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INTERNATIONAL
HEALTH
EXHIBITION

LECTURES.

VILLAGE HEALTH AND
VILLAGE LIFE.

*A Lecture delivered in the Lecture Room of the
Exhibition, July 10th, 1884.*

BY

SIR HENRY ACLAND, K.C.B., F.R.S.

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International Health Exhibition,
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LECTURE ON VILLAGE HEALTH AND
VILLAGE LIFE.

BY SIR HENRY ACLAND, K.C.B., F.R.S.

MR. CHAIRMAN, Ladies and Gentlemen ; in the first place I venture to offer my thanks to all those who have been able to abstract themselves from the din and stir, not only of the vast metropolis, but of this great Exhibition, in order to bring themselves down for a while to the lower levels of our common English life. They who expect from me any learned dissertation, will I trust spare themselves all further labour, and seek some more suitable occupation for the coming hour.

I had no choice as to the subject on which I had undertaken to write some months ago. I was requested to prepare a paper for this Exhibition, on the Health of Villages, and that difficult task I undertook, I confess, with some reluctance. But there is one consideration which I submit to you at once, I think it will weigh with you and receive your sympathy. I have just come from a conference

The present Lecture contains part of the substance of the Handbook of "Health in the Village," and some of its woodcuts. It was spoken to a popular audience, and is printed as furnished to me, with a few alterations, by the Reporters. It was illustrated by careful oral descriptions of drawings and diagrams. These descriptions could not be well repeated here. If any readers are interested by this rude sketch they might obtain the little Handbook.—H. W. A.

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conducted by some of the principal architects of England, who have been laying before us the difficult problems of sanitary administration on a vast scale, amid great populations. I, with rashness, am now going to try to interest you in the mere units of our population. I have this excuse. When you come to think over what it is that some of my friends whom I see here, have, this afternoon, been speaking of, it has really been the way to handle multitudes of these units. The right comprehension of the human unit, its wants and its aspirations, appear to me to be the basis of all sanitary work, and a good deal of work besides. If you desire to know what it is that an English family needs, you should consider what kind of person an Englishman is. Whether you go to an artisan's shop here or in the Black country, or into a village, you find at work both good men and bad men. The good men are capable of all education, the bad men, except by a miracle, incapable of any, and therefore incapable of sanitary education among the rest. But you will find a true man, and a true woman earnestly desirous to do their work in life, and if their conditions make it possible, willing and able to do that simple and family work which they respectively have to do. And let me make one more general remark, and that is this—and I made it just now before the eminent persons who lately occupied the room—that I think that plain English people are deeply indebted to those who have endeavoured to make these difficult and almost scientific subjects popular. It is my belief that, in the present condition of civilisation, popular instinct and widespread knowledge amongst the masses and not compulsion will make this work prosper. Therefore when I venture to attempt to say something concerning Village Life, and Village Health, it is in the hope that the little I may be able to say may reach the hearts of some of our working people through those present: for I see many here who have devoted their lives to the happiness of the dwellers in villages. Let me now say in what form I am about to endeavour to lay this subject before you. It is one full

of difficulty and complexity, simple as it seems, and I therefore can only offer to give you a picture, and that picture I shall give you in this way. I shall describe to you a village which I know, and have known a great many years. I shall tell you what it was like when I first saw it. I shall then endeavour, if time admits, briefly to state what I believe it ought to be; and lastly, if you will allow me, I will give a sketch of what has been done in various parts of England to bring this happy condition about. This can only be done in the form of a sketch, which I will now take up with your leave, after my own fashion.

It happened that 25 years ago, being recently made officially a Trustee in a certain rural district, I went into the neighbourhood of the property for which I was supposed to be more or less responsible. I found myself on a hot summer's evening upon a hill looking over one of the fertile plains which we have in the midland counties. As I sat, there was not a sound to be heard. There were a few sheep nibbling about on the stunted and poor grass. There was what you seldom hear in this country, the humming of insects so common in the hot climates of other parts of the world—generally it was one of those tranquil scenes which seem to comprise everything perfect in rural life, and to be just an introduction to that arcadian state of existence of which Goldsmith wrote so much and so beautifully.* Listen to a few of the lovely lines to which I allude, in order to introduce you at once to the description of such a spot. Some of the younger ones, I dare say, may know them by heart, and perhaps all the older ones.

