

out of an effective strength of upwards of 22,000 men only four died in the two months from the arrival of the first body of the Guards to the departure of the last regiments. On the 1st of October the hospital at Châlons, out of 96 patients, had only two deaths. The ambulance of the camp, into which at the same date 74 patients had entered, only lost one, and that took place before the ambulance was regularly organized. One man was found dead under his tent from apoplexy, brought on by a prolonged state of intoxication. Such results are astonishing, and testify more strongly than any reasoning could do how exceptional were the sanitary conditions of the camp.

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It is to be observed that Baron Larrey pronounces the Turkish conical tent to be the best, and so far corroborates the opinion expressed at page 162. He also describes the ordinary tent (*tente de troupe*), the *tente conique*, and the *tente marquise*, but does not consider them fitting habitations for troops, owing to their want of stability to resist storms; their not being impervious to rain; above all, their extreme insalubrity during the night when the entrances are closed — an evil caused by want of top-ventila-