

To Council Electors.

In attempting to give a history of Council affairs since the late revolutionary period, it will be necessary to make reference to actions antedating this time, in order that some definite explanation of the cause of many of the late troubles may be given.

The writer, though no more impartial in opinion than those who will read these articles, does not intend to asperse in any direct manner the honorable intentions of any of the gentlemen holding leading positions and opposite opinions regarding the question now agitating the electorate; and should he appear to do so by implication, it will only be as an accompaniment to an opinion which he endeavors to advance and sustain.

No offence to any one, is intended in this page: open and adverse criticism when made, must not be accepted as such, as this must be considered entirely aloof from ordinary communications.

As a preface we may state what every Druggist will agree with, that the incorporation of Druggists as a protective body, having power to govern themselves by representation under the Pharmacy Act of 1884 and subsequent amendments, has been of inestimable value to them.

It has placed the business of the Pharmacist on a legal basis with that of other professions.

It secures his business from invasion by those incompetent to conduct it, and thus insures the safety of the public who are obliged to purchase what he alone is legally qualified to supply.

It gives each Druggist, through his elected representative, power to legislate under by-law for the government of Council and College affairs, thus enabling him to guard his individual interests while keeping in touch with interests common to the body of which he is a member.

Granting then that the principle of representation is good, that the power to legislate delegated under it is good, you then of necessity must admit that those so elected to legislate and govern on your behalf are entitled to your undivided support, so long as they do not exceed the legal powers secured them by such election; power to hold, on your behalf, sole control of the real and personal property of the College; power to divide the province into districts for representative purposes; power to prescribe the subjects upon which candidates for certificates of competency shall be examined; to establish a scale of fees to be paid by persons applying for examination, power to make by-laws, rules and orders for the regulation of their own meetings and proceedings, and those of the College: for the remuneration and appointment of examiners and officers of the College, and for defining their duties and the amount of remuneration they are entitled to for their services, and power to regulate any other matters that may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, and the by-laws subordinate to it.

Although there may be a difference of opinion relative to Election matters existing at the present time, the Druggists of Canada must certainly agree that the Preparations on page 17 gives entire satisfaction to both Druggist and Consumer.

(To be continued.)