“ Dear lovely bowers of innocence and ease,
 Seats of my youth where every sport would please,
 How often have I loitered o'er thy green,
 Where humble happiness endeared each scene!
 How often have I paused on every charm,
 The sheltered cot, the cultivated farm;

* This description will be found in nearly the same words, but in more detail in the Handbook above referred to.

The never failing brook, the busy mill,
The decent church that topt the neighbouring hill,
The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade,
For talking age, and whispering lovers made."

I came down from the slope. I walked along a parish road, ill made, with stunted trees on either side and a grassy border some 20 feet on either side. You will see the significance of that by-and-by. I then came to a meeting house ; and this was the first house that I saw. There stood a wiry labouring man of a superior class, to whom I said, "Which is the way to Lowmarsh!" "Oh!" says he, "this way (pointing south) will take you to the 'Bull-dog,' and that way (pointing east) takes you to the church. If you do not like either you can stop where you are." I reflected a moment what this oracular saying should be, and then immediately there struck up within the walls of this prim and plastered chapel a lustily sung hymn. While I was listening for a moment to this my grey-eyed friend had disappeared and I was left there to go to the "Bull-dog," or to the Church, as I thought fit. Well, I walked towards the Church, and then I came in a few yards to a muddy pond by the side of which was a ruined cottage. Just beyond there was a wheelwright's shop, closed of course, as it was Sunday. Further on there was an old Manor house. There was not a soul to be seen. This house had a garden in front of it. No flowers were there except a few straggling wall flowers. I went into the churchyard, and, as I walked on, I heard the chant within "Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace." I did not enter the church, and it is perhaps fortunate I did not, because I learned sometime afterwards that the churchwarden of this church had got up once after the second lesson and, addressing the clergyman, said, "Stop a moment, Mr. Wood, there's Bessie Thorn and Bill Jones have got something to say to each other ; one at a time, if you please, during service." I did not expose myself to a rebuke of that kind, and I crossed the churchyard. There was no boundary to it. To get to the nearest cottage beyond, I had to pick my way through

pigs' slush from pigstyes ; and through filth from the cottage. The cottage was half in ruins. Just beyond I came to another one, of which I have a rough sketch here. I stopped there



I.—THE COLLEGE.

to see the inhabitants. There were three old maidens, and one of them had been bedridden for ten years. This woman was an object of dread to the neighbours, because



2.—THE BEDRIDDEN SISTER.

she was supposed to have communion in some way with the world beyond, and so they dreaded her. Her house was a freehold, only 10 feet by 12, and was the sole

property of the possessor. Immediately outside the walls, that is to say on the public highway, there was filth of every description. While I was looking at this, and speaking to the sisters, my old friend who gave me the choice between Church and "Bulldog" passed by. "Oh!" he said, "you are looking at our college are you? Are you satisfied? Would you like also to see our water supply. Perhaps you never saw the like." I said, "Well, I should like." He took me to a pit in the middle of a field 300 yards from where we were. The pit was trodden all round by the cattle that went there to drink and deposited their filth upon its margin. While I was looking at it and asking him if it was the only water supply, there came an aged decrepid woman and she said, "So you have come to see our well." I asked her where she came from, and she said from Summerstown, a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and that "there was no water nearer." She went her way. I then said to my friend, "Where is this Summerstown?" He said, "That is a place you might like to see, they are all squatters." I said, "I should like to see them." If I were to give a complete and graphic picture of all this I feel I should occupy your patience too long. But one or two things I must tell you, if you are to have a picture at all. I slept that night at the "Bulldog." There had been a fair the day before. The place was strewn with its litter. There were some rough pedlars and wayfarers who had been at the fair. They made some noise, the greater part of the night. So I was not long in bed, and went early in the morning to see Summerstown. The people were already at their work. It was between four and five in the morning. They were an industrious race, these squatters. The first place I came to was the school of industry, which does not rival the technical institute which we have all come to see here. Here is the cottage to which the technical institute is attached, and here they are taught their trade. In this building, which was about 11 feet by 7, I found thirteen children being taught lace making. I was asked whether I should like to

see where they slept, and I said that I should. They took me to a bedroom, which was the bedroom for a family of



3.—THE TECHNICAL SCHOOLROOM.

eleven. The size of that room was 11 by 12. On this room a remark made was, "They get on pretty well here,



