

In Germany there have been a sort of state doctors, drawing some pay from the public in addition to their income from practice. In this country and in Britain there are many practitioners who derive a good portion of their income from state or municipal funds, such as those who are inspectors of public school children, attend paupers under the poor relief funds, or are paid out of the insurance fund. Then there are those who are attached to the army and navy. In Britain at the present time there are 10,000 doctors who are drawing annually from £300 to £1,000 from the national insurance scheme.

In support of publicly paid doctors, we notice the recent article of Professor Paul L. Vogt, of Miami University. He contends that two things are to the front for consideration: the prevention of disease and the cure of disease. He argues that a medical profession that must exist by its labors must of necessity be more concerned with the cure of disease than its prevention. The real work of prevention must belong to the state and be paid for by the state in the form of health officers of various kinds, and research workers.

Professor Vogt also directs attention to the fact that there must always be a pauper class which cannot pay. For these free dispensaries are started and doctors give their services for nothing. Doctors frequently answer the calls of this class without expectation of any reward. He is of the opinion that this system is unfair to the medical profession and unsatisfactory to the poor.

He contends that the prevention of disease and the care of the poor are of too much importance to be left to chance methods, and should receive the care of the state. There should be state doctors to care for the poor, and others to concern themselves with preventive medicine.

THE INSPECTION OF DAIRIES.

The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa is responsible for a very sweeping set of regulations dealing with tuberculosis among dairy herds. Towns of not less than 5,000 persons which have made provision for the licensing of dairies from which their milk is to come, may avail themselves of the aid of the department in the inspection of these dairies to ensure their conforming to the standard required as to air space for the cows, proper drainage, and sanitary conditions. The cows must, at the time of issuing the license, undergo a tuberculin test.

In two years from the first test, milk from such dairy shall be prohibited unless the cattle show a clean bill of health when tested by the veterinary inspectors. Each town shall appoint an inspector to see that the cows are kept clean and properly housed, fed and cared for. When