

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF CANADA.

The Canada Lancet urged for many years the formation of a Medical Council that would be truly representative of the entire country. During these years we advised the various Provinces to drop all local jealousies and loyally to support the movement for a national Council. Through the great and persistent efforts of Sir T. G. Roddick all difficulties were finally overcome, and the Canada Medical Act came into force.

We have before us the fourth annual report of the Council. It is one we may feel proud of. It gives much useful information, such as the officers of the Council, its members, the various committees, the board of examiners, the president's address, the registrar's report, the financial statement, a synopsis of the Act, rules for candidates, the fees, copies of examination papers, and the list of those now registered. This latter now contains over three hundred names, and is steadily growing. We hope the time is fast approaching when all will feel that their names should be on the national medical register.

Never was the truth of *e pluribus unum* better manifested than in the formation of the Canada Medical Council. Each Province yielded something that a new condition might become possible.

Outworn ideals are fading fast away,
And new influences shape its trend to-day.

THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meetings of 1915 and 1916 have not been held, and the official journal of the association rightly regards this as one of the causes for a loss in income. It has been decided to hold a meeting in 1917.

During the year 1914 the association, on account of the Journal, had a deficit of \$707.73. In 1915 there was a small credit balance of \$32.82. But during 1915 the salary of the secretary-treasurer was discontinued. The amount paid in 1914 was \$1,083.33. In 1914 \$100 was paid for travelling expenses, and an audit fee of \$50. In 1915 nothing was paid for travelling expenses and the audit fee was reduced to \$20. The editorial allowance was cut down by \$523.35. This means a total reduction in the expenses of 1915, as compared with 1914, of \$1,736.68. Had this expense continued, the small surplus of \$32.82 would have become a deficit of \$1,703.86.

The journal of the association, in its editorial on the situation,