

own medical and pharmaceutical associations it was difficult to get concerted action upon the subject, which was a very important one. While the British Pharmacopœia was generally accepted throughout Canada it was not truly authoritative or official, and he thought it time that the Canadian Medical Association as representing the profession of the Dominion should make a pronouncement upon it. By an arrangement between the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society and the Province of Quebec Pharmaceutical Association, October 1st, had been agreed upon as the date for the coming into force of the new book and he thought that this date might be well adopted by the Dominion Medical Association.

He therefore moved, seconded by Dr. Mullin:—That “whereas a revised edition of the British Pharmacopœia has been issued containing numerous and important changes, and whereas uncertainty exists as to the date when the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, is to be considered in force; *Resolved*,—That the Canadian Medical Association in annual meeting assembled, recommends that October 1st, 1898, be taken as the date on and after which in the absence of instructions otherwise, physicians’ prescriptions should be compounded with the British Pharmacopœia, 1898.”

Dr. T. G. RODDICK (Montreal) stated that he had received a letter from Dr. D. J. Leech, the Chairman of the British Committee for the Revision of the Pharmacopœia in which he stated that the adoption of the British Pharmacopœia appeared to be an act of grace on the part of the various provinces and Canada as a whole did not act authoritatively in the matter. He thought this should be remedied.

The following committee was appointed to bring the matter to the notice of the Federal authorities with a view to officially appointing the British Pharmacopœia as the standard for the Dominion of Canada:—Drs. T. D. Reed and A. D. Blackader, Montreal; H. B. Small, Ottawa; Marois, Quebec; H. J. Cameron, F. N. G. Starr, and J. A. McCallum, Toronto.

Dr. A. DEMARTIGNY (Montreal) reported two cases of severe furunculosis in which he had used Marinorek’s antistreptococcus serum with good effect. He used injections of 20 c.cm. He advocated a further trial.

Dr. C. R. DICKSON (Toronto) contributed a paper on Goitre.

He had had an opportunity of seeing some 300 cases of various forms, and had tried most of the usual forms of treatment advocated. Swelling of the thyroid gland was an expression of various pathological conditions. In exophthalmic goitre, he had found the best treatment to be absolute rest in bed, a rigid milk diet and calomel. In fibrosis, after ordinary methods had failed, he employed electro-