The Laboré method, for the integration of fluids on the large scale, had
asserted that he accomplished
integration of the middle order into functions in
1833 by the U.T. from 

Many modern examples are given
of different communications from place
As shown in the figure.
On the Modes of Communication of Cholera with Janitari remarks.

At the outset we abstain from inquiring into the origin or cause of Cholera, a subject yet left open for research, as medical science advances, while we trust, be made out at length. To review all the theories which have been brought forward, would lead us beyond our limits; suffice it to say, that they are all more fanciful than real, although supported by many coincidences.

Speaking of Epidemics in general I remark: "Chaque observateur suivant la direction de son Esprit, de ses idées, de ses préjugés, a voulu placer la cause de ces maladies, tantôt dans les agents physiques et occises la chaleur, le froid ou l’Electricité, tantôt dans les inclusions. Le plus à partir de l’éclipse, la lune, la pleine, les signes, etc., etc., etc., etc."
la Constitution philosophe du globe et les a fait provenir de la nature des êtres sableux, salin, etc., argileux de chacun de ces étages. L'atteinte communiquée, dont les recherches sont d'ailleurs bien en tout cas, n'a pas manqué de rencontrer un certain nombre de faits en faveur de l'hypothèse des phénomènes. Il faut donc qu'il y ait un certain nombre de concordances entre l'apparition de la maladie et les mutations de variétés et le développement du cosmos, mais il y a loin de ce rapport entre deux phénomènes, à la découverte de la cause bien d'abord de la maladie. C'est-à-dire en pas hésiter quand on soupçonne l'homme être environné de modifications présentes, qui agissent, simultanément, sur lui, et que pour savoir, au juste, quelle est la part d'influence qui revient à chacun d'eux, il faudrait pouvoir annihiler l'action nécessarieuse de tous les autres !
Attribuer les Épidémies à tous les modifications cosmiques successivement. Ainsi se dressent les médecins qui font intervenir les causes sur-naturelles ; chaque Épidémie nouvelle ramène à peu près les mêmes hypothèses, plus ou moins saugrenues et débarrassées des préjugés et de la barbarie des anciens temps ; on trouve à peu près chercher dans un cercle qui n'est pas meilleur.

From these preliminary remarks we pass next to consider The Invasion of Epidemic Cholera in the Island in the Year 1854. Limiting our inquiry to its origin and progress in the Island, it is evident that means are more likely to afford protection against the recurrence of the disease. In a Report published by Government, after the disease had subsided, the conclusion of the Committee of Inquiry, appointed to examine into the cause of the outbreak, is that Cholera was not to be traced to any importation whatever from India, and that therefore, it must have arisen spontaneously in the Colony. How far this facts we will hereafter bring forward, will tend to support or nullify their opinion we do not pretend to say. Certain it is that if their statement be correct, the blame of one The Population at large, is justly deserved; but if not, Government surely must be
held responsible for the lives of many thousands of persons, who, through gross negligence, want of forethought, or wanton violation, sacrificed, when their duty it was to protect them.

Till the year 1819, Cholera had never reached our shores. At that time, its introduction was traced very clearly to immigration from abroad, by the ships Topaze.

From 1819 to 1864, a period of 35 years, not a case is reported by any medical man as having broken out again. Here the disease endured, as the officials will have it to be; it is highly probable, we think, that in such a lapse of time, at regular intervals, many a death by Cholera, would have been registered.

To establish the non-endemic nature of Cholera in the Orleans, a glance at its sanitary condition, is necessary, and to that, we will next advert very briefly.

The Bulletin of the Civil Hospitals (Port-Orleans) runs thus: "Pyemoty, Bianchette, and Rivers, did not prevail in the Hospitals to a greater extent as compared with the number of patients admitted in the four months of the present year (1864), than in the four months of the previous year. Intermittent fever is not known as an Epidemic
in the Colony, nor to my knowledge, has any dise.
ce of an epidemic character prevailed in the
Colony in the four months of the present year (1863). Bulletin of the Public Dispensary of the Military
Prison (Port Louis). Fever prevailed to a greater
extent in the first months of 1864, than at the
same period in the preceding year, & bowel
complaints (which undoubtedly occurred to a
very great extent while Cholera actually pre-
vailed), shewed but little or no greater prevalence
before the disease broke out, than it did at other
times or on previous years.
Bulletin of the Civil Barracks, Port Louis: "Since
the 1st January last, neither Dysentery, Diarrhoea
Intermittent fever, or any other malady has pre-
vailed in my corps to any greater extent than
at the same season in preceding years." (5th Rep.)
Bulletin of the Civil Barracks, Port Louis: "I
find that the Comparative prevalence of fever,
diarrhoea & dysentery among the troops in ele-
venine has been in the first four months as follows:

