

160. According to the above figures, the deaths from typhoid and simple continued fever in 19 cities with a population of 675,674 in 1886 was 0·36 per 1,000 living. In London in 1885, with a population of 4,083,928, the deaths from typhoid were 0·15, and from simple and ill defined fever 0·02; in the same year in England and Wales from the same causes the deaths were 0·17 and 0·02 respectively per 1,000 living. In Ireland in 1886, the deaths from the same causes, with a population of 5,174,836, were 0·14 and 0·07 respectively per 1,000 living. While the death rate in London from both causes combined was 0·19 per 1,000 living, in Montreal it was 0·49 in Ottawa 0·45, and in Toronto 0·32.

Deaths from typhoid in United Kingdom compared.

161. Serious as these figures are in themselves, when the returns for the current year are published they will be found still more alarming, and it is plainly the duty of civic and municipal authorities to take vigorous and immediate steps towards remedying this dangerous state of affairs. The colony of Queensland in 1884 suffered from a similar visitation, and the following extract from the Register General's report for that year describes so closely the condition of affairs in Canada, that it is worth quoting :

"The absence of the ordinary rain, cleansing the open water-courses and drains in our large centres of population and also washing all impurities from the surface, rendered the task imposed on the various Boards of Health of cleansing our cities and towns, a very difficult one. It is evident from the result that, unaided by nature in the manner indicated, they have been unable to combat successfully with the death-dealing germs engendered during the hot and dry season in 1884. The increased mortality from this cause, the highest ever recorded in the colony, must be looked upon with the utmost gravity, and those charged with the sanitary conditions of our

Cause of an outbreak of typhoid in Queensland.