

ravaging Egypt, it visited Turkey, Italy, and much of the Mediterranean coasts; it has since entered France by Toulon and Marseilles, has gone as far north as Paris, and crossed the Atlantic Ocean to extend its calamities to some of the islands of the Caribbean Sea. The probability of its coming as usual to Canada has called for new preparations on the part of our Government and our municipal authorities. The only countries which have enjoyed a kind of immunity from the visitation of Cholera are the extreme regions of the North and South, the remote interiors of continents, and the elevated regions of mountainous countries. The lines of its predilections are the navigable rivers; and many authors are of opinion that, generally speaking, the sea and lake sides and the vicinity of water courses are localities of choice for Cholera.

Notwithstanding some exceptional facts to the contrary, the disease makes more ravages wherever intemperance and other vices are to be met with, and wherever want, misery, crowding and filth are dominant. Cholera is apt to return to localities shortly after its disappearance thence, although ordinarily it travels on regularly; and although it commonly goes steadily from place to place in the line of its general course, it does, however, occasionally make a jump over distances of several hundred miles.

The direction of the winds seems to have very little influence, if any, on the propagation of Cholera, nor is it at all proved that the geological formation of a country nor its meteorological phenomena have any marked influence on its prevalence or intensity.

HYGIENIC PRECAUTIONS.

The Sanitary measures to be adopted can be conveniently classified under two heads, viz: *Public* and *Private* measures, and these can again be conveniently subdivided into two other classes: measures relating to persons, and measures relating to things.

Necessarily the information or advice imparted in the following lines is restricted to general principles, intended to serve as a compendium on subjects upon which the reflections of all and the serious studies of some are to be directed. Sanitary measures concern every locality and every place, they apply even to isolated country dwellings of farmers and others, but they particularly apply to villages, towns

and cities, because the larger the agglomeration of population in a given place the more those measures become necessary, from the fact that the actual number of lives exposed is greater, and also that the agglomeration increases the danger in a far greater ratio than that of numbers alone. Every thing being equal, a population of so many thousands gathered into a smaller space, will, in time of pestilence, suffer a greater loss than an equal number of persons spread over a larger superficies.

It is a matter of public security to have every thing of a dangerous nature removed from the centres of population and vicinity of human abodes; such as are contents of cess-pools, composts, offals, heaps of manure, carcasses of animals, soakage, in one word every sort of vegetable or animal matter in actual or impending decomposition.

In reference to the disturbing of such matters, when occurring in masses, a very important remark is to be made. Such masses should be carted away to farms in cold season. But if in time of actual pestilence it is better not to disturb them at all, but to resort to the means of disinfecting the surface, and covering them with a sufficient layer of dry earth.

Pools of stagnant water, open sewers, discharged ditches of establishments of industry are also vicinities of dangerous character; therefore to drain or to cover, or to disinfect them, are salubrious measures of great importance.

There is a numerous class of trades and manufactures which being in their very nature offensive ought not to be allowed to be carried on in the midst of towns and cities, such are the slaughtering of animals, collecting and storing of old rags and debris, manufacturing lime, vegetable charcoal, acids, coal oil refineries, tanneries, making of artificial manures, soda and candle factories, and many other branches of industry, especially those connected with the transformation of parts of animals, which debris are not to be collected in quantities without being submitted to inspection and sanitary precautions.

Large stables, collections of cattle intended for slaughter, and especially piggeries are very objectionable in cities: as the establishment of the first mentioned class cannot be prohibited, it is necessary that stringent regulations for the very frequent carting out of town of litters and manure be enforced.

The question of carrying off the surface