

to dismiss a doctor who neglects his duty, and on the other hand, no doctor is compelled to go on the panels. Many workers and poor people who could not afford a doctor before the passing of the Act can do so now, and much to their benefit. Many lives are being saved by this means. In a number of towns the doctors' books have been examined and it is found that they are making more money now than they formerly did. By the terms of the Act these 15,000,000 workers can command free of charge pure drugs as may be ordered.

This year there will be paid to the doctors £4,375,000, and the chemists, £937,000, and there is left the sum of £312,000 to be divided between the doctors and the chemists. The men workers in sickness receive 10 shillings a week, and the women workers 7 shillings and six pence. Out of those who are now actually in receipt of these benefits only 90,000 had provision of any sort made before the passing of the Act.

Before the Act came in force there were 5,000 sanatorium beds for the care of consumptives, and of these only 2,000 were for workers. The Act provides for £1,000,000 for the erection of sanatoria. There will soon be a sanatorium in every populous centre. Already 24,000 consumptives have been treated. When a man is sent to the sanatorium for treatment his family receives 10 shillings a week. Thus the sick man is cared for and the family is materially assisted during his illness. In such cases as these the Act is preventing over 50 per cent. of those people ending up in the workhouse. In these many ways the National Insurance Act of Britain is helping the worker, and it is now claimed that the medical profession is faring better than was at first anticipated. A sum of £78,000 goes to research work.

PURE MILK.

One of the topics that commanded, and rightly so, a considerable share of attention at the International Medical Congress was that of pure milk. It was pointed out that disease was often spread in this way.

Dr. Harold Stiles, who has had a very large experience in the Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Sick Children, urged the necessity for a more thorough control of the milk supply. He thought that Koch and his disciples were guilty of a serious error in disregarding milk as a source of tubercular infection in children. Over and over again Dr. Stiles asserted that he had come across cases in which the causal relation between milk and disease was absolutely established. If that is the case—and we believe that many scientific men will agree with Dr. Stiles—