

he held a mediate position. If the pus is very fetid, he always washes out. In those cases that hung fire for months he injected into the cavity weak iodine-solution or zinc sulphate, which, by their stimulating action, he thought, hastened a cure. If the pus has broken into the air-passages, he would still operate and could do a radical operation. He preferred a metal tube to a rubber drain. Dr. Muir thought that 99 per cent. of the cases were tuberculous. He preferred operation always in adults, and made his incision as near the backbone and as high up as possible. He also liked a metal drain, using a piece of flanged gas-pipe for the purpose. Dr. Dickson said that if he obtained more than twenty ounces of pus on aspiration, he concluded that the case would not be cured by this means alone. He would also wash out in fetid cases.

Dr. W. H. Drummond (of Montreal), the author of the "Habitant," then read an interesting historical paper on the "Pioneers of Medicine in the Province of Quebec."

Dr. Ernest Laplace (Philadelphia) then described an ingenious "forceps" that he had contrived, to replace the Murphy button in the operation of intestinal anastomosis. By its use the gut is held in position and can be readily sutured, and the instrument be then removed in halves. He stated that the instrument is simple, and possesses none of the disadvantages of the Murphy button, or Senn's plates.

Surg.-Col. Neilson, the medical head of the Canadian Militia Service, then addressed the Association, asking for their support and counsel in the reforms that it was proposed to introduce in this service. In consequence of the reorganization of the medical service in the Imperial army, something of the same kind is needed in the Canadian service, as the present system is antiquated. He had been desired by the Canadian Minister of Militia to bring the matter to the notice of the Association.

### THIRD DAY—August 10th.

DR. T. D. REED, of Montreal, brought up the subject of the official recognition of the new British Pharmacopoeia for the whole of Canada. He pointed out that owing to there being a different medical and pharmaceutical association in each province it is difficult to get concerted action on the subject, which is one of the greatest importance, and he thought it would be proper for the Canadian Medical Association to make a pronouncement in the matter. It is important that some date be fixed for the coming into operation of the new book. By arrangement of the Province of Quebec Pharmaceutical