

nothing. He is paid his fees. Institutions are relieved of the burden of much of the charity work they are now doing. All this has a unique levelling-up influence; whereas, the tendency without health insurance is towards a levelling downwards.

After a number of years of experience of this system in Britain, all seem to be satisfied with the results. Until the Act got into full working there were some difficulties; but these have been met in most instances and adjusted. Such would be the case in this country. After mature consideration, we have come to the conclusion that national health insurance is a good thing.

HOW TO CURE THE CULTS AND PATHIES.

The following item, taken from the *New York Medical Record*, giving the essence of the law in Montana, is worth reading. It will be seen that to practise osteopathy in that State the person must qualify. There is very little likelihood of any one following the follies of osteopathy if he is compelled to pass such an examination as will insure a fair standard of education. After this he is not likely to degenerate:

"The Montana statute, Rev. Codes Sections 1594-1606, provides that every person who practises osteopathy in the State must secure a license from the State Board of Examiners, and provides a penalty for violation of the statute. Section 1605 defines the practice of osteopathy, and subdivision "b" provides that nothing in this section shall restrain any legally licensed physician or surgeon in the practice of his profession. Section 1597 provides that the secretary of the Board of Osteopathy Examiners may, upon examination, grant a certificate to practise osteopathy until the next meeting of said board, when the temporary certificate shall expire. The practice of medicine and surgery is regulated by Sections 1585-1593. Section 1591 defines "practising medicine or surgery," and then provides that the section shall not be construed to restrict any legally licensed osteopathic practitioner practising under the laws of the State. In the prosecution under the statute for practising osteopathy without a license, it was held that the provision in Section 1591 does not permit an osteopathic practitioner to practise surgery without a certificate from the State Board of Medical Examiners, and the provision in Section 1605b does not exempt physicians or surgeons from the operation of the statute prohibiting the practice of osteopathy without the required license; and neither of the compensating provisions are "exceptions" within the meaning of that term as applied to statutory construction, as an "exception" takes out of an engagement or enactment something that would otherwise be a part of the subject-matter of it.—*State vs. Wood*, Montana Supreme Court, 165 Pac. 592."