

of location of so many people by rapid transportation; (7) the effect of preventive medicine and more knowledge of sanitary laws; (8) and growth of more temperate habits of life.

He then went on to show what enormous contributions the medical profession had made to the State. The medical profession had done much for the spread of true education, and the preservation of the health of the people. Regardless of the fact that the advocacy of preventive measures in the matter of disease deals a severe blow at the income of doctors, they, nevertheless, considered the public good only, and preventive medicine is to-day in its present exalted position.

Among the remedies suggested are: (1) That the standard of both the preliminary and profession portions of the doctor's education should be raised. This might shut out a few bright men who could not afford the time or money, but the advantages would far exceed the losses; (2) the profession should ever keep before it the highest ideals and avoid those concessions that are altogether too common of doing valuable services to society and the State without a fee or any adequate reward; (3) there should be a concentration of effort to defend the rights of the profession, by resisting encroachments upon it, by refusing work at an improper fee, and by insisting on a higher standard of medical education.

There should be a determined effort made to raise wage-earning power of the members of the profession to such a level as would ensure reasonable comfort, a competency for age, and the best kind of work. The business of Public Health is the work of the State and should be paid. The attendance upon the poor should be paid for from the public treasury, and should not all be expected from the medical profession. This latter is a very important phase of the case. Doctors are now performing for the public services of very great value for which they receive nothing, not even thanks.

ADVANCE IN THE TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

Some time ago, Drs. W. A. Willoughby, C. K. Clarke, and Edward Ryan went to Europe with the set purpose of studying the methods of treating the insane in the large asylums. These experts have returned and reported the results of their investigations, and it is with much pleasure that we find ourselves in accord with the tenor of the report. Indeed, we could go further and state that we have been urging for years the main grounds taken by these authorities.

The commissioners urge that the asylums for chronic cases should be enlarged and reduced in number as far as possible. The staff of