

per cent. Shades of Moses Churas ! this in the land of legal pharmaceutical perfection. In medicine no increased consumption can be commanded to reimburse us for the loss caused by a reckless competition, and our only salvation is to organize for the regulation of matters of trade and for securing amendments to our Act whenever such are needed. If all the druggists of Ontario were members of such an organization with a strong and aggressive executive, giving active support to the recommendations of that body, such an anomaly as doctors keeping open shop without qualifying in pharmacy, and in many cases openly violating the law regarding legally qualified assistants, would cease to exist; the manufacturers of patents could be quickly brought to see that it would be to their interest to stamp out the cutter, for in their hands the remedy lies; and in other ways attain the end sought by all organizations of pharmacists, which should be the excellence of their calling, the harmonious co-working of all branches of medical science and the protection of the public.

Very little can be done in our present atomic state, but when we have given the right hand of fellowship and entered into one powerful combination, we can not only urge but demand our rights. Then for the future when the jealousy, envy and distrust existing between individual chemists have been removed by a better knowledge of each other through means of this, and of the district associations; when we are united by the bond of common interest to fight our common foes; when we have succeeded in winning our proper legal standing whereby only those who have passed the examination can practice the profession, when we have regained the confidence of the public in our skill and learning which has to some extent been lost by our slothfulness and carelessness in selling the preparations of other men rather than those of our own composition; when we have, in fact, ceased to be mere vendors of patents, and dealers in pharmaceutical preparations made for us by large manufacturing establishments; when the existing prejudices between pharmacist and physician have been polished away by a more familiar intercourse and exchange of ideas, making the two professions the helpmates in reality that they are in fact, then will begin to dawn the day of a better era, and pharmacy, looked upon as the natural ally of medicine, will occupy an equal plane, and will co-operate harmoniously with the sister profession for the advancement of chemical and medical knowledge and the alleviation of sickness and distress.

Reputation.

A consideration of the meaning, influence and consequences of the above term, is one of the first things brought to the mind of every intelligent young person who has the slightest aspiration to make

a place for him or herself in the estimation of their fellow-beings.

In meaning it embraces everything applied to history and material faith. In influence it possesses a power unlimited; while its consequences are as boundless as are the results of human actions from which it springs and with which it is inseparably connected.

A desirable reputation is the keynote to success in everything, the sesame to secure any privilege sought, the magnet around which commercial interests cluster and the foundation upon which reliable credit is always established. Whether applied to the nation or to the individual as a factor of it, the principle which governs its dominating power is always the same—strict integrity is always demanded as its basis, and the individual who can afford to ignore its discriminating judgment is either too good or too bad for terrestrial existence.

If you want to succeed in business, in professional life, in any pursuit, attend to your reputation. If you want to be admired by your friends and respected by your acquaintances, attend to your reputation. It is an easy thing to get, you cannot avoid having one, but be careful of the kind.

Don't.

Don't expect to buy or sell pure drugs as cheap as adulterated ones can be sold.

Don't forget that it is wrong to accept apprentices who do not like the business.

Don't attempt to form an alcoholic solution of chromic acid unless your will is made.

Don't forget that acetate of lead loses some of its acetic acid when exposed to the air.

Don't dispense two ointments at the same time for the same person in similar vessels.

Don't place an oily vessel into the sink where it will soil others more easily cleaned.

Don't forget that saltpetre and sulphur may explode, if pounded in an iron mortar.

Don't forget that the exercise of eternal vigilance is the best safeguard against accidents.

Don't keep such explosive chemicals as picrates, gun cotton, etc., where they can do damage.

Don't forget that lampblack, in large quantities, has been known to take fire spontaneously.

Don't make a pill mass too soft at first it is far easier to soften than to harden a pill mass.

Don't tell a customer that he is a fool, for nine times out of ten he will think the same of you.

Don't absent yourself from the store more than is necessary; people like to meet the proprietor.

Don't forget that the best friends of

the metric system are those that make the most use of it.

Don't forget that bisulphide of carbon, ether, benzine, rhigolin, benzol, gasolin, etc., are explosive.

Don't forget to cover the funnel when filtering, or the percolator when percolating alcoholic liquors.

Don't forget that some of the powders left after exhaustion by percolation make fine microscopic objects.

Don't divulge information about customers; you are in common with the doctor and lawyer in this respect.

Don't forget that physicians sometimes intentionally prescribe pharmaceutically incompatible mixtures.

Don't forget that a physician's patronage may cost you more than it is worth if you are over-anxious to hold it.

Don't imagine that it requires less work to clean the show cases once a month than to rub them off every morning.

Don't dispense poisons in old patent or proprietary medicine bottles; serious accidents frequently occur in such cases.

Don't use sawdust to catch the drippings of oil tanks or barrels; it may cause spontaneous combustion; sand is better.

Don't forget that in dispensing a solution all the ingredients should be dissolved before the preparation leaves the store.

Don't forget that sulphuretted hydrogen water is best preserved in glass stoppered bottles, with the stopper protected by vaselin.

Don't make fun of customers who call for "camphire," "rosun," "glycerin oil," etc.; they know what they want and are ready to pay for it.—H. M. Whelpley, Ph. G., in the *Mejer Bros.' Druggist*.

Strontium Lactate in Tænia.

Laborde (*Journal de Med. de Paris*) has had excellent results in tenia with the usual dietary care from the following:

℞ Strontii Lact. (Paraf-Javal), 1 drachm.
Aque 8 drachms.
Glycerin q. s.

M. S.—Two teaspoonfuls every morning for five days.

This is practically the same strength as the standard solutions of

Stront. Lact. : (Paraf-Javal)
used so largely in Albuminuria.—*Medical Standard*.

AS BROMIDE OF STRONTIUM seems to be destined to displace the bromide of potassium, we would specially recommend our readers to insist on having the chemically pure salts (Paraf-Javal) dispensed, or the standard solutions (℥j to the fluid ounce), so as to avoid further accidents, as we learn that toxic effects have been caused by the dispensing of impure strontium salts, the poisonous barium being a concomitant of the strontium preparations of commerce.—*St. Louis Clinique*.