

in factories in 1844, it was the recommendation of myself and my colleagues that the factory inspector should be essentially a sanitary inspector. Under our first General Board of Health we made an effort to extend these functions in our regulation of the duties of the local officer of health to a weekly inspection conducted at the place of work. On the detection of the premonitory symptoms of disease—chiefly the eruptive diseases—the health officer would, to prevent them spreading, intrust the removal of the patient to the sanitary inspector, who would be ordered to see to the fitness of the habitation for recovery or else to provide a proper place. It is a mark of our progress that such official sanitary qualifications as now abound which qualifications it is economical to pay for, did not then exist, or were to be obtained in a few instances only, such as that of Dr. Neil Arnott, at such salaries as we could induce a Chancellor of the Exchequer to pay for them.

CHILDRENS DISEASES, AND INSANITY.

The greatest and the grandest advance in the power of sanitation made in my time is, it appears to me, that for the extinction of the chief children's diseases, measles, scarlatina, typhus and diphtheria—an advance carefully and efficiently tested and ascertained in the chief district half-time schools, where the death-rate, among the children who came into those institutions with no developed disease upon them, is reduced to less than 3 in a 1000, or less than one third of the death prevalent among the general population. Such reduction is coincident with the reduction of the death-rates in the prisons, the former seats of epidemics, where among the persons who enter without developed disease upon them, the epidemics are entirely expelled, and the death-rates reduced below 3 in a 1000, or to less than a third of the death-rates prevalent among the unprotected population outside.

Physicians are beginning to declare that a large amount of the crime for which punishment is inflicted is due to insanity, and that insanity is due to low physical condition, which sanitation by early phy-

sical training would remove. There are experiences to show that this is the fact. Dr. Ashe and others conversant with the lunatic asylum declare that, as a class, lunatics are of low physical condition, and that that low condition is reducible by sanitation and early physical training; an important matter, for eighty thousand lunatics are now burdening the rates. Of thirty thousand blind persons, the late Dr. Rolph declared that two thirds might have been saved by early sanitation. There are experiences, too long to particularize on this occasion, which sustain these several conclusions.

WONDERFUL LIFE SAVING IN THE ARMY.

These experiences are also of vital importance in their application to prison life. But there is another part of our national life and strength which yields the same results. I refer to the latest manifestation of the power of our science for the maintenance of the force of our army. At the Congress of Social Science, held at Liverpool in October, 1858 I proposed that the science which had saved the second army of the Crimea should be applied to the protection of our excessively death-rated army in India, and after persistent labor of representation, a Commission of Army Sanitary Inquiry was appointed at the instance of Lord Stanley, now the Earl of Derby, in May, 1859, and the change which has since taken place is surprising, even to stolid minds. The old death-rate in the Indian army was 67 in a 1000. In the last decade it has been reduced to 20 in a 1000. The saving of life in India in that decade was in men, 28,130; in sickness, 25,000. This was affirmed, on examination, by Sir Louis Mallet, on a claim for due recognitions, when he was secretary to the India Board. The services of the Army Sanitary Commission which comprised those of Dr. John Sutherland, and of Sir Robert Rawlinson—the remaining officers of the Crimean Sanitary Commission—were extended over the whole army, and the aggregate saving of life, as returned by the late lamented Professor de Chaumont, of the Army Statistical Department of Netley, has been 4058