

was in the field, and had that army been composed of other than Englishmen, no remnant would have been left; but the nation rose up like one individual, and putting forth those immense capabilities, never, even in times long passed away, found wanting, stretched forth her arms to save. In six short weeks the scene was changed; the torn and shattered tent beneath whose thin covering the winter had been braved, gave way to the comfortable and well ventilated hut, means for disinfecting the foul places of the camp which had grown up as a necessity around were furnished, comfortable and commodious means of cooking were erected, and finally the hospital huts presented such a picture of cleanliness, neatness, and comfort as I have never seen rivalled, each hut was detached well ventilated and thoroughly lighted on two sides. Yet is the lesson none the less instructive. The troops still occupied the old ground; surrounding the camp were latrines, the production of 17 months; in the ravine below lay the bodies of thousands of both armies who had fallen during the siege, or died from disease, and from whose remains at one period an intolerable odour was given off: all these and much more had to be provided against. How much was done and with what effect is best shown by the figures 3·8.

England never had an army in such a sanitary condition as was this at the close of the war, and history affords no correlative; but from the moment that camp was broken up and the return from what may be called a Nomadic to civilized life commenced, so did a high sanitary condition cease to prevail. Leaving out of consideration for the present that portion of the army, most of whose service is passed in climates inimical to European life, and taking only the household troops and dragoons who spend most of their time at home, and comparing these latter with the civil male population of England and Wales at army ages, viz, 17-45, we find that in the household cavalry, the mortality averages 11·0 per thousand: in the Dragoons, 13·3, and in the Foot Guards 20·4, whilst the total mortality of the town and country together, *between the same ages*, only equals 9·2, and that of the country *per se* 7·7, that is to say, that the Foot Guards of England, the finest looking men in the world, selected from the choicest of the agricultural and most healthy portion of the population, and tested by medical officers before admission as to soundness and physique, die nearly in the proportion of 3 to 1, as compared with that portion of the population from whom they are in great part selected. With regard to the whole army, it may be briefly stated, that if soldiers at home only died in the same proportion as the people from whom they are drawn, the mortality would only amount to one half what it is at present. The cause of such excessive mortality has been proved to a demonstration to depend on the neglect of sanitary measures, now happily being taken account of, and when the statistics of our army serving in England can show a less death rate than the town population of England and Wales, a desideratum considering the care bestowed on the selection of the soldier, and on his ultimate well being surely to be arrived at, the nation may turn with thankfulness to those men, who wise in their generation, have brought out and carried into effect the natural precautions necessary, in the conditions of our existence, to the preserving of health and saving of life.

Neither our time nor space will permit us to devote the same amount of