

I quote the following paragraph from the "Daily Mail", which appeared soon after the battle of Neuve Chapelle: "A bright page in the story of British heroism in the battle of Neuve Chapelle is the conduct of the doctors. As always they distinguished themselves by their fearlessness under fire and their gallantry. Their losses were heavy for they exposed themselves without thought of danger."

Amongst the results of the war which are of special interest to us in Ontario is the establishment of medical reciprocity between Ontario and Great Britain. This became necessary on account of the necessity for those holding the license of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to go with the Canadian Contingents to Great Britain and France, and therefore to work under the War Office. The Council of the College passed the enabling legislation in December last, the Lieutenant-Governor subsequently giving the Royal Assent. In *The Lancet* of September 4th, a notice appears from the Registrar-General of the Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom containing the following paragraph: "That any person holding the licence or membership of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, granted after examination in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, together with a licence to practise in that province, shall be entitled to register in the Colonial list of the Medical Register, providing he satisfied the Registrar regarding the other particulars set forth in Part II. of the Medical Act, 1886. Degrees in Medicine granted by the Queen's University, the Western University and the University of Toronto may so be registered as additional titles provided they are registered in Ontario."

It has been assumed by some that this war is likely to result in an enormous amount of more or less permanent nervous and mental suffering and incapacitation amongst the soldiers, but although there is no doubt that a certain number of them became unnerved by the horrors of the battle-field, time has shown that a large proportion of these recover after rest and suitable treatment. In an address recently given by Lord Bryce he states that the effect of the fighting on thousands of our men has been to sober them, to stir their deepest thoughts, and inspire them with an urgent desire for a more idealistic basis of living, and he holds that the spectacles of millions of men abandoning home, family, ambition and money, and laying down life for a principle is so glorious as to transfigure the pictures of mangled bodies and human beings gasping in the dark struggle against death. He believes that one of the eventful results of the war will be the great decrease in the amount of mental instability, and that people will return to a simpler life, partly from choice and partly from necessity.

Another fact of importance which we may here mention is that