4.—THE INTERIOR OF THE SCHOOL.

only they cannot walk between their beds, because their beds touch." "But," said the man who made

the remark, "it is not so with the Hares." "How is that?" "Because they have got none. Come and see." I went to see the Hares—three brothers. They were sitting in a row on a log. This log was the only furniture they had. The only articles of domestic use were five—a bill-hook, two knives and forks, and half an iron pot. They asked me if I would like to see their bedroom. I went up a ladder which ought to have had six rungs but two were gone. In the bedroom there was some straw which had been slept upon until it was broken small as chaff. The remnants of some old sack cloths were there, used as bed clothes. This, and much else that I could tell you, was a view I had of part of the village life and village health of England not 25 years ago. I have no desire to cause any exaggeration or to produce any sensational effect; on the contrary, I am merely quietly describing some of the conditions of family life, but I am obliged to add that this condition of family life was worse in this country than elsewhere.

I have here a sketch made fifty years ago in the island of St. Kilda. It represents the hovels, nearly dens, into which the inhabitants of St. Kilda crowded.

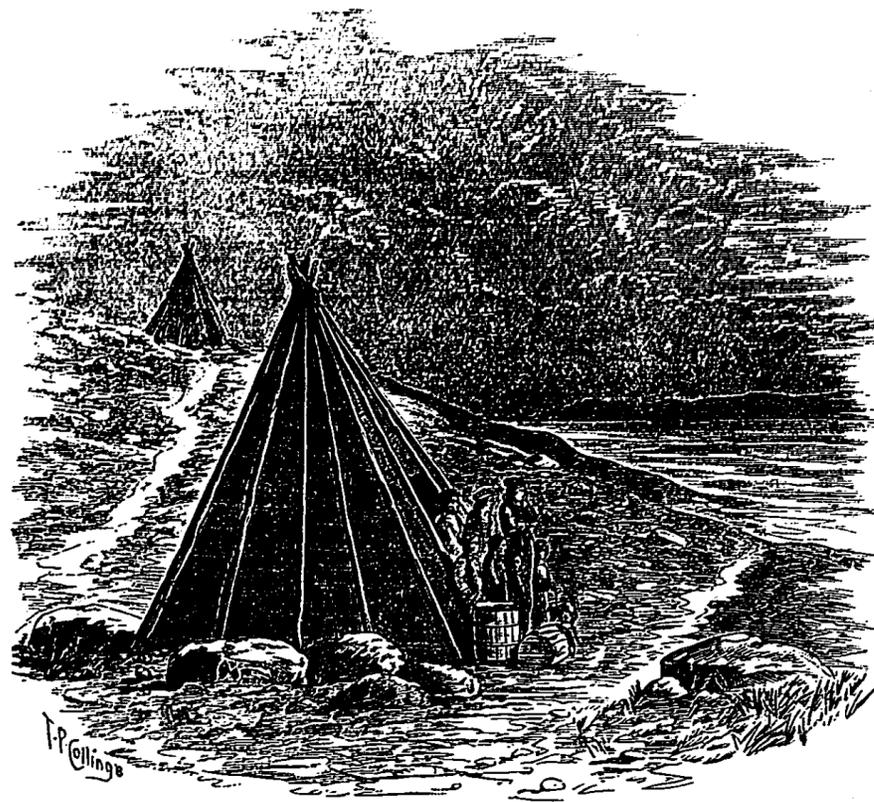


5.—THE VILLAGE OF ST. KILDA, 1834.

The Macleods have wholly altered St. Kilda now. I have a drawing here of a Micmac Indian wigwam.

These Indians are able to move about as poor people in England cannot, since the freehold of 10ft. by 12ft. is fixed.

