

under favorable conditions, about three days for a given crop—is characterised by the presence of Bacteria, which appears at the end of the period of incubation, and disappears at the end of the period of morbid activity. That is to say, a cholera ejection, or material containing such, is harmless both before the appearance and after the disappearance of Bacteria, but is actively poisonous during their presence.

NOTE.—It is not meant by this that the Bacteria so found are the cholera poison, since they differ in no appreciable manner from Bacteria found in a variety of other fluids, indeed, Lebert hints that the Bacteria may even be the destroyers of the poison.

6. The morbid properties of the poison may be preserved *in posse* for an indefinite period in cholera dejections dried during the period of incubation, or the infection-matter dried during the period of activity.

7. The dried particles of cholera poison may be carried (in clothing, bedding, etc.,) to any distance; and when liberated may find their way direct to the alimentary canal through the medium of the air—by entering the mouth and nose and being swallowed with the saliva—or, less directly, through the medium of water or food in which they have lodged.

8. The poison is destroyed naturally either by the process of growth or by contact with acids; (1) those contained in water or soil; (2) acid gases in the atmosphere; (3) the acid secretion of the stomach.

9. It may also be destroyed artificially (1) by treating the cholera ejections, or material containing them, with acids; (2) by such acid (gaseous) treatment of contaminated atmosphere; (3) by establishing an acid diathesis of the system in one who has received the poison."

*Practical Hints on the Selection and use of the Microscope.* Intended for Beginners. By John PHIN, Editor of the *Technologist*, New York. The Industrial Publication Company, 1875. 12mo. p.p. 131.

This little work is of a purely practical character and calculated to be of considerable service to those desirous of making themselves acquainted with the construction, selection, and use of the microscope. It is not designed to supplant larger treatises, as those of Beale, Carpenter, or Hogg, but simply to supply aid to beginners. This object has been very thoroughly carried out, and once the student becomes familiar with the suggestions and instructions thus concisely laid down for his guidance he will be very creditably equipped for microscopical practice. The book is entirely free from any attempt at covert advertising, or trade recommendation, but appears to have been written with the sole view of supplying a cheap and practical microscopical guide. The price of the work is 75 cents Am. Cy.