

nothing to check the pollution of the Lake; but when, for the first time, the *Socialists* secured office, the Democratic, the 'Standpat' Republicans and the 'Progressive' Republican* Newspapers all found in this typhoid scare a weapon with which to flagellate the Socialist administration! In October 1911 there were 90 cases of typhoid fever, in November there were 77 new cases and including those who had not recovered since the last report, 136 cases in all; in December there were 139 cases, including 73 new cases. In these three months there were respectively two, thirteen and six deaths from typhoid.[†]

The following table gives the relative positions in regard to mortality from typhoid (enteric) of a number of European countries, and of Australia, New Zealand and Ontario, also the approximate typhoid death rate in Milwaukee, taking the months of October, November and December 1911 as one fourth of the year.

	Average death rate per 1,000 living in the years 1906-1910 from enteric.
Spain.	0.32
Hungary.	0.27
Austria.	0.14
Roumania.	0.20
Netherlands.	0.06
Prussia.	0.05
England and Wales.	0.07
Ireland.	0.08
Australia.	0.16
New Zealand.	0.07
Ontario.	0.31
Milwaukee. (population 383,000)	Annual death rate per 1,000 taking the months of October, November and December 1911 as one-fourth of the year. 0.21

* 'Standpat' Republicans were the more conservative faction; in context of Milwaukee, the 'Progressive' Republicans refers to the supporters of Robert LaFollette (1855-1925), who broke with the Republican Party to found the Progressive Party.

† Sylvia would have found these figures in the *Healthologist*, November 1911, p. 28; December 1911, p. 28 and January 1912, p. 28.

Counting the typhoid case rate per 100,000 of the Milwaukee population in the months of October, November and December, as though it were a quarter of that for the whole year, and comparing it with the case rates in the worst English districts, we see that Milwaukee, with great natural advantages, had at least during those three months a higher typhoid case rate than any of them,* as the following table shows:-

	Case rate.
Blaydon (Urban district) Durham.	311
Houghton le Spring (Rural District) Durham.	204
Ashton in Makerfield (Urban District) Lancashire.	237
Ashington (Urban District) Northumberland.	329
Milwaukee, (October, November and December taken as a quarter of year 1911).	357

The pollution of the city's water was undoubtedly a serious matter and as everyone was abusing Dr Kraft, I enquired of Dr Kraft about it. He told me that the water was less impure than that of many other cities, notably that of Cleveland, but he admitted, that from the hygienic point of view, to be merely less bad than others is no defence. I asked him whether it would not be possible for Milwaukee to cease turning its sewage into the Lake and, instead, to put it onto the land, where it might be converted into useful products for farming and other purposes. He replied that such a scheme would be very costly and would take perhaps ten years to accomplish. He considered that it would be more possible to sterilize the water by means of ozone, as is done in St. Petersburg. He and his colleagues had begun investigating the water question and consulting experts upon it, long before the typhoid scare had arisen. They had arranged for the public exhibition of an ozone apparatus during the summer and several articles on the properties of ozone had appeared in the *Healthologist*.

The ozone plan did not appeal to me, except as a temporary expedient for purifying the water, for it seemed to me fundamentally unwise to

* [SP] Even during the typhoid epidemic, tuberculosis was however a more serious menace to the citizens of Milwaukee, for whilst in October, November and December 1911 the cases of typhoid numbered 77, 136 and 139 respectively and the deaths 2, 13 and 6, the cases of tuberculosis during the same months numbered 1,406, 1,403 and 1,451, and the deaths 42, 15 and 31.