while this country and Canada, with perhaps nearly $90,000,000$ people, have more than $\mathbf{2} 20,000$ physicians. This proportion is preposterous, and the natural consequence is that a considerable proportion of American practitioners have hard work to keep the wolf from the door.
"With the increase in cost of living the physician earns less than he earned some few ycars ago. There is also another aspect of the case which deserves attention. In all countries the medical man has more difficulty in collecting his just dues than has the member of any other profession or trade."

From the foregoing it would appear that the medical profession will soon become less and less attractive to the juung man of ability. This tendency is already showing itself in some parts of the world.

## THE DANGERS OF OVERCROWDING.

That there are many dangers to health' from overcrowding is well known.

Dr. J. D. Nasmith, the bacteriologist of the Health Department of Toronto, gave in his evidence in the investigation on the overcrowding in the street cars that consumption, pneumonia, and grip can be contracted in an overcrowded street car.

Those who have paid only a slight amount of attention to such matters will concur in this opinion of Dr. Nasmith. The Board of Health for Chicago has emphasized this danger.

## TO PROHIIBIT WHITE PHOSPHORUS.

Presenting the Government bill prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches and the sale or importation of the eame, Hon. Mackenzie King, in a vigorous address, set forth the deter-
nation of the Government to put an end to the terrible dangers which occurred through the use of this poison. His measure was based upon the British legislation of 1908, which had been adopted by the leading countries of Europe. The Minister quoted from the reports of the English departmental officers and of Dr. J. B. Andrews, of New York, published in the United States Bureau of Labor to show the results which have attended the use of white phosphorus in the making of matches.

