

came also to the conclusion that their health was not affected. It should be mentioned that this knackery is remarkably well placed for ventilation, and is excellently well conducted ; putrid remains, in the proper sense of the word, do not now exist in any knackery in or near Paris ; the workmen are all well paid and well fed, and are therefore prepared to bear the effect of any injurious effluvia. It has been stated, however, that in the Hôtel Dieu, the patients used to suffer when the wind, loaded with effluvia, blew from Montfaucon (Henry Bennet). Tardieu, from a late re-examination of the question, confirms Parent's conclusions, except as regards glanders and malignant pustule, touching which Parent-Duchâtelet's evidence was as usual negative. Tardieu (t. iv. p. 468), however, states that many examples occur in the French knackeries of the transmission of these diseases, though glanders and farcy are less frequently caught in knackeries than in stables. No analysis has yet been made of the air of knackereries.

Parent-Duchâtelet is often also quoted, as having proved that the exposure of the remains of 4000 horses, killed in the battle of Paris in 1814, produced no bad effects. These horses were killed on the 10th and 12th of April. They gave out "une odeur infecte," which produced no bad results on those who collected the bodies. Parent-Duchâtelet inquired particularly whether typhus was produced by the effluvia, and proved that it was not ; a conclusion conformable to our present doctrine. He did not, however, do more than examine the registers of deaths for the three years before, during, and after the battle, and found no evidence of increased mortality. The utmost this observation shows is, that no typhus was produced ; and that no amount of decomposition, caused by eleven days of hot weather, did not affect those concerned in collecting and burning the bodies.

On the other hand, the experience of many campaigns, where soldiers have been exposed to the products of an advanced putrefaction of horses, shows that there is a decided influence on health. Pringle especially notices this ; and in many subsequent campaigns this condition has been the causes of insalubrity. Diarrhœa and dysentery are the principal diseases ; but all affections are increased in severity. At the siege of Sebastopol, where, in the French camp, a great number of bodies of horses lay putrifying on the ground, Reynal describes the effect as disastrous, and even conjectures that the spread of typhus was connected with this condition, though this is unlikely.