

Medical Society Proceedings.

CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association was held in this city, August 26, 27 and 28, 1896.

There was a large attendance ;—the largest in the history of the Association.

Dr. C. F. Martin, of Montreal, read the first paper on "Observations on the relation between leucaemia and pseudo-leucaemia," prepared by himself and Dr. G. H. Mathewson. The paper pointed out that the matter of blood examination, though very important, could not be relied on alone in diagnosing any disease, yet it was on this feature, the amount of leucocytosis, that the differentiation of the two diseases under consideration was made, although their morbid anatomy and other clinical features were alike. The authors quoted many authorities to show that there were many instances where Hodgkin's disease apparently changed into a true leucaemia. Two cases were noted where the blood condition was so on the border line between Hodgkin's disease and true leucaemia that it was quite impossible to decide definitely whether they were dealing with one or the other malady. The paper also held that too much stress must not be laid on the value of differential stains for distinguishing different forms of granular leucocytes. The decision of the authors was to regard these two diseases under the one category, and not to rely on leucocytosis as a basis of classification.

The Committee on Inter-provincial registration then retired to consider the following resolution of last year's meeting :—

"The Committee appointed at last meeting to look into the question of inter-provincial registration would beg to express their regret, that by the system which at present obtains, a graduate in medicine entitled to practise in one Province is not free to exercise his functions in all the Provinces of this large but sparsely settled Dominion.

"That this condition of things prevents the names of medical practitioners in this Dominion being placed on the British register, becoming thereby British practitioners, which the Council of Medical Education of Great Britain has more than once signified its willingness to grant.

"That with this end in view it is, therefore, most desirable that there should be a uniform standard of matriculation, a uniform standard of medical education and a uniform method of examination for the whole Dominion.