

RECIPROCITY IN MEDICAL PRACTICE.

"It is an ill wind that favors nobody," said Shakespeare in one of his plays. For one thing, out of the great war comes this good result. The desire became strong for Canadians to have the right to enter the service of the British army, as doctors and surgeons. But there were legal obstacles in the way.

Much to its credit the Ontario Medical Association acted promptly and wisely and agreed to the principle of reciprocity with Britain. This position was transmitted to Britain, and the authorities there made the necessary changes to make the decision of the Ontario Medical Council effective. There is now reciprocity in medical qualifications between Ontario and Great Britain.

Thus it comes about that a long-drawn-out discussion has been brought to a happy conclusion. *The Canada Lancet* felicitates all who took part in aiding the cause—for it has ever stood firm for this view.

 THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF CANADA.

The third annual meeting of the Medical Council of Canada is just to hand. It gives abundant evidence of progress, and this more than proves the wisdom of having brought the National Medical Council into existence. For many years we urged this course. It took many years of urging and education, but, thanks to the persistency of Dr. J. G. Roddick, we have the Medical Council of Canada.

The officers for this year are: Sir T. G. Roddick, honorary president; Dr. R. J. Gibson, Sault Ste. Marie, president; Dr. John Stewart, Halifax, vice-president; Dr. R. W. Powell, Ottawa, registrar, and F. H. Chrysler, K.C., legal adviser. The council consists of thirty members, representing the medical colleges, the various Provinces, the Dominion Government, and the homeopathic practitioners.

The president in his address refers in fitting terms to the knighthood that had been conferred on Dr. Roddick. Never was such honor more worthily won. Another feature in the president's address that is entitled to more than casual mention is the reference to uniform medical legislation for all the Provinces. There is nothing that would do more to completely unify the medical profession than would such a step; and there is no reason why it should not be brought about. It is much easier of attainment than was the securing of the Canada Medical Act. Another point of interest mentioned was that dealing with medical reciprocity with Britain. The president mentioned that the nine Provinces