

The value of this safeguard is recognized as being so great that vaccination against typhoid is now compulsory in both our military services, and as an instance of what it has accomplished toward prevention of illness and death the following figures give a graphic idea: During the Spanish-American War, in 1898, among 10,759 troops assembled at Jacksonville, Fla., there occurred over 2,000 cases of typhoid, with 248 deaths during a period of about four months. In 1909 the use of the typhoid prophylactic was begun by the Army and was made compulsory late in 1911. The opportunity to observe the results of typhoid vaccination on a large scale was afforded during the summer of 1911, when 20,000 troops were mobilized in Texas and along the southern border of the United States. Among this large assemblage of men, over 9,000 more than were encamped at Jacksonville in 1898, there occurred during the mobilization period of over four months but two cases of typhoid, both mild and ending in recovery. The report of the Surgeon-General of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, states that there occurred during the year, among the entire personnel of the forces stationed within the geographical limits of the United States, but 18 cases of typhoid, with 3 deaths, as compared to 44 cases, with 6 deaths, in 1911; 142 cases, with 10 deaths, in 1910, and 173 cases, with 16 deaths, in 1909.

As showing the War Department's opinion of the value of typhoid vaccination, the following is quoted from the report: "It has now been clearly demonstrated that the immunization against typhoid fever by the use of typhoid prophylactic is a thoroughly practical measure for the prevention of this disease; that it is unattended by bad results; and that its protective value is very probably equal to that afforded against smallpox by vaccination."

Not only are the military establishments availing themselves of this form of insurance against disease and death, but throughout the country many municipal health authorities are bending every endeavor to similarly fortify the citizens of their respective communities.

Therefore, in view of the undoubted value of the use of the typhoid prophylactic to sailors, it is strongly urged that all shipping interests unhesitatingly recommend and encourage their ship employees to avail themselves of this protection against typhoid infection. A display of interest and action on the part of the ship companies, owners, agents, captains, seamen's unions, and others in authority toward the furtherance of a campaign of edu-