

lure, a species of self-conceit that too frequently exhibits itself, but in the majority of cases suffers a complete knock down. There are others who strive through a general "slaughter" of prices to do a volume of business so large that the infinitesimal profits they allow themselves will yield them sufficient to warrant this plan.

All these are rocks which beset the business man everywhere, and unless he pilots his vessel carefully and with constant watchfulness he will find his voyage a short one and the wreck a mournful one.

The business man must have a careful, thorough business training in order to compete with others who have had experience, and that very frequently dearly paid for. He must look at the credit as well as the debit side of the ledger, watching expenses as well as profits; he must remember that he is not the only "full-fledged graduate" or man with a wonderful business head. There are others, and he should not lose sight of the fact that a slaughtering of prices means a large diminution of profits without a lessening of expense, and also means that he enlists against himself in a very marked degree the ill-will as well as the determined opposition of the party or parties whose trade he would try to destroy by his business methods.

Hypo-Substitute for Opiates.

Dr. Obe F. Watlington, of Memphis, Tenn., writes in the *Medical Brief*: "I have in my possession a hypodermic alkaloidal solution, which is a specific in drug addictions (opium habituation, alcoholism, etc.). On receipt of a stamped envelope, or a two-cent stamp, I will take pleasure in furnishing any of the medical profession the formula, by the use of which a number of the fraternity have been enabled to cure themselves of opiumism, alcoholism and insomnia. I used morphia hypodermically for ten years. Obtained a perfect cure by this prescription."

Postal Change.

The class of mail matter hitherto known as fourth class has been done away with, and that the former fifth class will in future be the fourth. The fourth class, under the old classification, consisted of packets closed against inspection, which

might contain any class of documents with the exception of personal correspondence. Not being open to inspection in the post-office, there was no guarantee that correspondence was not enclosed. The rate was 6 cents per four ounces. The reduction of letter postage in Canada to 2c. per oz. rendered the reduction of the so-called fourth class quite unnecessary.

Quebec Pharmacy Act Amended.

In our last issue we expressed the hope that the proposed amendment to the Quebec Pharmacy Act, although likely to be passed in the Lower House, would receive a *quietus* when it came to be discussed in the Legislative Council of that province. We have, however, been disappointed in this, and the Act has been amended, not as originally proposed, but by an amendment which grants the privilege to grocers and others of selling proprietary medicines, which do not come under the category of poisons, as mentioned in Schedule A of the Quebec Pharmacy Act.

Hitherto the Act in force in the province prevented any but registered druggists from selling patent medicines, and the Pharmaceutical Association only took action in enforcing this portion of the Act when several departmental stores put in stocks of popular remedies and commenced the slaughtering of prices. The country storekeeper was left unmolested, and a large share of the business in patent medicines and household drugs was done by the general store.

As the act now stands anyone can sell patent medicines, but *none but a registered druggist can sell drugs of any description*. This latter is due probably to an oversight on the part of those who framed the amendment for the Grocers' Association, and if the act were to be strictly enforced it is doubtful whether the general dealer would not find himself worse off than before the passing of the amendment.

During the course of the debate several amendments to the amendment were proposed, but finally the one given below was passed by a vote of 13 to 8 in the Legislative Council. The following is the division list in the Legislative Assembly, showing who were the supporters of what we claim to have been a just and equitable law and reliable safeguard for the general public. Those who, on the other hand, voted for the amendment, no

doubt had their own special reasons for supporting the claims of the grocer and general storekeeper.

Against the amendment: Messrs. Langelier, Beland, Dessaulles, Chenevert, Delaney, DeGosbois, Alkard, Lalonde, Paneton, Duplessis, Normand, Chicoyne, Grenier, Bedard and Pelletier—15.

For: Messrs. Marchand, Stephens, Dechene, Robidoux, Turgeon, Parent, Duffy, Rainville, Gouin, Watts, Robitaille, Tessier (Rimouski), Gosselin, Champagne, Rocheleau, Roy, Garneau, Smith, Decarie, Chauret, Weir, Hunt, Leblanc, Atwater, Hackett, Tellier, Flynn, Ball, Bouffard, D'Anteul, Dufresne, Lillois, Girard, Cardin, Bissonnette, Caron, Cotton, Talbot, Doris—39.

The following is the full text of the amendment as passed, but which, on account of not having been specially provided for, cannot become law until sixty days after the passing of the Act.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE "QUEBEC PHARMACY ACT."

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows:

1. Article 4033 of the Revised Statutes, as replaced by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 46, section 8, is again replaced by the following:

"4033. The several substances, named or described in Schedule A, shall be poisons within the meaning of this act.

The council may, from time to time, by regulation, declare that any substance named therein shall be a poison within the meaning of this act

The council shall submit such regulation to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and, if it be approved, it shall come into force one month after the publication thereof in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and the substances therein mentioned shall be considered as poisons within the meaning of the law.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, before giving his approval, cause to be ascertained, by an expert, at the expense of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, whether the substances mentioned in the regulation are or are not poisons within the meaning of this act."

2. The following article is added to the Revised Statutes after article 4039a:

"4039b. Nothing in this act contained shall extend to or interfere with, or affect the making or dealing in any patent or