

five hundred of these could be saved by proper preventive measures, mainly in feeding. The majority of deaths occur among babies who are not fed in the natural way. Enteritis and diarrhoea are the usual results. The utmost care should be given to the milk used for feeding children.

The Ontario Board of Health has paid special attention to the relationship between the fly and disease. The life history of the fly goes to show that it is a potent factor in the spread of disease. Every effort should be put forth to destroy its breeding-places, and to prevent it reaching food.

The exhibit of the Ontario Board of Health gave much attention to tuberculosis. As the result of the efforts made at prevention this disease has been markedly reduced. The reduction has been at least 25 per cent. In portions of Britain the reduction has been as much as 50 per cent. of the former death rate from the disease.

Another disease that has had its wings greatly clipped is typhoid fever. It is well known that, for all practical purposes, this is a water-borne disease. Keep infection out of the water supplies and there will be little trouble from the disease. The good result of efforts along this line is shown in the steady fall in the typhoid fever rate, especially in the large city centres. Some years ago Toronto was full of it every fall, whereas now it is a rather rare disease.

Other work which the Provincial Board of Health is doing consists in the manufacture of anti-typhoid vaccine, and its free distribution to the soldiers. The beneficial effects of anti-typhoid vaccination are to be seen in the fact that out of 807 cases of typhoid in the British expeditionary force, of which 128 resulted fatally, only 22 of the soldiers who died had been vaccinated with the typhoid antitoxin. All of the soldiers who leave Ontario for the front are given this treatment to prevent typhoid fever.

DEATHS IN THE PRESENT WAR.

This war differs from all previous wars. The disease incidence is low, while the deaths from wounds are numerous. Not less than 25 per cent. of the wounded ultimately die. This is unusually high, and is explained by the fact that Germany employs a very large number of high-explosive shells, which cause severe wounds, with much shock and laceration, and that the shells are poisoned by various chemicals so as to set up inflammation and lead to infections of some sort.

In the American Civil War the Northern army lost 43,000 from wounds and about 250,000 from disease. During the Spanish-American