

ments, and is strictly a preventable disease; and it is apparent that the proper amount of care and precaution is not yet exercised, either individually or by the authorities, that is required to reduce the danger from this disease almost to a minimum, which the experience of other countries proves can be done.

Deaths from typhoid fever in certain cities.

106. The following tables give the number of deaths from typhoid fever in the cities making returns during the last three years, and also the proportion per 1,000 of population in each place in 1887:—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN THE UNDERMENTIONED CITIES IN 1885, 1886 AND 1887.

CITIES.	1885.	1886.	1887.	CITIES.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Montreal	96	92	125	Sherbrooke	6	7	6
Toronto	53	38	71	Peterboro'	8	1	6
Quebec	35	16	22	Fredericton	4	2	1
Hamilton	8	12	19	St. Hyacinthe	7	8	6
Halifax	9	6	6	Galt	1	1	.....
Winnipeg	22	18	21	Hull .....	.....	.....	20
Ottawa	12	15	43	London .....	.....	.....	8
St. John, N.B.	6	7	6	Brantford .....	.....	.....	9
Kingston	6	3	1	Victoria, B.C. ....	.....	.....	8
St. Thomas	4	2	1	Three Rivers .....	.....	.....	2
Charlottetown	4	7	4	Woodstock .....	.....	.....	8
Guelph	3	2	3	Sorel .....	.....	.....	3
Belleville	4	5	4				
Chatham	4	3	8	Total	292	245	411

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES IN 1887:

Hull	1·67	Victoria, B.C.	0·67
Ottawa	1·16	Montreal	0·63
Woodstock	1·06	Toronto	0·56
Winnipeg	0·99	Hamilton	0·44
Chatham	0·96	Quebec	0·34
St. Hyacinthe	0·90	London	0·30
Brantford	0·72	St. John, N.B.	0·21
Peterboro'	0·69	Halifax	0·15
Sherbrooke	0·68		

The proportion of deaths in the aggregate population of the 26 cities making returns was 0·55 per 1,000 persons living.