

day, May 10th, 1898, with the Chief Justice Burton and Justices Osler, MacLennan and Moss.

Judgment was given on appeal by the plaintiffs from judgment of Justice Rose (17 C. L. T., Occ N., 258), dismissing the action brought by Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co., wholesale druggists of Canada, against Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, wholesale druggists, Toronto, for an injunction restraining the defendants from imitating and infringing on the plaintiffs' trade-marks, labels, envelopes and boxes, and from imitating and infringing upon the pads manufactured by plaintiffs and sold under a registered trade-mark, consisting of the words, "Wilson's fly poison pads." The defendants described their goods as "The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, lightning fly paper poison." The word "pad" appeared only upon the envelopes as printed at the top, as follows, "Three pads in a package, five cents—" "Six pads in a package, ten cents." The appellants contended that the defendants should be restrained from using the word "pad" in any form upon the package. Appeal dismissed with costs. Cross-appeal as to certain declarations made by the trial Judge also dismissed with costs.

S. H. Blake, Q.C., for appellants, D. E. Thompson, Q.C., and D. Henderson for defendants.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec for major and minor candidates, held their semi-annual examination in the Montreal College of Pharmacy beginning April 19th and closing April 22nd. Twenty-six candidates for the major and thirty-eight for the minor examinations entered their names; of these, five of the major and nine of the minor candidates were successful and are entitled to be registered as licentiates of pharmacy and certified clerks respectively. They are named in order of merit, namely:—As licentiates: J. B. Faulpner, O. Dowler, W. F. Roach, A. Lebeau and D. S. Bixter, the last two being equal. As certified clerks: Gustave Richard, C. Adrien Brault, F. J. Lemaistre, Gaston St. Jacques, J. W. Elcome, H. Guerin, Louis Fortin, J. G. A. Filion and A. G. Lapointe.

The subjects examined upon were: Materia Medica, Chemistry (theoretical

and practical), Pharmacy, Botany, Practical Dispensing, Reading of Prescriptions, Physics and Weights and Measures, the examination being both written and oral. The examiners were: Messrs. R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo; J. Emile Roy, Quebec; W. H. Chapman, A. J. Lawrence and J. B. Parkin, Montreal. The next examination will be held in Laval University, of Quebec, in October.

Among the Buchu Shrubs.

By H. MAGNESS-ELGAR, Cape Town.

The Buchu Shrub like the ostrich is something purely African. The Colonial Government will not permit you to handle Ostrich eggs as you please, and I very much question if they would the Buchu Shrub if it could be raised to advantage elsewhere. We cannot blame the Government for being so particular.

Wandering up the mountain slopes in the Ceres district of the colony, which is not far from the centre of the world's Buchu supply, my mind naturally turns on Buchu, and its use as a medicine. Long before the white man got to know of its medicinal value, the Hottentots used it both externally as well as internally. It was to them what White Rose and Violet Perfume is to us at the present day: a luxury.

When I was on the east coast of England some years ago, I remember requiring Buchu leaves, so I dispatched a messenger to the nearest druggist for 2 oz., and I also remember that he charged me 24 cents (1 s.) for same. It was only the other day that I freely forgave that druggist. In making my way slowly up the slope to a particular kind of Buchu, I had to pass over some exceedingly rough ground when a huge snake, travelling the same direction as myself, glided swiftly past. Notwithstanding his pace being much faster than mine I decided to wait a bit so as to give him plenty of space. At that moment I felt like paying a dollar an ounce for Buchu leaves rather than see that snake again. I do bar snakes.

The leaves are gathered when perfectly dry by niggers when the "Baas" has nothing else for them to do. No care is taken of the shrub itself, but the different species are kept separate for commercial reasons. They are next sold to the merchants mostly in or near Mossel Bay, as that is the chief port of shipment both for Buchu and Aloe.

The price paid by the exporter varies from three to five cents per pound delivered to his store, and it may be safely said that he obtains the biggest profit in handling Buchu, excepting of course the druggist. The next move is to ship them abroad, London being the most convenient destination, nearly all the supply is shipped thither. The other markets, the United States not excepted, only take about one-eighth part direct shipment.

Now I do not know from whence Canadian druggists draw their stock. It may be from London, it may be from New York. In any case it matters little, they pay a long price. How many wholesalers in Canada are aware that Buchu can be purchased in Cape Town at from four to four and a half cents, C.i.f. for shipment. Writing of Buchu reminds me of aloes—*aloe capensis*. As this happens to be the wrong time of the year I have not had the pleasure of seeing this collected, but I believe little if any progress has been made in the methods since Mr. Lyell wrote on the subject in the forties. The packages shipped from the Cape are known at a glance by their broken condition.

To such a length is the system of bad packing carried, I am told that many vessels refuse to ship the stuff at any rate of freight. This counts for something when an African liner refuses freight; they nearly all clear empty. The prices asked for aloes are from \$2.40 to \$3.00 per case of 10s. per 100 pounds.

March 23, 1898.

No Doctor There.

There is a town in Syria named Hamah, the inhabitants of which rejoice in such excellent health that there is absolutely no doctor within its confines. Hamah is not far from Latakia, and possesses some 60,000 residents, so the record is distinctly a good one. From a superficial observation of the information the Hamahs are to be congratulated on their enjoyment of life without those accompanying ills to which the worthy doctor usually ministers; but, after all, it may be explained that they are a branch of that sect of amiable idiots we call peculiar people, who prefer to die rather than seek medical aid. We read that the Hamahs are afflicted with ophthalmic troubles.