

Canadian Druggist

Dedicated to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XI.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1899.

NO. 11

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist.

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.

- A Druggist's License.
- Ontario and Quebec.
- Better Times.
- Serving Customers.
- The Price of Tinctures.
- The Cape Colony Medical and Pharmacy Act, 1891, as Amended 1899.
- Draft of a Report Compiled by a Committee of the Canadian Medical Association.
- Labels.
- Pharmacy Students Win at Football.
- Silvering Glass.
- Is Ice Cream Soda a Medicine?

TRADE NOTES

- Prince Edward Island Notes.
- Nova Scotia Notes.
- British Columbia Notes.
- Montreal Notes.
- Manitoba Notes.
- Seasonable Formulæ—From Various Sources.
- Force of an Employer's Example.
- Camphor—Its Growth and Uses.
- The Evolution of Pharmacy.
- Seneca Root Industry.
- Pharmacy Examinations.
- Preliminary Examinations.
- An Opening for Investment.
- Fitting of Eye Glasses and Spectacles.
- Respect Friendly Suggestions.

FORMULARY.

- PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.
 - Bromide Enlarging.
- OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.
- AMONGST OUR ADVERTISERS.
- DRUG REPORTS.

A Druggist's License.

The object of a druggist's license is to enable him to practise the art of pharmacy in the territory wherein his license is issued. In order to make it effective it is backed up by an act of pharmacy which is supposed by the holder of the license to secure him privileges commensurate with the efforts he has put forth to obtain it. In intent his license does secure him a legal right which is not enjoyed by a non-holder, but unfortunately the right is a very limited one, and does not carry much commercial advantage with it. He frames his license, displays it in a conspicuous place, and then finds that the public look upon it as a weapon for their undoing when they are obliged to deal with him. It is questionable if the display of the certificate does not do more harm than good. Every druggist knows that the public part very reluctantly with every cent they pay him, unless it is for liquor, and that, even when he is in a position to give them better value in certain lines of goods than are other merchants who may handle the same, he does not get the chance. His place is always the last resort.

It cannot well be said that the license granted in this country is of much less value, in intent, than those issued elsewhere, but it can truly be said that this country, from the Premier to the voter, is averse to giving him any commercial privileges with it which have not for their sole purpose the conservation of the public welfare. This means that the public conserve their own interests without paying much regard to the fact that the druggist has been specially qualified and licensed to do it.

Every license is supposed to have a value, but we very much doubt if any pharmacist's license, if permitted to be put at auction, would bring anywhere near the sum it cost him to secure it.

Ontario and Quebec.

It is to be regretted that the druggists of these two provinces are not better informed about one another than they now are. If they were, we are convinced that a rapprochement for mutual interests would speedily be brought about, as both have similar difficulties to contend against, though in a somewhat different way. The druggist of Quebec has more to contend against from the patent medicine opposition of the grocery dealer than his Ontario confrere, while the Ontario pharmacist has the departmental octopus exerting greater influence to destroy his trade. The Quebec druggist has in the past confined his efforts to the practice of pharmacy, pure and simple, while his Ontario brother has not hesitated to combine any department of commerce which would bring grist to his mill. In proportion to population, Quebec has fewer pharmacies, there being scores of towns with from 800 to 1,000 inhabitants without a single pharmacy, and very many with from 2,000 to 3,000 with a single druggist to supply their wants. The French people use more perfumery and toilet articles than their English neighbors, but it is doubtless within the mark to say that the English use two or three times as much drugs. The English are home physicians, while the French either rely on their doctor or the patent medicine advertisement.

From a professional standpoint the French pharmacists of the Province of Quebec have nothing to learn from their English confreres in the West. They are few in number in proportion, it is true, but the lack in quantity is made up in quality, and a basis of equality would in no wise disparage the votaries of either province.

These two provinces are destined to control to a great extent the future of Canadian pharmacy in all the provinces, and, as the interests and difficulties of