" townships should make strenuous efforts to fight against " this fatal disease, one which in nearly all cases attacks " the very flower of the population, those in the prime of " life and strength. The more glaring sanitary defects may " have been dealt with by them, but it is apparent that " many death-dealing nuisances are still in existence to " cause such a heavy loss of life from typhoid fever, as that " which occurred last year."

Typhoid and diphtheria in Toronto. 162. The report of the Toronto Local Board of Health for 1887 calls special attention to the serious increase of diphtheria and typhoid fever in that city. The cases of typhoid increased from 52 in 1886 to 193 in 1887 and of diphtheria from 214 to 625. As has been pointed out, these diseases are pre-eminently filth diseases, and as such are more or less preventable if only proper precautions are taken. It is only too apparent that "many death-dealing "nuisances are still in existence," and it is doubtful if in many places even "the more glaring sanitary defects have "been dealt with."

Extract from report of Toronto Board of Health. 163. The following extract from the Toronto Report is full of truth, and should be read by every one, the conditions being possible in almost every part of the Dominion, but more particularly applicable to cities, towns and villages:

"So long as privy pits continue in the built up parts of cities, storing up filth to putrify during warm weather, and give forth noxious gases, so long as wells containing foul organic matter continue to be used, so long as cisterns with putrified rain water remain in yards, often near windows and doors, so long as the yards continue to be befouled by kitchen slops and fluid excrement from want of house drainage, so long as stables are allowed with flooring which absorbs the liquid manure, and allows it to pass into the ground, and the manure is allowed to acunulate lying upon the ground and exposed to the rain, and so long as garbage is used for filling up low ground