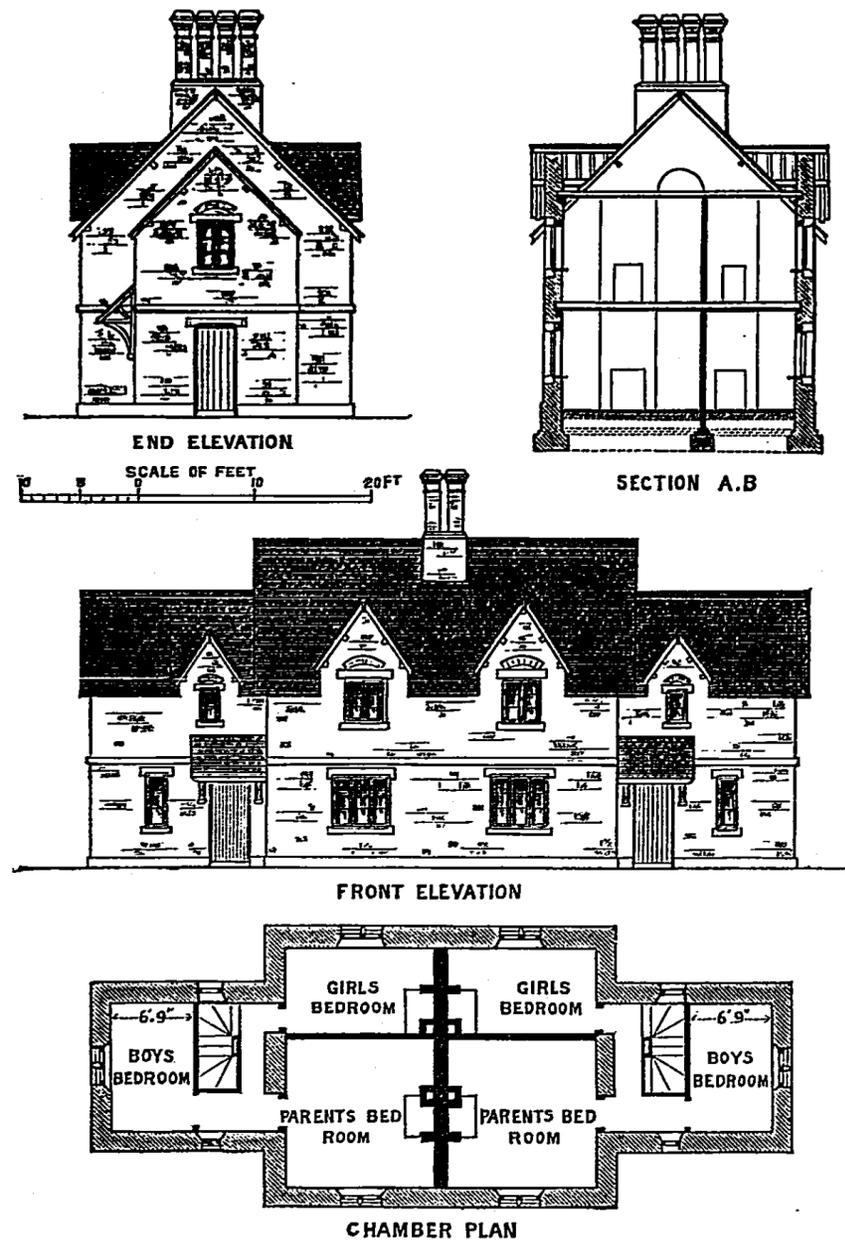
So again in a wholly different climate. I alluded this morning to the great water supply of Carthage, and to some of the tribes who wander over the dry sandy soils there—when the soil gets in a dirty state the tribes move



6.—THE WIGWAM UNIT OF AN INDIAN VILLAGE.

farther on. Some of our English cottages are a frightful evil, social and moral. But there is one curious redeeming point in them, and that is that in some respects they are not so injurious to health as some of the newer houses. Thirty years ago I had occasion to examine the village of Horwood for the Winslow board of guardians, and this came out in the investigation, that fever was not prevalent in the worst houses. The better built houses were not properly ventilated, and not kept in good order. People thought the houses were of a better class because the doors and windows would shut, but some of the tumble-down places, where the roofs were broken and in all directions admitted air, were not nearly so likely to spread fever,

and did not do so. What then is to be done? First of all, we have to establish a model of what may be considered to be the fair and just requirements of an agricultural

