

and also upon the number and kinds of other organisms that may be present; for, owing to the antagonism that is seen to exist between different species of bacteria, it not uncommonly occurs that one species or group may develop entirely at the expense of the other, which quickly disappears.

Milk offers a most favorable nidus for its growth, as do likewise many solid materials used as food-stuffs, and particularly after they have been cooked. The bacillus is very sensitive to both acids and alkalies, and is quickly killed when subjected to the influence of either. As has been stated, it is located in the intestinal tract of the affected individual, and therefore appears in enormous numbers in the intestinal evacuations from these patients; and it is through these evacuations that the disease is usually disseminated.

Some of the more common channels through which diseases of this class are transmitted are drinking water, milk, and solid food-stuffs that are eaten in an uncooked condition, such as salads, fruits, etc.

Bearing in mind the points that have been here hastily reviewed, it is easy to comprehend the value of measures that will now be suggested for prophylaxis against the disease.

During the existence of an epidemic of Asiatic cholera—

(1) No food, of whatever character, should be eaten in an uncooked condition.

(2) All water intended for drinking purposes should be heated to a temperature of 80° C. (176° F.) for half an hour, or boiled for ten minutes and allowed to cool before using. When iced, the ice should be placed around the vessel containing the water, and not in it.

(3) Milk should be steamed in a vessel placed within an ordinary kitchen steamer (if a regular sterilizer is not at hand) for fifteen minutes, and allowed to cool before using. The same precaution as regards icing is to be taken as was recommended for water.

(4) Salads of uncooked materials are to be dispensed with, and all vegetables, fruits, etc., particularly those coming from districts in which "night-soil" is employed as fertilizer, are to be thoroughly boiled or otherwise cooked before using.

(5) If possible, a daily bath in warm water, with the use of soap, should be indulged in, and the teeth should be carefully brushed after each meal. In short, rigorous attention to personal hygiene is of great importance.

(6) In the management of cases of Asiatic cholera, isolation should be as complete as possible. Wherever practicable, tents on open lots, lawns, or fields are perhaps the best shelter for the sick. These patients should be provided with special nurses, who are made thoroughly aware of the fact that they themselves afford as potent a channel for the dissemination of the disease as do the patients themselves. These nurses should come