

to the problem of healthy living, so that there had been 772,811 fewer deaths in England and Wales in the years from 1909 to 1911 than there would have been had the death rate of two decades earlier continued.

He thought the ideal of the future work of physicians lay in advising the world as to the best means of preventing disease, dissuading people from habits inimical to their health and discovering early symptoms which, if neglected, would produce serious disease.

He considered the prospect of gaining complete control over tuberculosis quite promising and intimated that general medical research was about to receive assistance from the state on a scale not heretofore contemplated. The chief impediment in the way of the government making this expenditure had been wastefulness and one source of waste expenditure—armaments—stood head and shoulders above all others. If that was to be prevented, he continued, gigantic sums would be released for reforms which were waiting to be financed.

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER.

There were 12,451 deaths from typhoid fever in the registration area of the United States during the year 1911, a slight decrease from the number for the preceding year. The death rate was 21 per 100,000 population for 1911, 23.5 for 1910, and 21.1 for 1909. The rate for 1911 is the lowest from typhoid fever since the institution of the annual reports and probably the lowest on record. This fact and the progressive reduction in the mortality from this disease, from 32 per 100,000 population for the period 1901 to 1905 to 25.6 for the period 1906 to 1910, indicate that the public health officials of the country and the people who support their efforts are awakening to the necessity of wiping out this filth idisease. The mortality from this cause in the United States is still far in excess of that of progressive European countries. If it could be reduced by three-fourths, so that it would be only 5 per 100,000 as in England and Wales, the Netherlands, and Prussia, for 1910, it would represent a saving of nearly 10,000 lives at the period of the greatest usefulness, as a rule.

The cities of 100,000 population and over having the highest death rates from typhoid fever in 1911 were: Atlanta, 66.1; Memphis, 65.4; Nashville, 53.9; Birmingham, 45.5; and Spokane, 35.6—all but the last, cities of the South; while the lowest rates, valuable as evidence that the typhoid mortality of American cities need not exceed that of the well-regulated European cities, are recorded for Cambridge, 2.8, and Bridgeport, 3.8. Chicago and New York had the same rates for the year, 10.9; and several cities, besides Cambridge and Bridgeport, had rates under 10 per 100,000, namely, Worcester, 6; Paterson, 7; Jersey City, 7.2; Lowell, 7.3; and Boston, 8.7.—*The Medical Times.*