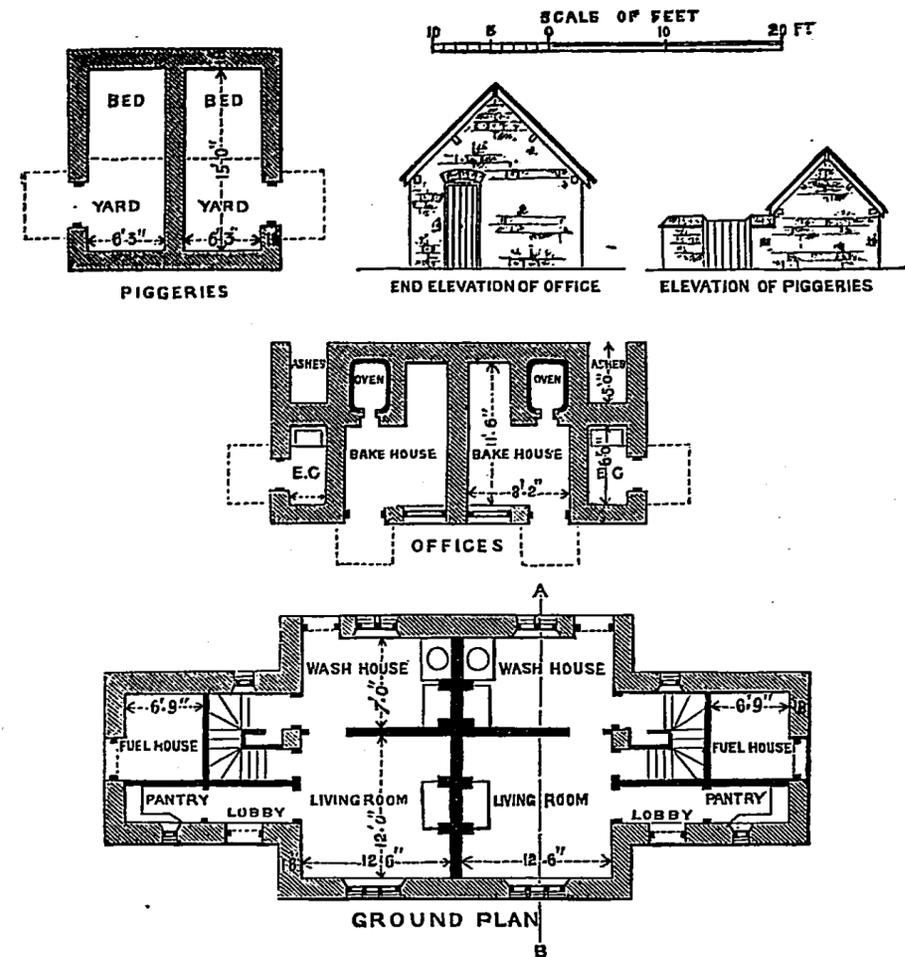


7.—STANDARD COTTAGE. (MARSH GIBBON.)

labourer's cottage, and that is the next point which I propose to touch upon. I have here what may be considered, I think, to be a typical model of a cottage, or rather, I

should say, a moderate representation of what are the fair wants of an agricultural labourer.

The dimensions are given on a separate plan, and therefore I hope that after the lecture anyone who takes an interest in this question will be able to see it. This is the plan for a double cottage. One positive advantage of



8.—NO. I. STANDARD COTTAGE. (MARSH GIBBON.)

a double cottage is that the warmth is kept in by the central position of the chimney. You will see the place of the porch and the living room upon the ground floor, the wash house, pantry, and fuel store. The bedrooms upstairs correspond to the rooms below. There is one room 12ft. 6in. by 11ft. 9in., a girl's bed-room 12ft. 6in. by 7, and a boy's bedroom 7ft. by 10 ft. Each of these rooms has a

fireplace, so that there is good ventilation. Twenty-five or thirty feet from the back of the building you will find the arrangements for a closet and bake-house. On either side there is an earth closet, and I shall perhaps find time to say something about it in detail by-and-by. At a certain distance beyond (a point on which, in village administration, I am disposed to lay great stress) there is a pig sty, which pig sty should, I think, be allowed, though it is often disallowed by sanitary authorities. It is permitted in this way. The owner builds the pig sty in his own fashion and he charges rent for it. If the cottagers like to have it they have to keep it in order with the rest of the surroundings. Now if we venture to take this cottage as a standard see what it comes to; 1st, a thoroughly comfortable living room downstairs, which is not so large as to induce them to keep it as a show room; and 2nd, a wash-house or scullery; both rooms being evenly distributed in respect of capacity; so that both are daily occupied. Those who take a theoretical view may say you ought to be ashamed of yourself for supposing that a room 12ft. 6in. by 11ft. 9in. is an adequate room. Abstractedly it is not so; but of this I am sure that convenience and comfort of village tenements depends very much upon the character of the inmates. Given a house like this one, kept reasonably and properly in order by a good landlord, I am sure that for agricultural labourers it gives adequate accommodation. As such, however, it will not pay. This particular cottage lets for £3 a year, and the cost of erecting it some years ago was £300, but now no contractor would build it under £380, and still the rent remains at £3. Taking this cottage as a standard, there are one or two things I am anxious to draw your attention to, especially that of my cultivated and scientific friends. You sometimes hear that laws are laid down that there are to be so many bedrooms of this or that size. But this is not the essential. The essentials are that in any given accommodation, it shall be arranged in the way most suitable to the condition of the people. I

