

was 0.80 per thousand, it has fallen pretty steadily, year by year, as follows, down to 0.32 in 1880:

1871.....	70	1876.....	42
1872.....	61	1876.....	44
1873.....	58	1877.....	41
1874.....	59	1878.....	32
1875.....	55	1879.....	30

Thus in the five years 1881-5, the fever death rate was 0.61; in the five years 1876-80 it was 0.38.

During the decade from 1861 to 1870 there appeared to be no gain from the outlay on sanitary works or on sanitary service in England and Wales; but since then the service appears to have made an effective start, and the pecuniary gain may be thus stated: Under the inquiry as to interments, the cost of funerals—all around—was ascertained to be £5 each. The gain under that head will, therefore, be about one million by the quarter of a million of funerals saved during the last decade. The direct cost of sickness has been estimated at about £1 per case. The gain under that head during the decade will therefore amount to about three millions; a gain, that is to say, of medical treatment and other expenses. But the gain to the wage classes, from the saving of lost labor, will have been far greater. Dr. James Watts, who has had great experience in friendly societies, states the average loss of working time at 2½ working weeks per member between 21 and 70 years of age, and he estimates the total loss to the wage classes by the loss of work through sickness at upwards of thirteen millions per annum. The gain derivable from sanitation may be further illustrated from its advance in military service. The first British army went out to the Crimea under the established curative or medical service, and it was lost. Sanitary Commissioners, trained in service under the first General Board of Health, were then sent out to reform the condition of hospitals and camp, and within three months reduced the sickness and mortality from a plague-

rate down to an ordinary standard of health, and by the end of the summer of 1835, to a rate lower than that of the best hospitals at home; and the War Minister declared in Parliament that by the application of their science the second army had been saved. Since then the Army Medical Department has applied extended sanitary operation. Their exercise under great difficulties, is best shown in India. Formerly the death rate in the Indian army was 69 per 1000 per annum. The average mortality from 1869 to 1878 was only 20.41. There was, therefore, a gain of 48.59 per 1000; or, on the present force out there, a gain of 2,350 men. The death rate of the army at home was formerly 18 per 1000. In the year 1879 it was 7.55, being a gain of 10.55 per 1000. As the strength of the army in 1879 was 80,700, the gain was 843 per annum. The total gain to the army in India and the army at home and the rest of the army will be 3,343 men per annum. As each soldier is estimated at £100, this represents in money value £334,000, or more than a third of a million. It is not very easy to get at the real amount of sickness, but the total gain, including the diminished death rate, is considered to be underrated at half a million per annum.

The total number of men killed on the battle-field and on the deck, including those killed at Trafalgar, and the most severe battles during the twenty two years' war, was, according to the Army Returns, 19,796. The lives saved from premature destruction by the civil sanitary service during each of the ten years of the decade was 25,000. The wounded during the twenty-two year's war was 79,709; but taking a serious sickness as equivalent to the wound, the achievement of the sanitary service has been, during the same period, some three millions of cases saved by the civil sanitary service. The deaths by steam explosions, in mines and on railways, amount to about five thousand annually, but the lives saved by the civil sanitary