

on some phases of the law into operation. But the indications of recent date point to the probability that there will be a sufficient number of medical men yield, and in this way the effective resistance of the medical profession will be broken down.

Those who know the situation by being on the ground, claim that the Insurance Act is going to be very injurious to the working of the hospitals. This is a very serious matter. In Britain the hospitals are quite different institutions to what they are in this country. In Canada hospitals are for poor and pay patients combined. In Britain only for poor patients, and these institutions are maintained entirely out of voluntary gifts.

We have mentioned on a former occasion that much of this unfortunate state of affairs has been brought about by the doctors doing lodge practice at very low fees. This was taken as a basis for what they should be paid.

THE COST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Professor James W. Glover, of Ann Arbor, delivered at the American Hospital Association an address on this subject. He pointed out that tuberculosis caused in every 1,000 persons the following death rate:

20	1.450	50	2.011
25	1.999	60	2.196
30	2.118	70	2.616
40	2.041		

On the prospective value of a man's earnings from age 20 to age 70 on the basis of \$100 a year and 5% on money, with the average incidence of tuberculosis the average man's earnings would be reduced as follows:

20	\$47.51	45	\$24.21
25	45.81	50	18.72
30	41.21	55	13.20
35	35.70	60	7.51
40	29.72		

This is quite an impairment to the average wealth-earning capacity of each on the basis of \$100 a year from the various ages above to 70. For the United States an average of \$100 for each person this would mean a total loss of \$671,018,025. But as the average earnings are greater than \$100, the actual loss is calculated to be \$2,013,054,075.

Assuming the population of Canada as one-twelfth of that of the United States, the loss to this country would be about \$167,000,000.