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statistician, which he bases on the relative sizes of the modes, following the motto that the "majority rules."

A concrete illustration of very simple vital statistics of great practical importance may be given, relating to Infant Mortality.

As our savage chief might ask how many cattle he must kill to feed his army, so we can imagine the Nation asking how many children must die each year to feed the demands of disease and disability.

As a certain herd of cattle may supply meals for 10,000 men, and be only partly depleted, so the total group of children born each year supply the deaths for the diseases we have now and still leave some survivors. As we can determine by calculation pretty accurately how many cattle will be required for a given number of men, so we can determine how many children the various diseases will kill off in a given population. We can calculate the deaths of children in a given population for a coming year just as we determined the number of cattle required to feed a number of soldiers, just as we find what a representative group eats; as after that we can calculate for any sized group what that group will eat, so we determine for a given population what number of children die and we can then estimate for any population the probable number of deaths.

Of course, we must first determine what number of children are born, and so constitute, so to speak, our herd of cattle; then, what number of these die in the first month, the second month, or any other length of time. In order to make plans to save from death what children we can, we must know what number each separate disease will kill in order to determine what diseases or disabilities are the more important; and so on. Some diseases or causes of death are easier to prevent than others; and these may be the more readily attacked. It is the statistical study of such problems that