

land, or Huntingdonshire, were every year to be entirely depopulated. He adds:—

“that the annual slaughter in England and Wales, from preventable causes of typhus, which attacks persons in the vigour of life, appears to be double the amount of what was suffered by the Allied armies in the battle of Waterloo; . . . that diseases which now prevail on land did, within the experience of persons still living, formerly prevail to a certain extent at sea, and have since been prevented by sanitary regulations; and that when they did so prevail in ships of war, the deaths from them were more than double in amount of the deaths in battle.”

But the precise number of our labouring population that actually *die* per annum, from diseases which are preventable, bears but a small proportion to the number of those who—although they have, as it is commonly termed, “escaped from the attack”—have been subjected for a melancholy period to loss of labour from debility.

Mr. Chadwick, having endeavoured to define in general terms the aggregate extent and operation of the evils complained of, thus proceeds to consider them separately in detail.

I. *General condition of the residences of the labouring classes where disease is found to be the most prevalent.*

In this investigation, highly interesting to all classes of the community, are detailed the varied forms in which disease, *attendant on removable circumstances*, has been found to pervade the population of rural villages and small towns, as well as of those commercial cities,