

typhoid fever had been diminished over 50 per cent., and in ten others from 33 to 50 per cent. Mr. Baldwin Latham, C.E., has given the following table, showing the great saving of life following the introduction of sewerage and pure water supply in twelve towns in England.

PLACE.	Population in 1861.	Average mortality per 1000 before construction of works.	Average mortality per 1000 since completion of works.	Saving of life, per cent.	Reduction of Typhoid Fever Rate per cent.	Reduction in Rate of Phthisis, per cent.
Banbury	10,238	23.4	20.5	12½	48	41
Cardiff	32,954	33.2	22.6	32	40	17
Croydon	30,229	23.7	18.6	22	63	17
Dover	23,108	22.6	20.9	7	36	20
Ely	7,847	23.9	20.5	14	56	47
Leicester	68,050	26.4	25.2	4½	48	32
Macclesfield	27,475	29.8	23.7	20	48	31
Merthyr	52,778	33.2	26.2	18	60	11
Newport	24,756	31.8	21.6	32	36	32
Rugby	7,818	19.1	18.6	2½	10	43
Salisbury	9,030	27.5	21.9	20	75	49
Warwick	10,570	22.7	21.0	7½	52	19

“ WANTED ”—A PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

We challenge any one to show that any other legislation (not even excepting that for new parliament buildings) is so much needed in this province at the present time as that having for its object the reduction of the sickness and mortality in it. It has long ago been shown in this journal, by calculations based on reliable estimates, that large sums of money—hundreds of thousands of dollars, might be saved to this province annually by reducing the sickness and death-rate by even 6 per cent. ; or say by using such means as would reduce the death-rate from 17 per 1000 living to 16 per 1000. And double this at least might soon be done.

The first step toward improving the public health—or reducing the sickness and mortality in the province, is the establishing by the government of a central organized body, such as a Provincial Board ; having for its duty the supervision of the public health. Such board should, by various means, educate the public in sanitary matters, make intelligent use of the vital statistics, and learn what special