

sential symptom of cholera." Let not the inmates of every household have their peace of mind disturbed by such an unwise and really uncalled for intrusion. These visits, besides, add enormously to the expense attending this dreadful invasion.

A far more efficient substitute, and which is free from the objections that attach to the "house to house visitation," would be to draw up a code of directions in clear and concise language, indicating what are the first means to be resorted to for preventing the localization, and also what may conduce to an attack of cholera. With these views the following remarks, and suggestions have been prepared, not based upon any visionary hypothesis, but upon extensive experience of the disease since its first invasion in 1832, as well as upon the knowledge derived from the best writers on the subject, and the recommendations, if duly appreciated and acted upon, may be attended with incalculable advantages, such as neither money nor medicine can procure.

A careful Sanitary Inspection of all premises should take precedence of any other precautionary measure, and if thoroughly put into effect it will, in the majority of instances, secure immunity from attack.

The emanations from privies are always offensive and injurious to health, particularly in close, pent-up yards. Even the best constructed water-closets are not at all free from objection.

The next point in importance is the employment of Disinfectants, and there is a variety of them that may be used to correct foul smells; yet it must not be forgotten that they do not entirely destroy the poisonous effects of the effluvia. The soot (which is an excellent deodoriser,) of every house should be collected, to be strewn occasionally into privies, especially before emptying them. Lime and lime water should be used for the same purpose. A handful of the Chloride of Lime in one gallon of water, or four ounces of Green Vitriol, (Sulphate of Iron) or a couple of ounces of