This gives a very large increment for
the first four months of the present year, but
it is necessary to explain, that this increase is
attributable chiefly to the arrival of the 85th Regi-
ment in April 1863, the men of this corps, from Their
recent arrival, being particularly prone to bowel complaints."

To these reports, we add the following tending to show further, the sanitary condition of the island at large.

"Plains Williams District." I cannot say whether I tried January 1st (1857), more diarrhoea prevailed than in preceding years."

"Savannah District." Diarrhoea not more common than usual.

"Grand Port District." Since the month of January (1857), I have not observed a single number of cases of fever, dysentery, or other disease, than at usual period in preceding years."

"Flacq District." With respect to the sanitary condition of this district, previous to the appearance of Cholera, I have no reason to believe that it was not as good as in the preceding years at the same season. No remarkable case of disease, having come under my observation.

A few more details gathered from trustworthy medical practitioners, to illustrate the sanitary state of the town of Port Louis, in particular:

"Depuis le 1er Janvier (1857), je n’ai pas obtenu sur ma pratiqune, m’ai formé. John de
Les disenteries et les diabètes régrent amplement à mes ames dans la saison des fides Chalons, je n'ai pas remarqué que depuis le 15 janvier il y a eu un plus grand nombre de ces affections que les années précédentes. Relative ment à l'état sanitaire de la ville, en égard aux années précédentes, je n'ai pas observé de particularités depuis le 15 janvier, surtout en ce qui concerne les affections diabétiques et dysenteriques.

We have said enough to enable us to draw the conclusion, that up to the month of April this year, the standard of health both in the United States as well as in France, and in the rural districts was in no way modified, from what it had been in previous

-
years. After much research, the Committee of the King’s
Advisory, in their Report, found cases of cholera
occurring between the months of January and March 1854.
For them their opinion is founded that the
epidemic cholera of 1854 in the Maritime was of spont.
aneous generation.

But that there was nothing to do with the
epidemic, which was not cases of Asiatic cholera appears
from their nature as will be shown subsequently, from
the absence of those phenomena quite characteristic of
the malady, those which were totally wanting,
such as a tendency to spread from the sick to the
healthy, or from the infected place to a healthy locality,
and so on, when the proper means are given as they
would undoubtedly come, in the instantaneous considera-
tion.

But as the cases attested to here, were true Asiatic
cholera cases, therefore contagious, they would have
showed the true Dr. Huxley’s four specific rules:

1. Any evidence of a disease being contagious is fur-
ished by its appearance in communities previously healthy,
shortly after the arrival of persons from infected districts who
are themselves suffering from the disease.

2. The spread of disease is over a limited community,
from near the sick being first attacked, others in succession
in proportion to the proximity.

3. The comparative liability of the attendants on the sick to the disea-
In support of these objections, we will only adduce the following instances of what we consider two cases of Asiatic Cholera, showing both its most fatal nature and secondly its progress when once it has made its appearance.

The first case was that of a servant who had come with his family to St. Vincent on a visit on June 18th from Port Louis, when Asiatic Cholera then prevailed, in 1849, whose family numbered 12. On the 31st they were attacked, but recovered under treatment. On the 1st of June a daughter of the latter gentleman was attacked with Cholera, and died on the 3rd.

The same day (June 3rd), the same gentleman's wife and son, who had been very anxious for their attention to the children, were both taken ill. The wife died in the night, the son on the 6th, his eldest daughter in the 7th, and his two youngest children on the 12th. On the 14th, another daughter died, on the 16th, one of the servants, on the 18th a friend who had been assisting in nursing. On the 20th, two servants, on the 23rd another servant and child, and two more of the family were attacked but recovered.