will explain what I mean directly. The Duke of Northumberland was so good as to furnish me with plans adopted by him in the North of England; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, through Mr. Gore and Mr. Clutton, have also given me some of their plans which they consider typical.* I will now point out to you the difference. The cottages erected by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are excellent. You will observe that the arrangements for the ovens and latrines at the back run out into the shed, so that the yards are separate. The inhabitants can have no communication with each other. That seems a good thing, and so it is with certain populations and districts. Now, observe those of the Duke of Northumberland; he has an equally good arrangement, but he has a yard expressly provided as common to the two, with a wall enclosing it, and this he provides in his admirable cottages of two storeys and one storey.

The pitmen and fishermen in the north of England particularly like to have their rooms on one floor. They prefer it, and a wise landlord arranges his building accordingly. But in each case he gives the enclosed yard to protect them from the stormy squalls, which fly unexpectedly over the wild moorland region of that part of the country. That arrangement, apparently so good in isolated parts of England, would not be so good here. I might give many instances bearing on this part of the subject, to show that there is no abstract arrangement of cottages which can be laid down as the only right one, except that of having adequate room below, adequate room above, with proper arrangements for warming, a certain number of bedrooms, and providing suitable arrangements outside.

Now time goes on so rapidly that I scarcely know what point in the wide range of this subject to take next, but I think I had better at once say, that having considered what are the essentials of a dwelling, we must next con-

* See the Handbook on 'Village Health,' Woodcuts 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, and 20, 23, 24, and 28.

sider what are the essentials for village health and village life, besides the dwellings. I have spoken only of the dwellings. You, of course, have heard *ad nauseam*, that there are two other things absolutely necessary for all sound sanitary conditions of dwellings, whether in towns or not, namely, a proper water supply and drainage. With regard to the water supply, that varies according to the locality. In some cases, as in the hilly parts of Lancashire, the rills of water, if looked after with tolerable care, can be kept pure enough for all purposes, but I have seen rills absolutely spoilt by passing through farmyards, when there was no occasion for so doing. I may remark by the way, that there is generally little difficulty in leading the streams as nearly as possible to each cottage, and passing them through small filter-beds. Besides that kind of self-supplying arrangement where you have the streams, you may have recourse to rain-water as they do in Lincolnshire. On the extensive level plains in that county they are obliged to rely almost entirely on rain-water, and to provide, as the Duke of Bedford does, an arrangement for a full rain-water supply. There are many districts where the rain-water supply is scarcely adequate, and even then, from want of care, it is so badly collected in some instances that it cannot be safely used. I am going to give you a typical instance of what has been done in order to meet this difficulty. The best instance I know of is that of Chapel Brampton, which has been arranged by Lord Spencer. If you will take the trouble to examine this plan, or the engravings which I will hand round, you will see how it is done. I am thus able to show you an instance, not a theoretical one but a practical one, of how the water is supplied in certain villages.* Lord Spencer has erected a pumping engine below the village, and brings up the water supply through the whole of the village to every single tenement, exactly the same as if it was in the heart of the metropolis; and there is a corresponding drainage system, to carry away the refuse

* See all these plans in the Handbook on 'Village Health,' Woodcuts 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44.

both solid and liquid. In these plans, which I will hand round also, you will see partly the original drawing and partly the engraving; the original drawing being by Mr. Griffith the engineer. I think you will find, according to the general type of the bye-laws of the Local Government Board, that in this rural district there are precisely the same appliances as to water supply, waste preventers and the like, and the same arrangement for house disconnection as have been stated in the meeting to-day to be so essential for large towns. Therefore, any one who desires to see how, with the means of a great landowner fully and kindly alive to the wants of the people, all this can be done, should visit Chapel Brampton, near Tring. In many cases this can be advantageously accomplished by the rates.

