

If there is no legal standard, on what grounds could the prosecution be conducted?

Mr. W. A. Dyer, of this city, has been conducting an inquiry as to the opinion of the medical profession and others on this question and the result has been practically unanimously in favour of the B. P. This is the standard adopted in all the medical and pharmaceutical colleges, and the vast majority of practitioners in Canada are not sufficiently acquainted with any other Pharmacopœia to prescribe from it.

There can be no doubt that prescriptions written by Canadian physicians are according to the British Pharmacopœia and, even if there is no law bearing directly upon the question, the knowledge of this fact should compel the druggist to thus dispense these preparations. We believe the chemists of Montreal have quite generally acted honourably in this matter.

Ontario has definitely settled the question by enacting that the British Pharmacopœia shall be the standard for all pharmaceutical preparations mentioned therein, and it would be well if Quebec passed a similar law, so that no doubt could be raised. To leave an important matter like this in any way an open question is not right, and Mr. Gray deserves the thanks of both professions for calling attention to it.

The following are the questions asked by Mr. Dyer, and of some eighty answers received so far, all but one are in favour of the B. P.:

1. Is there a standard for tinctures in this country?
2. In your opinion is there any doubt whatever as to the British Pharmacopœia being the standard in the Dominion of Canada for all tinctures named in that work?
3. When you write a prescription calling for a tincture named in the British Pharmacopœia and when you do not specify B. P., what should the dispenser supply?

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—Eleven towns in England have medical men for mayors. This looks as if the medical men of England take more interest in good government than do their American brethren. We feel certain that they are good officials.—*Cin. Lancet-Clinic.*