Like phenomena were observed in the manifestation of the disease in the Port Louis prison. Thus:

On May 14th one case which was fatal. On 11th,
11 cases of which 10 were in the same ward as that of the 14th; four were fatal. On the 16th, 6 fresh cases, of whom 4 died. On the 17th, 20 cases, of which 6 terminated fatally. On the 18th, 8 cases, of whom one died. On the 19th, 3 cases all fatal. On the 21st, 2 cases both fatal.

The following are additional examples collected in different places, all tending to demonstrate what we have promised.

"Stockport." I. D. went to Liverpool Sept. 1 to buy her sister who had died of Cholera there, returned to Stockport on Sept. 3d, was attacked with Cholera on the 4th, was taken home by her brother, to her mother's house, was in collapse, but recovered. Her mother was attacked on the 11th. She died. The sister came from High Water to see her mother, it was at 11 the 12th.

"Hidon." No. 78 went from Paul, a village close to the River. She went to Hidon, two miles off, to see her brother in Cholera, the next day after his death went to see No. 59 also at Hidon, within two days was attacked herself, was removed to a lodging house; the son of the lodging house keeper was attacked the next day and died. No. 79 son removed her back to Paul, was himself attacked two days afterwards and died.
London. This case in autumn of 1848, in a scaman who had newly arrived from an infected place. Second case in the very room in which the above patient died.

At the Mount, (India) on the 9th, the first division of the 17th landed at Madras & marched to Panachi at the howze, the sick being removed into the Artillery Hospital, from whence a patient labouring under Cholera has been removed with his bed & bedding into an out-house, to make room for the sick. The patient who was first into this place was seduced with Cholera on their days afterwards.

In the Report on Asiatic Cholera we find the following fact recorded. Speaking of persons who had taken the disease (Cholera) it is said, 'I attribute for this, by these men frequently coming to the hos.-ital tents, to see is a crowded with the men of this companies & by it being part of their duty to count over & keep the property of the diseased men. Also of the rations men it was observed that they suff.-fed much out of proportion to their numbers.'

Now if we come to look more closely to those seven cases of so called true Asiatic Cholera, which occurred between January & April 1854, we find that they are not attended by any one of those sure masked phenomena whence in the instances quoted...
above. We have seen that this only was followed by
death - we have no instance of the disease separ-
ating from the infectious house, although ample
opportunity was not wanting. One of these fatal
cases is that of an aged fisherman. If for a moment,
we look into the circumstances attending this case, a
constant recurrence, the well-known habits of men are
ployed in the same occupation living for the most part
in localities beyond reach of medical aid, we cannot
but lay it under the same head as many others
of the seven big attacks of cholera from indigestion.
Nothing more common than to see fishermen add
their dress, pieces of various kinds, abundant on
our coasts; some of which when eaten, are indigestible
and produce nausea usually accompanied with alarming
symptoms, very apt to be mistaken for some form of disease
by those who are not aware of the fact.
As regards two of the cases occurring among soldiers,
which was followed by recovery, we must only say, that
they were, than any other, should be especially prone to
beast complaint from their mode of living rather too
frequently in place, when they had only very recently ar-
rived. I had hardly for time to become acclimatized.

The other fatal case is thus spoken of by the
medical man who attended the patient:
"La fait a la foire, the sempstress claps her band to
...cases, in which so much stress has been laid to show that Asiatic Cholera is endemic to the Man-
"philic, and not cases of true Cholera at all, can
not seem to prove either the Committee have advanced.

Making all due allowance, if they were cases of
Cholera, they can only have been of a sporadic kind
and incapable of transmission to propagate the disease
to such a frightful extent as was observed in 1867. And
not Cholera being epidemic in that year it was it
not with the view of escaping one blamed, that must
fall upon them, those few cases would not have been
so much inspected upon by those who had to speak in
their defence, may they would not have been noticed.
as in previous years in other countries, when not a
hot season passes without the manifestation of some
Dysentery in one form or other, attended with Cholera
like symptoms. Such an occurrence is familiar to all.
Yet in one, under these circumstances, pretends to
say that an epidemic of Asiatic Cholera is raping
among the people.

