

worthily used their best efforts in benefiting their fellows and in adding lustre and dignity to their calling. All honor to those who honor themselves and in doing so honor their fellows.

It is gratifying to realize that in our own province, Ontario, our Council representatives are fully alive to the possibilities of elevating the status of what in times past and almost to the present has been looked upon as merely a respectable trade. Their energetic and persistent action in endeavoring to secure advantageous legislation, and in raising the standard of attainment for graduation, is worthy of the hearty commendation of every well wisher of Canadian pharmacy. To them we look for advancement. To us they look for encouragement; while both working unitedly in our common interests, (good leaders and energetic backers) should and can win a position of honor for the profession and practice of pharmacy. LITERA.

The W. S. Pharmacopœia Convention.

The delegates to this convention met at Washington, D. C., May 7. Twenty-six states of the Union were represented by 190 delegates, consisting of representatives from state pharmaceutical associations, colleges and schools of pharmacy, medical societies and colleges, and physicians from the army and navy.

The report of the Committee of Revision was presented by the Secretary, Prof. P. W. Bedford. The principal items under discussion were the standardizing of drugs and preparations, the question of introducing the tables of doses as is practised in the British Pharmacopœia and the change of the present system of weights and measures. This latter was settled by the adoption of the metric system, a proceeding which will no doubt meet with a good deal of opposition in pharmaceutical circles. The question of the insertion of doses was negatived, and thus one of the, to the pharmacist, most desirable proposed additions to the present pharmacopœia was allowed to drop. A committee of twenty-five with Mr. Charles Rice, Ph. D., of New York, as Chairman, was selected as "the Committee of Revision and Publication." The next convention is announced to be held in 1900.

The Ethics of Frugality.

AS APPLIED TO BUSINESS.

A man is most commonly spoken of as frugal who is careful and prudent in his domestic affairs. But that the quality can be equally as well applied to the sterner affairs of life is obvious. Burke says: "Frugality is founded upon the principle that all riches have limits"; and Dryden defines it as: "A sparing and cautious use or appropriation of anything." There is, then, no inconsistency in considering this virtue in its relations

to and effects upon business. We will look at the subject as regards frugality in the use of time, money and personal force. Most men learn quite early in life that their time is not their own; that it must be used to advantage to afford even a moderate amount of the necessities of life, and that he who uses his moments most economically, is usually the most successful. But a man may devote ten or twelve hours a day to his business, and still be absolutely prodigal of his time. It is not enough to take down your shutters at sunrise to put them up again at evening, to mechanically supply the wants of customers, and when trade slackens, to gossip with loungers. "Do with all thy might what thy hands find to do" means to be on the alert for every advantage that may arise; to study and watch the markets; to see that your stock is kept up; that your store and surroundings are attractive to customers; that your accounts are being properly looked after; that you are able to meet demands when due; that your business is being conducted economically; that your clerks are attentive and courteous; that you are being just to yourself and them; finally devoting every moment of the time given to business for the improvement of that business and your own condition. That it seems to us, is frugality in time. Money is a most important factor in business. Many have a most mistaken idea as to frugality in money matters. To most, it means simply saving all one can and putting it aside for a rainy day. The miser is frugal in a sense, but not truly so. Frugality in money matters, as in everything else, is the economical use of money, that is obtaining the greatest benefit from its use while guarding against loss or waste. The business man is therefore frugal in money matters who can use it to the best advantage. He sees that refitting and restocking his store will give large returns, that judicious advertising is necessary; that discounting his own bills pays; in short, that he can use his capital over and over again in his business to better advantage than by investing it in any other way. The last consideration personal force, calls for the greatest economy, that is, use without waste. Misdirected energy is worse than torpor.

It does injury where the second is at least harmless. One must have characteristic force, but must also know how to use it that the results be valuable. He can make a great display of activity and accomplish nothing; or he can infuse such courage and energy into his working force that the labor is best done with the least friction. He must be a leader, must be able to do all he asks of others; must encourage and not dishearten; must persuade and not threaten, in fact must have the attributes of a truly courageous man actuated by the right motives. Such a man leaves his stamp upon everything he undertakes, and success follows in his footsteps. The greatest victories have been won where the commander, certain

of his reserved force, held it in check until the decisive moment, and then hurled it, like a thunderbolt from the skies, at his enemy, and annihilated him. So the active business man watches affairs certain that in an emergency he has the reserve force requisite to meet it.—*N. E. Druggist.*

A New Process in Glass Bottle Blowing.

The Manchester Glass Bottle Company have introduced a new process for the manufacture of bottles which, it is claimed, not only dispenses with the bottle finisher, but enables 25 per cent. more work to be done with the reduced gang, and at the same time renders breakages less frequent owing to dispensing with the handling occasioned by a boy passing the bottles from the blowers to the finishers. The mould or stamp of the old process is taken pretty much as it stands, and to it is fitted a collar with a knife cutting-edge at the extreme top. The service performed by the collar in conjunction with a corresponding plug with a similar knife cutting-edge immediately above it is to execute the work formerly done by the finisher. The operation is performed by pedal pressure with the utmost accuracy and neatness, and the bottle is then ready for what is called in the new process glazing, and which imparts a higher finish to the lips of the bottle than was possible under the old system. The apparatus includes a sort of invertible iron box or cage, which holds the bottle mouth downwards over a Bunsen burner while a smooth gloss is being given to that part. The manual work entailed is performed by a boy. One great difficulty the enterprising inventor has had to encounter was to simplify the parts of the machine, so that on changing at a few minutes' notice from making one class of bottle to another, the bottle blower may adjust the machine by the screwing and unscrewing of two or three nuts. In this he seems to have arrived at a point of perfection. Owing to the cheapness of continental labor, the bottle making firms on the continent have had pretty much of a monopoly all over the world, the United Kingdom included, in certain of the smaller kinds of bottles used for patent medicines and the like. The Manchester Glass Bottle Company assert that when once they have got thoroughly to work this will be the case no longer, as they will be able to turn out their wares at a price which the continental makers will not be able to touch.—*Brit. and Co's. Druggist.*

Sulzer Brothers, the Madison, Wis., dealers in medicinal roots, herbs, etc., closed a contract with a New York firm, March 26, to furnish 50,000 pounds of slippery elm bark to be shipped to a German chemist. It is thought to be the largest deal in the one article ever made in this country.