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Sir Almroth E. Wright has recently put the case for typhoid inoculation. In the *Times*, London, England, he advocated compulsion for this measure.

To those who may still hold a blind prejudice against inoculation of any kind, the statistics quoted by Sir Almroth will exert some educational benefit. The facts are incontrovertible. The utility and value of the measure have been abundantly substantiated.

To take three comparisons:

In the Spanish-American war of 1898, in the Jacksonville Camp, of 11,000 non-inoculated men, 1,750 had typhoid and 248 died. In the mobilization of United States troops on the Mexican frontier in 1911, there were 13,000, all inoculated—there was only one non-fatal case of typhoid fever. Again, in the United States Army in 1909 there were 84,000 men—1,900 inoculated. Typhoid fever claimed 22 by death out of a total morbidity of 282 cases. In 1903 the U. S. Army had risen to 91,000, all inoculated. In that year there were three non-fatal cases of typhoid.

The third case cited by Sir Almroth was that of the British Army in India. Of the 70,000 men it contained in 1897, not one was inoculated. The result was 2,050 cases of typhoid with 556 deaths. By 1912 ninety per cent. of the Army in India, equal to 71,000 men, were inoculated. The cases numbered 118 and the deaths 26.

No intelligent man, at least he going to the front, would reject this simple preventive measure whose proved worth has been so abundantly sustained. Indeed, in the face of such overwhelming proof no soldier should be allowed to reject it.

The Handling of Bread, upon frequent occasions during a decade, has been dealt with in these pages.

From time to time in the past few years it has been noticed that gradually cities and towns, in some cases even villages, in the