You all know how intimately the water supply and the removal of excreta by water carriage are connected. This you will also see illustrated by the plan of Chapel Brampton in the Handbook, or by a visit to the village. I shall not, therefore, dwell further on this. But you will remember that besides this complete system of purification of dwellings by the ordinary arrangement of drains on a complete scale, there is another with which you are all acquainted, upon which I will not dilate in much detail, I refer to the Earth Closet system. It is often impossible, as in the case of Marsh Gibbon, to make such an arrangement as there is at Chapel Brampton, and then you have to resort to the method which is carried out by the Rothschild family in the neighbourhood of Tring, where by a system of surveillance and inspectorship, which is carried on at their own expense, the most perfect cleanliness is secured in every cottage on their estate. It is worth anyone's while to go down to Tring to see this. In the small handbook to which I have so often alluded, you will find a full account of the exact amount of earth which is required, and the expenses which are incurred in the carrying out this mode of scavenging.

So much then concerning the arrangement of the dwellings, the arrangements for the water supply, and the arrange-

ments for the removal of refuse. I hope I have said enough to show the absolute necessity for reform in those of our villages which are not reformed. I have shown the general standard which we should endeavour to adopt, and given a typical instance by which the water supply has been provided, by which drainage has been carried out upon the modern water carriage system. But it is neither by dwellings alone, nor is it by drainage, nor is it by water supply, that village life is to be carried on, or the people kept happy or improved. I often think that some of us have much in this to answer for. Sometimes one would suppose that the life of modern Europe would be renewed directly the joints of the drain pipes have been made sound; and that there is only one thing to do, to drain the people, and then all will be well with them. We do not really hold that doctrine. I think, as I stated at the outset, you may place people in a position in which moral improvement is all but impossible, and a happy and healthy life unattainable. It is sufficient to say generally that the time has come when village populations must be educated, and by educated I mean taught to do that which they ought to do in the circumstances in which they are placed, and to do it with contentment. For that, they require not only to be intellectually taught, but, in my belief, to be morally and religiously taught, and also to have reasonable recreation and rest. Depend upon it, that without reasonable recreation and rest sound labour becomes unsound. In my poor judgment, a part of the sensational talking and writing of which we have too much in this country, comes because many of our people are overtaxed, and they become over sensitive, and in consequence exacting. But in saying that, do not suppose for a moment that I think the life of our agricultural labourer is otherwise than a hard life; and a hard life it has been since Abel tilled the ground; and a hard life it will be as long as tillers of the soil are left; and the only question is how to make it as little hard as we can. You will excuse me if I read a passage from a friend in the United States, Colonel Waring, an engineer, soldier, and

philanthropist. He says, in describing what is the happy moral life of the people, that a good deal of the "slate and pencil farming" in Massachusetts is most true of the small English farmer. "But when the test of practise is applied to our well-studied and proven scheme; when we see how far our allowance for chances has fallen below what is needed to cover the contingencies of late springs, dry summers, early frosts, grasshoppers, wireworms, Colorado beetles, midge, weevil, pip, murrain, garget, milk fever, potato rot, oats rust, winter killing and all the rest; when we learn the degree of vigilance needed to keep every minute of hired labour and team work effectively employed; and when we come finally to the items of low markets and bad debts; we shall see how far these and similar drawbacks have undone our arithmetic, and how often our well-contrived balance must be taken into the footings of the other column of figures."

I have said nothing as yet about the care of the village poor in sickness, which may seem to you strange: but a healthy active laborious life is not that which produces sickness; it is the miserable surroundings which produce sickness. A laborious life makes no one ill, unless he is overworked. There is however one thing which ought to be in every village, and that is a dispensary. A few words will explain a very large subject, and it is this. According to the system of English administration, every person in poverty has the right to medical relief, but in practice what does this come to? I know many districts where the poor are five or six miles from their doctor, and in Scotland much more. The Government of our country have by no means understood how much easier might be the care of the sick rural poor, if they were to establish in every village a dispensary, to which the Union doctor might come at stated times, and dispense medicines. In Marsh Gibbon, we have that at a cost of £2 14s. a year. A person has hired a room which he gives the doctor, and the doctor keeps his medicines there, and comes at stated times and attends to the poor, to their and his great comfort. This was proposed

to the Poor Law Board twenty-five years ago, but from that time to this scarcely anything in that direction has been done. In many cases in the country the dispensary might be advantageously at the Post Office.

