

Injunction Granted.

We had occasion in a recent issue to call the attention of our readers to the preparations which have been placed on the market with the view of imitating "Abbey's Effervescent Salt" the demand for which has become so great that some enterprising firms have sought to further their own ends by introducing to the trade articles somewhat similar in appearance and style of package.

The great injustice which was done not only to the Abbey Eff. Salt Co., but to the general public by having these goods introduced as substitutes for the genuine article, determined the company to employ the "Grose Secret Service," of Montreal, to investigate the matter, both as to the extent of the substitution, as well as the method employed.

The investigation of the secret service lead to the appearance in court of Mr. Thomas Knowles, Jr., and resulting in an injunction being granted by the High Court of Judicature of the Province of Ontario, in favor of the "Abbey Eff. Salt Co." retaining the defendant from manufacturing or putting up any articles in imitation of packages of the plaintiff. The defendant has also been obliged to discontinue the use of the bottle which was similar to that used by the plaintiff, and they will also have to withdraw from sale all covers of packages which have heretofore been placed in the market bearing the name of Effervescent Salt.

The decision of the court was one of decided interest to the drug trade of Canada, and is one which certainly discourages any attempts at substitution. It may be said to the credit of the druggists of Canada, that the proportion of them, which purchased these lines was, we are informed, very small, being only 4 per cent. of the entire trade, showing convincingly that the drug trade of Canada, as a whole, are opposed to substitution.

From the evidence given by the defendant in his examination in the court, it was evident that he had "Abbey's" packages in mind when commencing to put up the salts for the drug trade, as the bottles were similar to those used by the "Abbey Co.," and the wrappers or cartons nearly similar. Mr. Knowles claims that his instructions to the lithographer were, that the wrappers were to be made as different as possible, only to follow the general appearance. The evidence went

on to say that a Toronto druggist was the first to propose the idea to induce Mr. Knowles to adopt it.

The goods were put up both under the name of the Howard Chemical Co., London, Eng., and the English Fruit Saline Co., both having their address on Oxford street; there were also the Abbot Chemical Co., and the Williams Medicine Co., besides other titles which were used for these salts.

Some rather amusing incidents occurred during the trial, showing the devices used to place these goods with the public.

A prominent druggist in the northwest section of Toronto, whose business is so large and extensive that he has three different stores, stated to one of the detectives that his preparation was the best in the world, that it came from the old country, and could not be obtained in Canada, but that he had had the stuff shipped to him in barrels from England (no doubt from the Oxford street establishment). He stated that Abbey's was good, and this preparation was better, and Abbey's cost 55cts., and the preparation he put up cost him little more than one-half of that. He also told the detective of the relative merits of Abbey's and his own, saying that he believed it to be just as good, and that Abbey's was made of Epsom salts.

Another amusing incident happened in a drug store in Hamilton, where the clerk, an intelligent and seemingly clever young man, persuaded the detective to buy a bottle of English Saline Salt. He informed the detective it was English, and put up by a company whose address he did not know (probably was the Oxford street address), but that it was an English composition, and sold only in Canada. He also stated the price of Abbey's to the retail trade was ninety cents, but of course the formula was not known, but that the English Saline was all right, as they were furnished with the formula, and he knew what was in it. He also told the detective that the package was put up to look like Abbey's, and had a good sale.

Another interesting interview was that held with a druggist in St. John, N.B., who informed Mr. Grose's representative that he sold the English Fruit Saline Salts instead of Abbey's, as it was just as good, but that these were put up for him in London.

In the present instance, those druggists who have sold or have in stock

bottles put up by Knowles & Co. have, we are informed, left themselves open not only to arrest and fine, but also to civil action. Our readers are well aware we have continually denounced the practice of substitution, and druggists would do well to see to it that the goods which they handle are not such as would deceive the public, even though it might be the means of financially benefiting themselves. It is certainly not worthy of the dignity of his profession that any druggist should lay himself open in this manner to the loss not only of his own self-respect, but also the respect of his *confreres* and the public at large.

Magazines.

Dr. Henry S. Lunn, in the *American Monthly Review of Reviews* for August, describes the recent attempt and failure to establish "seven-day journalism" in London, where influential labor leaders joined the clergy of the nation in the fight waged against the Sunday papers started by two of the millionaire publishers.

A prominent feature of the August *Review of Reviews* is the illustrated article on "The 'America's' Cup Race in 1899," which tells the story of the cup itself and the famous contests for its possession, describes the new challenger and defender, and adds much interesting detail about the chief personalities concerned on both sides in the approaching race.

The August *Coming Age* contains a paper of great interest by Professor A. E. Djbear, the well known physicist. It is entitled "The Kind of Universe We Live In," and discusses in a brilliant manner the results of discoveries made through the telescope, spectroscope and microscope. Another feature of general interest is Dr. Edward Everett Hale's comparison of "The Boston of 1828 and the Boston of To-day." Dr. Hale has recently completed a pastorate of forty years over one church in Boston, and is probably better qualified to write on the subject he has in hand than any author of the present time. The conversation by James A. Herne in the same number, reviewing a dramatic career of forty years, must prove interesting to all readers. It contains many graphic characterizations of the great actors of the past generation and abounds in amusing incidents and anecdotes told in a delightful manner. Other leading contributors are Charles Malloy, Professor Jean du Buy, Dr. James Hedley, Lillian Whiting and Nina K. Darlington.