

similarity of its conditions of service to those of the Manœuvre Division. The two divisions were encamped in nearly the same latitude and for about the same time; each had a good camp site and an artesian water supply of unimpeachable purity. While the period in camp of the 2nd Division, 7th Army Corps, was later in the year, the number of men involved is larger for the Manœuvre Division.

SOME VERY REMARKABLE FIGURES.

The following table shows the typhoid incidence in the two camps:

Mortality and morbidity from typhoid fever in the 2nd Division, 7th Army Corps, at Jacksonville, Florida (June-October, 1898):

Mean strength.	10,759
Cases of typhoid, certain and probable.	2,693
Deaths from typhoid.	258
Deaths from all diseases.	281

Compare these figures with those for the Manœuvre Division, San Antonio, Texas, March 10 to July 11, 1911:

Mean strength.	12,801
Cases of typhoid, certain and probable.	1
Deaths from typhoid.	0
Deaths from all diseases.	11

"This is the more remarkable when it is stated that the average typhoid rate at the army posts in the United States during the same period was 34 per 1,000; in other words, the health of those soldiers in camp, sometimes living deep in mud and at other times in clouds of dust and under a semi-tropical sun, was better than in barracks surrounded by the comforts and sanitary appliances of post life."

Further proof of the many opportunities which the soldiers had to contract typhoid is given in Major Russell's report:

"There is no doubt but that the hygiene and health of the men received almost ideal care; the difficulty was, however, that the men were not confined to camp, but had liberty and opportunity to visit the neighboring cities of San Antonio and Galveston. Thousands spent more or less time in these cities, where they dined and lunched, and drank and slept; in fact, became, for the time being, a part of the community.

"In Galveston, especially where a ten minutes' ride carried one from the camp to the heart of the city, the number of men visiting town was large. The soldier always has a good appetite, and he drank and ate everywhere—in good restaurants and bad, in the numerous lunch-wagons, and at streetcorner stands. Fruits and pies and sweets in enormous quantities were purchased from hucksters lined up along the camp boundaries; they even invaded the company streets, carrying their various sorts of indigestible and infectious products from tent to tent. The best kind of camp sanitation could not keep down typhoid in the presence of all these possible chances of infection, if typhoid existed to any extent among the local population.

"During this period of four months there were reported to the health office 49 cases of typhoid, with 19 deaths, among the civil population of the city of San Antonio, and in Galveston 192 cases were recorded during the same period. These two cities can therefore serve as controls and indicate what might have happened to our troops in the absence of vaccination.

AN IMMUNIZED ARMY.

"Aside from the sources of infection in the adjoining cities, we must believe that the men were also exposed to the influence of an unknown number of chronic bacillus-carriers among our own men. There is every reason to believe that among 18,000 men there were one or more carriers in each regiment, yet they spread no disease, and