

## Society Reports.

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### Canadian Medical Association.

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FIRST DAY—August 17th.

THE thirty-first annual convocation of the Canadian Medical Association began August 17th.

The meeting was held in the Convocation Hall, of Laval University, being called to order at 2 30 p m. by Dr. Thorburn, of Toronto, in the room of the retiring president, Dr. Moon, who was unavoidably absent. After addresses of welcome from Alderman Foley, acting mayor; Drs. C. S. Parke and A. M. Ahern, extended to the Association a hearty greeting on behalf of the city of Quebec and the University.

Owing to the large proportion of the local French-Canadian members present, the somewhat unique feature presented itself of papers being read in French as well as English.

Dr. Beausoleil, in his "presidential address," thanked the Association for the great honor it had done him in electing him to the highest position in its gift, an honor that he regarded as conferred upon him, not so much on account of any particular merit of his own, as by way of compliment. He referred to the fact that the Association was founded at Quebec in 1867, the year of the Canadian Federation, the object being to promote medical science in Canada and to unite the profession. The first president was Dr., now Sir, Charles Tupper, recently Premier of Canada. The subject that he dwelt particularly upon was that of the "Inter-provincial Registration of Physicians." It is deplorable that a physician in one province should not be able to practise his profession in a neighboring one, and if the Association could this year bring about the destruction of this anomaly, it would be a noteworthy year in the annals of the Society. It might be that a lawyer in Quebec could not practise in Ontario, inasmuch as the legal profession worked under different codes, but medicine is the same the world over, and the present restrictions should be done away with, so that a degree in medicine from any British or Colonial university should carry with it the right to practise anywhere in the Queen's dominions. As it is now, owing to the provisions of the British North America Act, which confederated the provinces, each province has