

and how important it might become in determining a distinctively Canadian "type" of physical and mental development.

Newholme has estimated that the average needless illness amounts to nine days per individual per year. This is surely a low estimate, and cannot include all preventable illness, such as some of the insanities. But accepting it as reasonable, and assuming the population of Canada to be 7,000,000, and the wage earning population 2,000,000, and placing the average daily wage at only \$1.00 and the average daily cost of illness (i. e. physicians' and nurses' fees, medicines, etc.), at only \$1.00, we find that this low estimate of the cost to Canada per year for unnecessary illness is \$81,000,000.00.

Loss in wages: 2,000,000, \$1.00 per day for 9 days-	18,000, 000 .00
Loss in Expenses; 7,000,000, \$1.00 per day for 9 days-	63,000,000 .00
	<hr/>
	\$81,000,000.00

While a complete discussion of all the problems which associate more or less intimately with the public health is quite out of the question in the short time available, there are a number of facts which are well worth consideration. A few of these may best be instanced by reference to some of the infectious diseases which are common in our Dominion. There was a time when smallpox was a disease with which people did not trifle. It has been more or less prevalent from very early times, spreading from place to place by trade routes, and sometimes disseminated more rapidly by armies on the march. It reached its greatest development in the eighteenth century, when it was practically universal. In England 16% of deaths resulted from this disease. Just at the close of the eighteenth century (1798) Jenner published his first work on vaccination, and so complete were his proofs of its efficiency that general attention was attracted to his practice, and by 1800 his treatment was being tried all over Europe and in America. The result was the immediate lessening of the