

sibility for the manufacturing pharmacist having a large number of preparations to test. This may also be the source of much unpleasantness and trouble.

Lactating animals cannot be depended upon, as they seem to possess a greater tolerance for the drug, the degree depending on the stage of lactation.

While the individual results will not infrequently check each other very closely, considering the results of an entire assay, great variations will often be observed, amounting in some cases to more than 100 per cent.

When testing a preparation one has to consider six or more unknown factors, namely:

1. Toxicity of ouabain.
2. Power of ouabain to exactly replace the digitalis bodies.
3. Amount of digitalis to be injected.
4. Amount of ouabain to be injected.
5. Rate of injection.
6. Time.

This method has perhaps one point of superiority over all others in that the matter of absorption is entirely eliminated.

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THE DRUGGIST AND THE LOCAL ORGANIZATION.

While times among retail pharmacists have improved when we compare them with the past, we believe that the progress is by no means completed. The few years of experience in organization work which pharmacists have had is only a beginning. The future must continue to bring improvement. The time will come when no pharmacist will think of trying to do business without belonging to his local organization any more than he now tries to get along without a bank account and credit with manufacturers and jobbers.—*Meyer Brothers Druggist.*