

when the Ontario House rose at Easter, the Lieutenant-Governor gave the royal assent to the Ontario Medical Amendment Act, 1915. A doctor holding a qualification to practise in Britain may now register in Ontario, and vice versa. Thus Ontario is now in line with the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, and a step forward has been taken in regard to the creation of one professional standard for the British Empire. Those gentlemen who drew up the provisions of the Act of British North America and brought into being our Dominion of Canada, may have acted wisely in leaving the control of education to the respective Provinces, but should, in the light of subsequent events, have excepted the profession of medicine. We have long labored under the yoke then placed upon our necks, and every step in the process of release must be hailed with triumph, for we belong to a profession which is bound only by the inadequacy of the human mind to comprehend the height and depth and breadth of the states of health and disease. As Osler writes, "A man who presents evidence of proper training, who is a registered practitioner in his own country, and who brings credentials of good standing at the time of departure, should be welcomed as a brother, treated as such in any country, and registered upon payment of the usual fee." And again, "Medicine is the only world-wide profession, following everywhere the same methods, actuated by the same ambitions, and pursuing the same ends. This homogeneity, its most characteristic feature, is not shared by the law, and not by the church, certainly not in the same degree. While in antiquity the law rivals medicine, there is not in it that extraordinary solidarity which makes the physician at home in any country, in any place where two or three sons of men are gathered together. Similar in its high aims and in the devotion of its officers, the Christian Church, widespread as it is, and saturated with the humanitarian instincts of its Founder, yet lacks that catholicity, *urbi et orbi*, which enables the physician to practise the same art amid the same surroundings in every country of the earth. There is a unity, too, in its aims—the prevention of diseases by discovering their causes and the cure and relief of sickness and suffering. In a little more than a century, a united profession, working in many lands, has done more for the race than has ever been accomplished by any body of men before."

In the *British Medical Journal* of November 21st last, there was published an article by Prof. C. Jacobs, of the University of Brussels, in which in few yet pregnant sentences he drew a picture of the hideous sufferings into which the cruelty of Germany had plunged our Belgian confreres in medicine and pharmacy. At least one-fifth of these two professions had been reduced to abject poverty. Of these says Prof.