

The government pays the railroads on the basis of the ton mile for matter transported in its mail cars. Why should not those who ship merchandise by mail be made to pay upon the same basis?

Such a modification of the parcels-post—i. e., to make the charge proportional to the character of the merchandise, its weight and distance carried—would be strictly just, but this would destroy the very thing for which the parcels-posters are striving, namely, *to have their long haul merchandise carried for less than the cost of carriage, and consequently for less than any private corporation would carry it for.*

This is the milk in the parcels-post cocoon, and any amendment of the plan which would prevent the "beating" of the government by the mail order concerns and compel them to pay for the actual cost of the service rendered, would, so far as these pure and undefiled patriots are concerned, kill the parcels-post project too dead for decortication.

J. H. BEAL.



LORD LISTER.

A FEW short weeks ago, England's famous church, Westminster Abbey, received within its historic and venerable walls the mortal remains of perhaps the greatest hero, if heroism may be construed in the light of the greatest service, that England had ever known. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." Such victories for the benefit of mankind Joseph, Baron Lister had won, and won for himself undying fame. Greater honors from a grateful king and country were conferred upon him than upon any medical man in the history of the country. He was made a Lord and given the right to sit amongst England's greatest noblemen in London's famous Parliament House.

Born in 1827, in the comparative infancy of modern science, especially of the healing art, he was spared to a ripe old age that he might with his own eyes see the benefits he had conferred upon suffering humanity. Born in the village of Upton, in the county of Essex, near London, he was an illustration of the fact that great men spring from the ranks of the moderately well-to-do and intelligent. His father was an optician of some note and was able to give his son an education which terminated in graduation in Medicine and Surgery at the London University. At thirty-five he was a teacher of surgery at the Glasgow University and began his investigations leading to his promulgating, about 1869, his antiseptic treatment of wounds and surgical operations. Due chiefly to his methods, the cavities of the body, especially of the abdomen, have been invaded by the surgeon's knife with such triumphant results as to revolutionize surgical practice.

Pharmacists are chiefly interested in the great number of antiseptic dressings which the methods of Lister brought into use, and of which they became the only purveyors and in many instances the manufacturers.

Lister's example of spotless cleanliness has pervaded all our daily lives, military, business and domestic. Every hospital is as a temple to his memory, every soldier's knapsack contains a package of his dressing.

Millions of lives have been saved because he lived. "Peace to his ashes."

THOS. LATHAM.