To refute the idea of Asiatic Cholera being en-
"philic to the Orient, a theory being capable of
anticy spontaneomous & spreading sound about, we
adduce an Instance from Dr. Crouse's "Echiqué
Medical", which though not one of Chiton, tends to
show that there can be no "effect without a cause",
that the most experienced practitioners are apt to draw
false conclusions when called upon to investigate a
case. If they with their knowledge are liable to error,
how much more must the unprofessional men be
acquainted with the routine of a Government Office than
with questions involving medical knowledge.
The instance is the following.

In 1827, j'annonçais une brune, rue de l'Echiqué, à
Paris, à une jeune fille atteinte de variété. Elle vivait
avec sa mère, pauvre marchande. Les deux femmes habi-
taient le rez-de-chaussée. Il n'y avait qu'une pièce
séparée en deux par un grand panavent. De côté de la
rue était la boutique, le compartiment de derrière étant
réservé pour le lit commun de la mère et de la fille.
Tant que dura la variété, les voisins vinrent comme
d'habitude chercher les mercierés dont ils avaient be-
soin : aucun ne de coté du danger de ces visites. J'ap-
demanda alors moi-même une de l'Echiqué, je
surveillais avec soin le développement de la petite épidé-
mie locale qui allait se développer. En moins de
six semaines, dix personnes furent atteintes de
variété dans le voisinage, et j'étais de la mercerie que les
premiers prises dans chaque famille étaient venues
puiser le germi contagieux dans la boue. Or plus
souvent on lut comment d'abord développer la petite
virole, et les médecins appelés demeuraient convaincus
que la pyrexie inanématique s'était développée
spontanément.

So much for the two cases of the Asiatic Chol-
aea above referred to, so much also for the end-
emic nature of the disease in the islands. If this
Cholera were of such a simple nature, so easily brought
about and easily cured, then it need not be the
dread of those communities with which it attacks.

Next we will inquire into the cases of the Cho-
aea at the outbreak of the Epidemic to refer them,
if possible, to their real cause. For a time, our atten-
tion must be drawn to what was passing at a
very short distance from us.

"The Sultan," left Calcutta on the 14th February
1854, having on board a crew of 83 men and 375 Immigrants.
She had a passage of 24 days arriving at it's anchoring
in the evening of the 24th of March. Cholera made its
appearance on board 13 days after she had left the
Sand Heads - 30 passengers died between the day
the disease broke out & the day of her arrival at the
Bell Buoy.

The sickness on board is proved to the Cholera, by the testi
many of the medical men in charge of the immigrants. He says: 'Cholera existed on board on his arrival here (Bombay) from Calcutta, on leaving Calcutta there were symptoms of Cholera in one case on the first day.' His statement further is that his housekeeper is quite sure that no communication with the ship, the cholera case took place, all the time she was in quarantine. All of which is fully corroborated by the testimony of the Commander & Officers of the ship.

Fifteen days elapsed before any active measures were taken as what was best to be done. A delay not at all uncommon in the ordinary dispatch of Colonial affairs important or not. Death occurring in the meantime on board, the last report till March 27th, when the ship was ordered to sail for the nearest quarantine station, where she was to remain under observation for a short time; after having landed the immigrants. Her anchorage all the time was at a distance of a mile or a mile & a half at most from the shore.

The existence of the true Acute or Malignant form of Cholera in Calcutta was determined on May 16th, on examination of the prisoners removed from Fort William jail to the Civil Hospital, a date posterior to the arrival of the immigrant ship.

But prior to that day a few were authenticated
cases had been reported by medical men. The first on May 6th in a child residing in an isolated and ventilated house, near the Bay of Grand River. He died on the 7th. The second was the case of his aunt who had attended him; she was taken ill on the 7th and died on the 8th. The third case was that of the domestic servant attached to the father's shop in town, he was attacked the next day with the same symptoms as the son, and died the same day. In the vicinity of the same house, two fatal cases occurred shortly after the disease had shown itself.

Even in those early cases, we have some indication of true Cholera, from its nature and tendency to spread, attacking many persons in a short space of time, and more than one half proving fatal. No doubt that spontaneous generation would have been advocated in the case of the domestic servant, were it not that the source of the malady could be easily traced here.

