Ozone, the bad odour is destroyed as long as the ozonometer gives evidence of the presence of Ozone, but as soon as the ozonometer ceases its indications, the odour immediately returns. Schonbien's experiments proved that air containing one-6000th part of Ozone can disinfect 540 times its volume of air from putrid meat. Apartments are now being purified by means of Ozone; and during the visitation of cholera, last summer, in London, Ozone was extensively used as a disinfectant. Pieces of phosphorus were also suspended over the gratings of the sewers, so as to generate Ozone and neutralize the spread of the choleraic-contagion. It is here necessary to remark that the phosphorus must be luminous to produce Ozone, and the height of the barometer and the degree of temperature must be taken into account; even the direction of the wind has some influence on its development.

It is a matter of history that, in 1854, cholera visited many cities of the old world and of the new. It has been asserted, and that by numerous observers, that during this visitation, there was always indicated a deficiency of Ozone in the air; and further, that the increase or decrease of cholera coincided strictly with the development or absence of this mysterious substance.

Below is a table shewing for seven years the comparative day of precipitation (rain or snow) each year, and the amount of Ozone indicated, in quantity more than five-tenths of the scale.

1850	there were	106	days of precipitation and	110	days of ozone in more than $\frac{5}{10}$
1851	do.	123	do.	136	do.
1852	do.	136	do.	135	do.
1853	do.	156	do.	114	do.
1854	do.	133	do.	73	do.
1855	do.	140	do.	110	do.
1856	do.	144	do.	126	do.

Shewing the comparatively small amount of ozone in the year 1854, the year this cholera was prevalent.

A commission of the members of the Medical Society of Strasburgh, during the visitation of cholera in 1854, was named for testing the subject, and their united report was:—That during the days that Ozone was deficient in the atmosphere, cholera was at its greatest rate of mortality. From observations taken at Isle Jesus observatory and carefully compared with the death rates in Montreal, and the country parts visited by the epidemic in 1854, this opinion was certainly confirmed. At Newcastle, in England, during the prevalence of cholera, in 1854, Ozone was at its minimum; in London, in the same year, from the 24th of August until the 11th of September, Ozone was only present