

Army Medical Corps, First Contingent, three doctors and seven undergraduates; with the Duchess of Connaught's Hospital at Cliveden, twenty-one graduates and nine undergraduates, and with No. 6 Field Company of Engineers, three medical undergraduates; and these are additional to the large body of students who took the Officers' Training Corps' drill. In Toronto, there were over 1,800 students in the O. T. C., of whom 450 were from the Faculty of Medicine. Long after the war has ended, and God grant it may be soon, the effect of the self-sacrifice exhibited by the practitioners and students of medicine in leaving wives, children and lucrative practices, or in abandoning a course of study attained after years of effort, just when the goal came into view, will continue to clarify our vision, and give us a truer perspective. We are reminded of the words of our Master, "but I am in the midst of you as he that serveth." Noblesse oblige.

The Germans may at least be indirectly credited with one good deed—in that owing to the necessity which arose last September that holders of the licence of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, should proceed with the Canadian forces to the British Isles, and later to the Continent, and thus work under the War Office, it became obligatory upon the part of our Provincial Council to take the necessary steps to establish medical reciprocity with Great Britain. The Council passed the enabling legislation on the 22nd of December last, and 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 practice 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