The particularity in those fatal cases, is that they were so few as to attract the attention of the Public, the opinion of many being that they were caused by communication between the vessel and the shore, at sometime during the war in quarantine, an opinion which was favored by additional circumstantial evidence.
That the Capt. of the "Sultany" was in the habit of
visiting a house at Grande River, where two of the
coldest cases reported took place.

Had that fact been elicited, there would be no dif-
ficulty at once to ascribe the Cholera of 1854 to Intro-
duction from India, by the "Sultany", but, the witnesses exa-
mined, being all innocent parties, the result of the in-
quiry, is of little or no use in settling the point.

Be that as it may, cholera from that time began
in years as an Epidemic in all directions, extending its
savage without respect to age, sex, rank or locality, at
showing in its course, the same symptoms which
had been observed long before in other countries.

Why its early ravages should have been in the
Port Louis' jails, is easily explained by the fact that
its occupants were in the most favorable conditions
for the manifestation of disease of any kind, pro-
vided the necessary stimulus, whatever it be, is through
whichever medium conveyed, was applied.

Levy in his Traité d'Hygiène says: "L'alimentation
insuffisante ou de mauvaise qualité, la mise en
transmission par les maladies Epidémiques des diverses
classes de la Société, la Choléra lui-même, malgré tout
les Caprices qu'on lui suppose était à ce régulateur."

"Corroding large bodies of men into small imperfectly
ventilated buildings, decomposition of animal s
and vegetable matter & Effluvia arising from foul drains - sleeping particularly on the ground in low swampy situations, severe emanations arising from congregations of large bodies of men, whose constitutions are highly susceptible of disease from some particular circumstances are amongst the causes necessary for the development of Cholera.

The dirt, ventilation & drains of the Post Eau Joie are sufficient to account for the prevalence of the disease there. Prisons we are well aware are not meant for the comfort of those who happen to be shut up in them; but that is no reason why they should on the other hand be a cause of death.

We are led to believe that those whose duty it is to inquire into the state of that establishment is to report thereon, entertain the idea once expressed "Qu'un prison n'est pas un hôpital qu'un enferne les criminels, non pour leur bien être et leur santé, mais pour les punir et les réformer. May they would seem to go one step further and to be of opinion that "Tout ce qu'on veut, tout ce qu'on doit exiger de la prison, c'est qu'elle ne tire pas."

"Pour punir le criminelle, pour le enferger, pour prévenir les vicissitudes, "laisser-murle", ou ne rien pas de l'attacher aux prisons ce plus fatale chance du maladies et de mort. Cette doctrine nous paraît ciu.
précieuse qu'elle puiss, elle diso de l'entretient le plus
le caractère de la prisonne; il faut-uecher pour
les débats les moyens de réduction morale qui
sont conciliants avec la santé et la conservation de
la vie.

Les pauvres salmes, nauves, fâcheuses et ventiles,
elles, comprenez à quelles pièces un a,
lesquelles en qui des asseoir et qu'as de ces convicts an-
ent dûs, tous, tous, tous, tous, tous, tous, tous, tous,
entièrement, fâcheuses à toutes les atmosphères,
ncias, de la déclaration avances de son élo,
ferme, intérieure, qui en la forme de fum-
rie entrée dans le système, et ceux qui les
bêtes, pour eux-mêmes suffisantes, à acte ou inearable on
la cesse, constitution, let hem and minor
knts, but by no means less important in
their ultimate fatal effects, as bad as living-
fruits,gesture, absence of beds, dampness
of soil & the existence of vermin, it he will
be able to form a literally accurate idea
of some of all the circumstances of the Port Louis jail.
Contrasts that are state of things with what is
observed in other countries; taking amongst other melanchomous facts of Chosnow (Paris) of which the following is but part of its description.

It is a daine chaque cellule, un bannier, une table, un tabouret, une encoire, avec un distributeur, un feu de fagot et un siege d'avance qui ne laissons pas échapper. L'atmosphère dans le dépôt, combiné de chauffage à la ventilation.

That the Park Louis-Jard, though be what it is, a stade of these, in the middle of a large & populous town, gives but very little credit to the Prison Committee, as they are called, further to enforce the management of such an establishment, to a body of men, in the capacity of ferrets, whose ignorance of things of common life even, is unquestionable, shows on the part of the Committee, utter disregard & callousness in the fulfillment of such duties as devolved upon them.

