

attention to the Statistics of the French Army during the war, as that which we gave to our own forces, a comparison however will be useful, and we may therefore briefly glance at the subject. As to strength, it will be sufficient to state, that the total number of French troops in the Crimea from the commencement to the termination of the war amounted to 309,268. During the winter of 1854 and 1855 so calamitous to the British forces, neither did the French escape unscathed. The month of January (our worst period) sent to the hospital 15,000 sick out of a strength of 78,000, and whilst as regards the British, January proved the most disastrous month with the French, February was even worse, no less than three thousands cases of scurvy (a proof of how deteriorated was their physique) having been admitted to hospital. As to provisions they were even worse off than we were, but they had nearly double the number of men to do the same amount of work, and therefore had time to cook their provisions and attend to their physical well-being. Leaving however this period let us turn to that of the following winter, when the sanitary condition of the English Army presented such a brilliant picture. The beginning of the year 1856, and the close of that of 1855, unfortunately found the French forces, in almost as bad a condition, as regarded food, clothing, hospital accommodation, &c., as had the previous winter in our own army, they were scattered over a large area, which should have been on the whole advantageous, but this ground was throughout a large part damp and marshy. I shall never forget the pale wan looking faces, more especially of the young soldiers we used to meet everywhere throughout the camps, whilst the old soldiers to use the words of Mr. Baudens were quite used up. Typhus, Scurvy and Dysentery began to do their work, but particularly the first, which as time went on increased in intensity and frequency, until the mortality at length became something frightful. In January and February upwards of twenty seven thousand fresh cases of zymotic diseases were received in the hospital. To sum up the description of the disaster it may be stated, that from December 1855 to March 1856, twenty thousand cases of typhus fever were received into hospital, nearly one half of whom died on the ground. During the same period upwards of 28,000 sick from other causes came under treatment, of whom a fourth part perished, and 28000 were sent for further treatment to Constantinople many thousands of whom died on the passage or afterwards in the general hospital, which were in quite as bad a condition as had been ours the previous year. Such is the sad history of this period and such to use the words of Dr. Milroy (from whose paper most of these facts have been collected) are some of the fruits of war even to a victorious army in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

We have now reviewed sanitary science in its moral and medical aspect, let us finally and very briefly look at what it may do for us in an economic point of view. From the period of birth up to the age of puberty, the power of resisting disease gradually increases, but now this power slowly begins to decline, and after the age of 45 declines rapidly. Statistics again have proved to us, that men belonging to the labouring, population are more frequently attacked by fever, during the period intervening between the ages of 20 and 30, than during any other term of life;