee of Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and recommended for adoption by the two associations, accompanied by the expressed belief that "a faithful adherence to them will conduce to the advancement and best interests of the two professions, and will give the public better service and secure for it more satisfactory results." The rules are as follows:

First.—Pharmacists should positively refuse to prescribe for customers except in cases of urgent emergency.

Physicians should carry with them or supply to patients emergency remedies only, except in remote rural districts, where the sending of prescriptions to be filled is impracticable.

Second.—The substitution of one article for another or one make of article for another in a physician's prescription, without the physician's consent, is condemned as a most reprehensible practice.

Third.—It is as unreasonable for physicians to fix the prices to be charged by pharmacists as it is for the latter to determine the charges to be made by physicians for their services.

Fourth.—Whenever a physician, for any reason, objects to the refilling or copying of his prescription, he should plainly indicate his wishes on the prescription itself.

Pharmacists should refuse to refill prescriptions or give copies of them, when so instructed by the prescriber.

Fifth.—Copies should not be placed upon containers unless ordered to be placed thereon by the prescriber, even though the patient should request it. Nor should any word or label, like "For External Use," "Poison," "Cautiou," etc., be used unless specifically ordered by the writer of the prescription.