

In the Province of Quebec some advance has been made. The medical council of Quebec will recognize registered practitioners from Britain if educated there; but not those who may be registered there but educated in a British colony. This has rendered the reciprocity between Britain and the Province of Quebec only partially effective. If the Quebec council would recognize registered practitioners from Nova Scotia the reciprocity between Britain and Quebec would be complete, as it is between Britain and Nova Scotia.

It is almost impossible to understand the reasons for the medical councils of the various provinces taking these narrow views of medical registration and practice. There is no reason why Quebec should not recognize Nova Scotia, and in turn be recognized by Nova Scotia. This doctrine of "I am holier than thou" has lived too long now.

If Ontario secured reciprocity with Britain any registered British practitioner could settle in Ontario, and likewise any Ontario licentiate could locate any where in Britain. Further, a qualified practitioner of Nova Scotia could come to Ontario, or one from Ontario could go to Nova Scotia. Great Britain has adopted a five years' course of study and this may be said now of most of the Canadian provinces. There need be no fear of "an easy route into the medical profession" by reciprocity. Go where he would the medical student would be confronted with a five years' course of study.

We trust the medical council of Quebec will take the broad view and make the requisite changes called for under the General Laurie Act so that there may be complete reciprocity between it and Great Britain and Nova Scotia. This would be a splendid example for other provinces.

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### THE CONQUESTS OF MEDICINE.

Those who heard Professor L. F. Barker, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, when he paid a visit recently to Toronto, must have been convinced that the medical profession has accomplished wonders for mankind. Diseases that a few years ago were entirely beyond our ken are now understood and can be easily prevented.

As the result of experiments in the hands of Von Behring and others a serum had been discovered which had robbed diphtheria of its terrors. When this serum is properly used and in the early stage of the disease the death rate is almost nil. Compare this with the old death rate of 40 to 50 per cent.

Could there be anything more gratifying than the recent triumph of Professor Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute, of New York, over