

MONTHS.	Estimated Average Monthly Strength.	DEATHS.			ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1000.		
		Zymotic Disease.	Wounds and Injuries.	Other Causes.	Zymotic Disease.	Wounds and Injuries.	Other Causes.
1855, January	32,393	2761	83	324	1022.8	30.7	120.
" February	30,919	2120	42	361	822.8	16.3	140.1
" March	30,107	1205	32	172	480.3	12.8	68.6
" April	32,252	477	48	57	177.5	17.9	21.2
" June	38,863	802	209	31	247.6	64.5	9.6
1856, February	43,485	24	"	19	6.6	"	5.2
" March	46,140	15	"	35	3.9	"	9.1

To enhance the value of the returns for the month of April, 1855, it must be remembered that the siege which with us had slumbered throughout the winter from the paucity of healthy men, and the impossibility of getting guns and ammunition to the front, was at this period carried on with full vigour. In June, owing to the fresh arrival of unacclimatized troops, the mortality rose higher than the previous month, but with this exception, and that of August and December, it ever after gradually decreased, until, finally, in the month of March, 1856, the total deaths from zymotic disease numbered but 15 victims in an army of 46,140 men, presenting us with the wonderful fact of an annual mortality of 3.9 per 1000 men, or a proportion six times less than the proportional death rate for London, and four times less than that of the healthiest county in the healthiest country in the world. Let us by means of a proportion calculate what the death rate would have been with the strength in March, 1856, had the same conditions and mortality obtained as in January, 1855, and place the numbers side by side :

Deaths in March, 1856, with January, 1855, death rate 1455.7
 Actual mortality in March..... 3.9

And now the question may be asked, was all this saving of human life due to the enforcement of sanitary laws? It was not, but much, very much was due to the teaching and practice of sanitary science. The enforcement of Hygienic laws would have availed but little in the months of January and February. An extent of trenches had to be guarded quite out of proportion to the number of men fit for duty, and present in the field; these men were often on duty for two days consecutively, including night work, to have slept would have been to get frozen, their clothes were in rags, boots most had but in name. No fuel, could be had other than the roots of bushes dug for at chance from the ground, damp and difficult of ignition. Tired and worn out many cared not to cook their provisions, some ate their pork raw, others went without, and lived on the hard dry biscuit, the dead and living lay in their tents together, hospitals and medicines there were none, our strength may be represented by a mass of figures, but of real strength we had little. Such is a brief picture of what our condition then