

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, Editor and Publisher.

MAY 15TH, 1895.

A Dominion Pharmaceutical Association.

We have on several occasions pointed out through these columns the desirability of the formation of an association in the interests of the pharmacists of this country, on lines outside of those now existent, and embracing all the provinces in one organization. In our issue for March we again spoke of this matter, and urged the importance of prompt action being taken in the matter. We are glad to learn that steps are being taken in this direction, and a circular letter has been forwarded to all pharmaceutical associations in the various provinces of the Dominion, asking their co-operation in the matter. The initiative has been taken by the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, the oldest pharmaceutical body in Canada, and in doing so they are endeavoring to carry out a similar proposition which was made by them in 1893, but which, through the apathy of some of the sister organizations, was allowed to drop. A committee, appointed by the council of the association for the purpose of drafting by-laws and a constitution for the guidance of such a body as that proposed, have presented their report, and the council have adopted it, and instructed copies to be forwarded to the various provincial associations for criticism and suggestions. It is to be hoped that the steps now taken will be the means of accomplishing the much-desired aim of the promoters, and that the pharmacists of Canada, both officially through their provincial associations, as well as individually, will do all that lies in their power to further the proposed measure.

The following is a copy of the circular mentioned :

To the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of.....

GENTLEMEN,—At the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held in June, 1893, the question of the formation of a Dominion Pharmaceutical Association, similar to that existing in the United States, was very fully discussed, and in the following July a circular letter was sent to all the pharmaceutical bodies of the Dominion, asking their co-operation in the object contemplated. Some of the associations responded at once, but it was some time before this association received replies

from all the provincial bodies, hence the delay in taking further steps to promulgate the formation of the new association. We may, however, say that, with the exception of one provincial association, all the others offered hearty co-operation. Some four months ago the council of this association appointed a committee to take up the matter, and this committee has drafted a constitution and by-laws which, in their opinion, would be suitable for an association such as was contemplated. This council, at its last meeting, approved of the draft of constitution and by-laws submitted, and instructed their secretary to forward to each provincial association a copy of said constitution, with the request that each association, through its council or president, should consider the draft and return to this association their early reply, with such comments or suggestions as they desire to make. The council of the Quebec association have undertaken to meet the preliminary disbursements in the formation of the new association, with the understanding that if it becomes organized each association shall bear their *pro rata* share of the expenses, which will include the expenses of the preliminary meeting. As the Quebec association has been the prime mover in this undertaking, they naturally suggest that the preliminary meeting for organization be held in Montreal. In the formation of this new association, it is not intended to interfere in any way with the rights of the various provincial associations as they now exist.

In accordance with my instructions, I now have much pleasure in forwarding you a copy of the proposed constitution and by-laws for the new pharmaceutical association, and shall be pleased to receive an early reply from your association, hoping that it will be favorable to an active co-operation on behalf of your association. Yours respectfully,

E. MUIR, Secretary.

Customs Decisions.

Amongst the recent decisions arrived at regarding the duty to be paid on articles not mentioned in the tariff, the following of interest to druggists are mentioned: Medicinal capsules, empty or filled, are 25 per cent.; Fuller's earth (classed as a toilet preparation), 30 per cent.; pumice bricks, 20 per cent.; sheep dip, 20 per cent.; spectacles and eyeglass frames, complete, 20 per cent.; spectacles and eyeglass lenses, finished, 30 per cent.

The Extra-Pharmacopœia.

The publication of the eighth edition of the Extra-Pharmacopœia brings very forcibly to mind the many changes which are constantly taking place in the number and nature of preparations in use by the pharmacist and physician. Since the publication of the seventh edition, scarcely three years ago, the volume of matter which a work of this kind treats of has so increased as to necessitate the addition of over 100 pages. The present volume consists of 580 pages, and is an indispensable guide for the pharmacist who would keep himself thoroughly versed in medico-pharmaceutical literature. It is, in our opinion, the most complete and reliable help for everyday reference in the laboratory and dispensary that is published. H. K. Lewis, 136 Gower street, London, W.C., England, publisher.

An Advertising Story with a Moral.

A writer in one of the journals devoted to advertising recently told how he had entered a pharmacy to buy some shaving and toilet soaps and some brushes. He had never bought anything of the sort before (somebody had done it for him), and he knew nothing of the virtues or qualities of any of the various brands, but bought somebody's shaving soap, some other body's toilet soap, and somebody else's brushes, simply because he had become familiar with the various names from constantly seeing their advertisements in his favorite paper. He had never read one of the advertisements through, but his eye had become accustomed to the articles through thus seeing them. Do you suppose that he or the druggist sat down and wrote to the manufacturer that the sale was made through the latter's advertisement in that particular paper? Not much. And yet there is a class of merchants who, when approached by an advertising solicitor, will answer, "Oh, I've tried papers of your class; they are no good to me. I have never had a call for an article through a advertisement placed in them." How does he, or can he, know this statement to be true? It is simply impossible. Of course, some journals are of more value to every advertiser than others, and this value depends on various circumstances, not alone on the mere number of copies issued. Every astute advertiser knows how to rate journals in this respect; but no continued, well-constructed advertisement is ever lost. The mere sight of it from day to day, from week to week, or from month to month, educates every man, woman, and child to call for that article whenever he has occasion to buy. No advertisement, however, will make people buy what they do not need or want.—*National Druggist*.

A poor digestion is the cause of much financial disaster.