As a matter of Public Affair, as in which therefore the community at large is deeply interested, such a state of things requires the improvement in the best possible way, or in the absence of that, to be set aside altogether, as a threatening & dangerous form of Atrocity, sufficiently just to create alarm.

Now remarks are equally applicable to another establishment, the management of which we have reason to believe is far from what it ought to be. We
We allude to the Bagni or Depot, as it is called, in place of the reception of mostly arrived Immigrants from India. Large number of cotties assemble there, the new comers mix up with those on the list of returning home. The overcrowding often so great, that the building cannot accommodate all. No one can form any idea of the crush or those reactions, who have not accidentally visited the place. The strictest seclusion is absolutely necessary here, & the rules of hygiene, to be enforced at all times, should especially be attended to, on the admittance of cotties from the ports, known or suspected to be infected with cholina at the time of their departure. Many instances are on record of Epidemic De. making its first appearance in this place. Thus Gravis, attending to the-built of Cholina in Egypt in the year 1837, says "That Cholina made its first appearance at the two quarantine stations where the Pilgrims from Arabia were detained": an event corroborated by the "universe of Egypt, who says:"

"L'Agglomération augmenté inégalement les chances de contamination & la reproduction des germes morbifs au milieu des hommes sains & malades. C'est ce qui explique le facile transport des maladies: épidémiques par les navires encombrés, par les caravanes, par les armées, par les migrations."

But this being again concerned in that mis-
instance the attention of the competent authorities should be strongly directed to that matter.
In like manner should the their vigilance extend to the dwellings of the Indians Arabs
& Chinees, large numbers of whom, have settled in Port Louis & who from their notoriously unhealthy habits, arc a nuisance to their neighbors.
Thus men are in the habit of living crowded together in the same rooms, with various animals always with quantities of putrid food, such as vegetables, fruits, &c., from which a large proportion is generally in a semi putrid state. Nothing can be more dangerous to health than the effluvia which must naturally arise from the decomposition of these organic matters. By settling into the air which they pollute, they become a cause of disease to those who are in immediate vicinity.

Storerooms, yards, dock-yards & similar establishments, where like evils exist, demand an equal degree of surveillance.

To remedy that state of things is easy enough; nothing more is required than to limit the number of occupants to what it should strictly be, to prevent the accumulation of putrid food & to remove or better destroy them as soon as they enter.
into decomposition. There is nothing arbitrary in the adoption of such measures, nor belongs to us all in common, each of us having a right being entitled to a right use thereof but to no abuse.

The striking peculiarity with these infectedNovels, is that they were almost free from cholera, or if the disease showed itself there, it was less virulent or less fatal than in the more only a cleanly part of the town—a circumstance which would seem strongly to show that something more than mere filth, however it may assist in the propagation of disease, is necessary for the production of cholera. Indly, had the Epidemic been of spontaneous origin, in the late manifestation in the Mauritius, we would have expected to see it take its rise in those places under such favorable circumstances.

Further, we believe that the authorized inspection should not be limited to such cases as we have referred to previously, but should extend, more particularly, during the prevalence of Epidemic diseases, to such persons as shop keepers, hucksters, fruit sellers, and the like, as we have proof of cholera and other diseases besides, being propagated through articles of diet, as shown in the following ins-
instances. In the village of Barnbrook, (Sleaford)
the only case of Cholera that occurred, happened in
persons who ate of some calf cow heels, which had
been the property of a man who died in Newark, aft
a short & violent attack of Cholera. The man from
whose house the cow heels were sent for sale, died on
Monday, August 21st. It was the custom in the house
to boil these articles on Monday, Wednesday & Friday,
& the cow heels under consideration were taken to
Barnbrook, which is a mile from Newark, ready
boiled on Tuesday 21st. Eleven persons in all pa
took of this food, seven of whom ate it without
any additional cooking. Six of these were taken
ill within 24 hours after eating it, four of whom
died & one recovered. The seventh individual, a
child, who ate but a small quantity of the cow
heels, was unaffected by it. Four jons on
Tues. of the food after additional cooking. In one
case, the cow heels were fried & the person who ate
them was taken ill of Cholera within 24 hours after
which she died. Some of the food was made into broth, of
which three persons partook while it was warm, two of
them remained well, but the third person partook
again of the broth next day, when cold, in within twenty
four hours after this latter meal, she was taken ill
with Cholera, of which she died."
Dr. Snow says: "It is not unlikely, that some of the cases of cholera, which spring up without any apparent connection with previous cases, may be communicated through articles of diet. It is the practice of the poor people, who gain a living by selling fruit & other articles in the streets, to keep their stock in the very crowded rooms in which they live. I often saw baskets of fruit pushed under the beds of sick patients, in close proximity with the chamber urinals.

