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## THE CHOLERA—WHEN IT MAY BE HERE AND THE BEST PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The dispatches received daily from the East regarding the cholera epidemic are naturally exciting a great deal of attention, and giving rise to no little alarm in this country as well as in Europe. The feeling of impending danger is so great that already some people have decided where they will go out of the cities to escape it when it comes. People generally are considering the sanitary condition of localities, and there will probably be such a general cleaning up as never has been before. As the Philadelphia *Medical Times* has it, in so far as this fear of the visitation of an epidemic of cholera "leads to increased private and public attentisn to the practical application of the principles of sanitary science and state medicine, and a better appreciation of their importance," it is calculated to do a great amount of good. Public sentiment for the time supports the various health-boards, and means will be willingly provided for the needed improvements and details of sanitation, which on ordinary occasions are too commonly treated by communities with indifference and neglect. The impetus given to sanitary work may, therefore, to some extent, be regarded as an indirect compensation for the existence of epidemics; the influence for good thus transcending the actual limits of prevalence of the disease, just as electrical disturbances extend far beyond the track of a storm." In the early part of July, Earl Granville stated in the House of Lords that he had received a letter from Sir William Gall in which that gentleman assured him that the outbreak of cholera in Egypt was of a local character, and that there having been no epidemic in India there was no reason to fear its importation into England. But, as stated in the *Medical Times and Gazette* (Lond. E.) "Sir Williams opinion is no more than that of a physiaian who has had no better opportunities for forming