

population of 15,000,000, show an average death rate for ten years of 3.4 per 100,000 of the population. For 1910, these same 10 cities show a mortality rate in typhoid of 2.5.

Compare these statistics with the fifty cities of the United States having a population of over 100,000. One city has a death rate of 5. Three have rates below 10 in 100,000. Twenty-two other cities have rates from 11 to 20, while the remaining 24 cities have rates running from 20 to 86. This is astounding.

On the average then, in every 100,000 of the population of the United States there have been 18.5 deaths and 180 cases of typhoid fever which should have never occurred; and a conservative estimate for 1910 places the deaths from typhoid fever above 25,000. Then when it is remembered that in the smaller cities and rural districts the rate is in general, higher, the conclusion is drawn that the typhoid death rate in the United States is not below 25 in 100,000 of the population.

If these deaths all occurred at one spot at one time the world would be as much horrified as by the dreadful maritime disaster of the past month, and would awake to the great opportunities sanitary science and public medicine present in the curtailment of all preventable diseases.

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Under the patronage of Field-Marshal, His Royal Highness The Governor-General, the Twelfth Annual Meeting of The Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis will be held in the Margaret Eaton Hall, Toronto, Monday and Tuesday, 20th and 21st May, 1912, beginning on Monday at 10 a.m.