

into cess-pools and drains, some of the black ammoniacal liquor which is antiseptic and destroys animal matter, and is thus a valuable disinfectant, that abounds in gas factories. The lime that has served for the purifying of the gas is also very useful in destroying noxious odours.

All holes, cavities, and wet places about dwellings should be first cleaned, and then filled with old mortar, or the ashes, coals, and lime from the gas factories, which seem to be even better deodorisers than fresh lime. All these substances are excellent disinfectants, and, instead of being converted into nuisances in the streets, should be applied in the manner indicated, by which they would become useful and be sought after. Epidemics are sure to alight where terrestrial emanations of a mephitic nature exist.

In cities it has almost always been the lowest, dampest, "most crowded and most filthy sections that have suffered most." Where there is not a free circulation of air, and where the cheering rays of the sun seldom penetrate, the localities are always moist, raw, and chilly, and there is constantly a very perceptible, repulsive, and musty odour, and the inhabitants are pale, wan, and debilitated.

The utmost care should be observed to obtain perfect ventilation. Whilst impure and confined air in crowded apartments is always deleterious, it is eminently so in times of cholera and during the prevalence of all epidemics. The breathing of foul air predisposes to every disease, enervates the body, and destroys all moral and physical energy.

The fire-places should be kept open, and ventilators placed in a couple of windows. All the stovepipe stoppers should be removed, and every room have, if possible, an opening into the chimney, near the ceiling, for the escape of the heated and deteriorated air.

When the weather is rainy, damp, and raw, a fire should be kindled, for the double purpose of imparting warmth, and causing a draught in the house.

Every tenement should be supplied with abundance of