

Science in Ireland," is graphic in detail and highly interesting. In considering the forces antagonistic to sanitary improvement, Dr. Stokes believes them to be "poverty and destitution with their long train of evils, ignorance, apathy, insufficient and improper food, filthy habits, overcrowding, bad ventilation, insufficient clothing, the living in ruined and neglected tenements, the destruction of proper pride, and the blessed influence of home."

"The subject of public sanitation," he says, "which implies Preventive Medicine in its widest sense as distinguished from Curative Medicine, touches every hearth and home in the country; every man, woman, or child, from the highest to the lowest; every institution in the State, its power, its defences; its education, its manufactures; every trade, every occupation, domestic purity, domestic happiness, national prosperity, national health, longevity and morals; the duties of property, the exercise of charity, and the blossoming and the fruit of our common Christianity. Its end is to improve and to preserve man's body in the best condition, and through it his immortal part. 'The body of man,' says Dr. Acland, 'is not only the casket which contains the soul. It is more—it is a casket which under certain conditions, moulds and modifies the soul.'"

He refers to the important question of Registration of Sickness, and says facts are accumulating to prove that the death-rate in a locality bears no approximate ratio to the amount of unhealthiness there. And while life has been lengthened in cities "at the same time the sickly and infirm period of existence has been prolonged probably in a greater degree than even life itself. Chronic diseases, or, at least, functional disorders, have increased, vital force is lowered, man's work is arrested, his duties are unperformed, his objects fail, though he still lives. Weakly, diseased children are now mercifully helped, as they never were in olden time, to grow up into weakly, ailing adults, whose children inherit their unsoundness. Is this true sanitary progress? Does it deserve the ostentatious parade of a decreasing death-rate? Lastly, personal antecedents and remote causes of death now generally escape notice."

On the subject of Preventive as compared with Curative Medicine, his remarks coincide with those in the Paper in the first pages of this number of the SANITARY JOURNAL. "If a comparison be made as to the relative value of these branches of medicine to the world, I believe it will be seen that Preventive has, or will have, a larger influence for good