I have, I fear, reached the ordinary time which is allotted to the lecturer. I am very grateful to you for allowing me in this rude way to sketch here and there an illustration of one form of life which, as I stated at the outset, lies at the basis of the National Fabric. I am not a politician, and I certainly shall say nothing about politics here. I feel that there are seven millions of these country people to be cared for. It is a matter of mighty consideration to us that this active and necessary portion of our population, which is beginning to overcrowd the towns to the injury of the towns, should, as far as possible, be made happy in their homes. I will only say one thing more. There are two maps on the wall, upon which are delineated a plan showing a curious part of English History.* You will find that in a parish of 3000 acres, there were within this century no less than 3000 separate properties or tenancies arising out of the system of commons land. I use the word commons land with a certain reservation, for this is a very intricate question. On the map you will see there are little strips of land, only some 4 or 5 yards wide, and about a furlong in length. In each of the maps you will find also that the yeomen who held the land, did not hold necessarily the adjoining strip, but a strip here and there, and some of them held as many as thirty of those strips. The Enclosures Act examined all land of this kind throughout the country, and redistributed these properties, which had arisen as far back as William the Conqueror, and assigned the adjoining land to the people, so as to make small farms which were then enclosed. Now how about our squatters? When I came down off the hill on that hot day, I told you there were twenty feet of grass on either side, and afterwards they said, "Come and see the squatters." These squatters are

* See these Maps in 'Village Health,' pp. 10 and 11.

people who built their hovels on these wastes. They generally were built on the edge of a Common. When the Enclosures Act came into force, the people could not go upon the other land, and the result was that in Summerstown, along the row of cottages there was a long ditch, and this ditch was the only place which could receive the refuse from the cottages, and it was upon this ditch the School of Industry was situated.

Now I will tell you the end of the brothers Hare. Some time afterwards, I went back to Lowmarsh, and I said, "How about the Hares?"

"Oh!" said my old friend, "I will tell you about them. There was a lawyer here one day, and we asked what steps could be taken to reform the brothers who sat on the log. What the lawyer said I do not know. But I know what happened to them. The same evening their brother, who lived in a tenement adjoining with nine children and a wife in the same space, but lived tidily, happily, industriously and thriftily, said, 'I will reform my brother.' With a great beam he knocked down first the roof and then the wall of his brothers' house, and before the three brothers came back their home was gone. This was considered by the inhabitants to be a step in the right direction, and they marched forward in the order of things.

And so I am afraid must end the brief description I have given of some aspects of village life.

Only let me say once more, as I said at the outset, that we are all indebted to those who in the face of whatever difficulties and whatever objections, enable us to meet here face to face to consider in what way we can carry on the happy, peaceful, and if you like to call it so, unscientific education of the people. If I have been able to add anything of interest concerning Village Health, I would only ask you to bear in mind hereafter, that in the word "village," as we understand it in England, as it is understood all over the world, you convey the idea of an important factor in the true life of every country; that in the word "health" you

are dealing with one of the most complicated problems with which man can deal. There is the health of each of us as an individual, as a member of a family, each with its own inherited history. An Exhibition like this makes comprehensible to a certain extent the comparison of National Health among the nations themselves, constituting the great advancing science of Comparative National Health. You have also to grasp the idea that there is some connection between human health and the nature and condition of the animals that inhabit the planet with ourselves. They communicate their diseases to us as well as sustain us.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sure that Dr. Acland had made many persons in metropolitan houses more than ever in love with the conditions of life in which they found themselves, by the graphic picture which he had drawn of unhealthy homes in the country before such changes came over them as had been described. The beautiful picture which he had given of what might be done and had been done must enter into the hearts of everyone, and make them feel grateful to the Institution which enabled them to hear such a lecture as had that afternoon been delivered. He had, therefore, much pleasure in the name of the audience in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Acland for his admirable lecture.

The resolution having been unanimously carried, a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his presiding, proposed by Sir Thomas Acland, was unanimously passed.

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