

the hospital tents; the patients included in the latter category should be sent to the nearest permanent hospitals. For glasses and cups, utensils made of indiarubber and gutta-percha may be used. Every tent should be lighted at night with a lantern, and the sick may be attended by convalescent soldiers, or those whose health is impaired. In permanent hospitals the men should be as little packed as possible, and there ought to be separate rooms for serious cases. The apothecary attached to the ambulance should be well versed in chemical analysis, and be able to give his opinion on the quality of the water used in the camp, and other practical questions. Baron Larrey recommends, as a general rule, not to give an epidemic its common name in the reports, but to call cholera, for example, a gastric affection, in order to prevent, as he expresses himself, an imaginary epidemic from being added to a real one.

The remainder of Baron Larrey's report exclusively relates to the kind of disorders most frequent in camps, such as typhus and intermittent fevers, &c., for which we must refer our readers to the work itself, where they will find much valuable information, which we have been obliged to pass over in silence.

Baron Larrey concludes by saying that the mortality in the camp was next to nothing, since