

- a,—That it *originates* in certain countries in India, and that it dwells there permanently; that this principle is reproduced in man, and accompanies him in his journeyings; that it may also be propagated at a distance from place to place by successive regenerations, without ever being reproduced spontaneously outside of man.
- b,—That the air is the principal vehicle of the generative agent of cholera.—*The action of the cholera miasm is so much the more sure as it operates in a confined atmosphere and near the focus of emission. That cholera miasm, like typhus, rapidly loses its power in the open air at a short distance from its starting point.*
- c,—That the transmission of Asiatic Cholera by the atmosphere is limited in most cases to a space very near the focus of emission. That transportation by the atmosphere to a distance of one or more miles is not established.
- d,—That water and certain ingesta may also serve as vehicles for the introduction into the organism of the generative principle of Asiatic Cholera. That it penetrates into the economy by the respiratory passages, and very probably also by the digestive canals. Nothing tends to prove its penetration by the skin.
- e,—That everything that is contaminated by cholera discharges also becomes a receptacle from which the generative principle of cholera may be disengaged, under the influence of favourable conditions.
- f,—That in the open air the generative principle of Asiatic Cholera rapidly loses its morbid activity, and that this is the rule.

Finally the commission adopts the following formula:

Observation shows that the duration of the choleraic diarrhœa called premonitory, which must not be confounded with all the diarrhœas which exist during the time of cholera, *does not extend beyond a few days.*

Facts cited as exceptional do not prove that the cases of diarrhœa prolonged beyond that period, belong to cholera, and are susceptible of transmitting the disease, when the individual affected has been withdrawn from all cause of contamination.

On the subject of prevention the conference says: "It seems to us that in the case of ships arriving from infected neighbouring ports, the following measures might advantageously be adopted:

1st. No person should be allowed to land previous to efficient inspection by medical men appointed for the duty.

2nd. The healthy passengers should be removed from the ship, and *isolated for a period, which need not exceed five days, at the end of which time they should again be inspected, and if found without choleraic symptoms, should receive "pratique."*