

on crowded ships the spread of cholera epidemics is ordinarily rapid ; that the danger of importation by ships and giving rise to a grave epidemic, are not entirely subordinate to intensity, not even to the existence of choleraic symptoms during the voyage.

c.—That the crowding together of persons from a place where Asiatic Cholera exists, has not the effect of producing among the people at quarantine a great extension of the disease ; but such a gathering is dangerous to the neighbourhood, and calculated to favour the propagation of cholera.

d.—That great gatherings of men (armies, fairs, pilgrimages) are one of the most certain means for the propagation of cholera ; that they constitute the great epidemic foci, which, whether they march after the manner of an army, or whether they are scattered, as at fairs and in pilgrimages, import the disease into the country which they traverse.

e.—That the breaking up of a collection of people, at an opportune time, may render an epidemic of cholera less violent or even arrest its extension ; but this scattering, on the other hand, gives rise to great danger of propagating it, if it take place in the midst of a region as yet unaffected by cholera.

f.—That the pilgrimage to Mecca, has twice introduced Asiatic Cholera into Egypt with an interval of thirty-four years, during the hot season.

5thly.—On the *Influence of Hygienic Conditions*, it concludes :

a.—That the Hygienic and other conditions which predispose a population to contract Asiatic Cholera, and favour the intensity of epidemics, are misery, overcrowding, the hot season, want of fresh air, exhalations from a porous soil impregnated with organic matters, above all with the dejections from cholera patients. In addition :

b.—That the *cholera discharges contain the generative principle of Asiatic Cholera*, and drains, privies and the contaminated waters of towns may become the agents for the propagation of the disease.

c.—That *the soil of a locality, once impregnated with cholera detritus, may retain for a considerable time the property of disengaging the principle of the disease, and thus keep up an epidemic, or even regenerate it after it has become extinct.*

6thly.—On the *Immunity from Cholera*, the commission is of opinion :

a.—That the immunity of certain localities, and persons in the midst of an infected district, does not exclude transmissibility.

7thly.—The deductions relative to the *generative principle of Asiatic Cholera*, by the commission are :