

limit would be a hardship upon the people and that the advantages of the proposed amendment would commend it to the Legislature.

Mr. Waters, Ottawa, said he felt that he could not give a vote on this subject satisfactory to himself because he had not the information necessary. He was in hearty sympathy with many of the changes as he understood them, but there were some he could not favor. He had had some experience in the work of the Council and he believed that three meetings in the year would not be too many. But he could not see the justice of compelling the manager of a branch store to pay \$1 to the College. He could not see that the person thus taxed got any benefit in return.

Mr. Petrie said he was equally interested in this matter with Mr. Waters and he favored the clause, thinking it only fair those managers should contribute to the College.

Mr. Muir moved in amendment to the motion that this Association pledges itself to support the proposed amendments to the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. Smith, Guelph, thought this too indefinite. In presenting his (Mr. Smith's) resolution he had felt that the Council and the Council Committee had considered the amendments to the Pharmacy Act and that they had viewed it from the standpoint of the retail druggists. They were not there in the interest of any but the retailers, and they must have regard to their own interest. The amendments seemed to him to be very clear and he would be glad to see them adopted.

Mr. Gibbard thought it was unfair to expect a decision now. According to the programme they were to listen to a paper this evening. No notice had been given of this change in the order, and though there was a very small minority of the retail druggists of the Province present, their vote would be regarded as representing the views of all.

Mr. Hall contended that never before had the druggists been asked their opinion upon these matters. Circulars had been sent out asking for expression of opinion upon the necessary changes in the law, and the answers received had been fully considered in drafting the report.

Mr. Polson said it seemed to him nothing less than an insult to ask a body of a men to decide upon a question of this kind, and to meet expressions of disapproval with insinuations of bad faith. The scope of the amendments was very wide. He objected to the discrimination against the druggist in the village by protecting others against the competition of doctors while not protecting him. He objected also to the third meeting as a cause of unnecessary expense. In view of the splendid assets built up here, he believed they might reduce the annual fee to \$2. Though it might be insinuated that he had not the interest of retail druggists at heart he would still say that if they attempted to attach to patent medicines the stigma of

being poisons, he believed that except for one or two preparations the Legislature would simply laugh at them. They must make their case just in order to make it strong. To extend the restrictions of the Pharmacy Act to patent medicines was a thing they could not reasonably expect to secure. The tendency of legislation in these days was against monopolies, and as men of common sense they ought to understand what opposition they would have to face if they asked for further privileges. These amendments should be left over for to day and considered clause by clause at the next meeting so that people might know what they were supporting.

Mr. Clark said the same arguments presented now by Mr. Gibbard and Mr. Polson were urged against the last amendment to the Act, yet they had been gained and had worked successfully. As to the number of meetings he pointed out that in Quebec the Council met twelve times a year, and that for a College smaller and less important than this. When the Ontario Pharmacy Law was passed in 1891 two meetings a year were enough, but there had been great development since then and a great increase of work. To the argument that the villages were being discriminated against, he pointed out that it was only intended that this should be a step, and that the rest should follow as soon as possible. The law was anomalous at present, because while the sale of poisons was forbidden, except by druggists, any man might sell a poisonous mixture as a corn cure. As to carbolic acid, it should be no hardship to any pharmacist to enter the sale of such an article. It was necessary, by reason of the affiliation with Toronto University, to have some amendments to the Pharmacy Act and it was held to be a good opportunity to improve the Act in other respects.

Mr. Hargraves, Paisley, said that as he was the one who had raised the first question as to the distinction made between villages and towns, he desired it to be understood that he did not oppose the amendment. He was willing to help his brethren in the towns and cities, believing that when the time came they would reciprocate.

Mr. Petrie, in closing the debate, said that those present ought not to try to speak for the wholesale or patent medicine trade, but for the retail trade. But when the retail trade was spoken for, the patent medicine men at once sprang to their feet. He hoped the retail men would not be misled by the patent medicine men or their advocacy of delay as against the Council which had carefully considered these matters in the interest of the retail druggists. As to the plea that the fees paid by the young men were too large, he held that they were less than were connected by any other College of Pharmacy in the world giving instruction of equal value. The only objection raised by Mr. Waters was with reference to the fee for the manager of a branch store. This was not a matter of vital importance

and while he upheld the decision of the Council, still, if such a method was to be a bar against the support of such men as Mr. Waters, he would have no objection, for his part, to have it withdrawn.

After some further discussion the vote was taken and the resolution carried.

Mr. Muir, Pt. Elgin, was then called upon and read a paper on the "The Drug Trade and its General Condition Past and Present." This paper will appear in full in our next issue.

The President expressed the gratification of all present at hearing so able and interesting a paper, and a vote of thanks to the writer, moved by Mr. Jordan, seconded by Mr. Petrie, was unanimously carried amidst cheers.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, it was ordered that Mr. Muir's paper be incorporated in the minutes.

The meeting then adjourned until the following day.

#### SECOND DAY.

On resuming for the business of the second day

The President spoke briefly, impressing upon members the necessity of dropping selfish interest and forgetting local differences, and conducting the proceedings in a spirit of harmony in order to make the convention and the association as successful as all desired to see them.

Mr. Muir, for the Committee on Organization, presented a second report covering the main items of the constitution as proposed. These covered a declaration of the objects of the Association and fixed the next annual convention for the second week in September, 1893, at 2 p.m., and the annual fee at 50 cents. The report also recommended the continuance of the committee to bring in a full set of by-laws at the next annual convention.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Waters, for the Committee on Correspondence, reported that the statement from District No. 12 was the only one presented, and recommended that Mr. Muir be asked to read it, as he had some explanations to make. The report stated also that there was some correspondence, but nothing calling for action by the Association. Report adopted.

Mr. Muir read the report referred to. It states that owing to the configuration of the district, organization was difficult. Among the difficulties mentioned, the principal one was that of outside dealers handling patents and cutting prices. Another, was the tendency of the medical profession to monopolize the dispensing business. The requirements were, the remedy of these evils by organization and change in the law and the cultivation among members of the profession of a strict professional etiquette. In commenting upon the report Mr. Muir dwelt upon the difficulty of organizing a district composed of Huron, Bruce and Grey because of the absence of any railway centre which could be speedily reached from all points. A re-arrangement, following railway rather than territorial lines, would be advantageous.