Keeping in view the probability, that the certainty of disease spreading in that way, would it not be a good sanitary precaution, during the prevalence of cholera, to determine whether or not, those articles forwarded in the markets, were before being offered to the public, kept free from all possible sources of contamination.

Then let us trace the progress of cholera from Port Louis, the focus of infection, to the rural districts & to the ports of the Island, which till then, had been in a very healthy state, "Pamplemousses". The first case of cholera was on the person of an Indian labourer working at "Beau Plan", who had never left the estate, nor had any communication with any infected district. This man lived on the borders of a large marsh; he had suffered very much from diarrhoea in the commencement
of the year, but had received sufficiently to go to work. Further details with regard to these phenomena presented by the disease in that district are that along the banks of rivers and canals, it was very evident of the existing very
sickness in the neighborhood of ill ventilated, dirty inhabited places.

"Rivière du Rempart." First case of cholera, that of a
woman who accompanied part of the family from Port Louis on May 24th. She was attacked the same
night a child under her care, the next day. In that
district, the prevalence and intensity of the epidemic was
attributed to its water that was loaded with miasmatic
flacq. The first case of cholera was that of a child
who had just arrived from a house in Port Louis when
a death of cholera had occurred. Now it was observed that
estates where there are no running streams from which
drinking water could be taken, most of the water used
being drawn from wells, enjoy less exemption: also that the
deaths were more numerous when the houses were small
and directly inhabited by the marriages defective.

"Grand Port." First case that of a coachman of a kind
carriage from Port Louis. Died after 24 hours illness.
It seems that of a lady who left Port Louis on May 26th
was taken ill on 28th & died on 29th. There was the
usual immunity from disease in those parts of the
district in which there existed scarcity of running water.
During the first case that of a精髓 who had just left Port Louis. Another amongst the earlier cases was of a man who landed, was attacked the next day and died after a short illness. His father who attended on him, who had not left the district, died also after a few hours illness. Another of the early cases is that of a man who had brought strange with him, during the previous night, the corpse of his brother. He was soaked down in the rain, I died in a few hours.

Fifth case, that of a lad who left Port Louis on May 25th, was taken ill the same evening. I died on 23rd.

Further details are unnecessary to show 12 that the outbreak of Cholera in every healthy district was clearly due to direct importation of the malady from the infected town, whether by land or by sea. 2. That in its course, the disease followed no particular route, except that of human intercourse, 3. That in those districts more especially, it was widely dispersed & violent, which besides the ordinary means of communication, affords a new medium, water, the agency of which under such cases, is unquestionably, as well as shown hereafter.

These phenomena are quite in accordance with the teaching of Dr. James who remarks: "he would venture to show that wherever Cholera prevailed during the great epidemic which visited Europe & the new world,"
it was to be traced to direct importation from the life.

And localities. He adds: 'It is a remarkable cir-

cumstance which ought to have great weight in
the discussion respecting the contagiousness of Cholera
that it has in no recorded instance, appeared in any
place, sooner than the ordinary modes of communica-
tion might have brought it from some infected station.
Again it can easily be proved that the rate at which
cholera travels varies with the rapidity of that com-
munication. A few weeks were sufficient to transport it
from the ports of Britain more than 3,000 miles across
the Atlantic to Canada, while it took six months to
creep along the interrupted line of communication be-
tween Brest & Lisbon. Human traffic & human inter-
comes are the only common physical circumstances
that regulate the march of Cholera.'

In illustration of the part played by men in
the diffusion of Cholera, the following are instances
gathered from the late outbreak of the disease in
Brock St. & Golden Square, an outbreak considered as
the most terrible which ever occurred in England. Minute
inquiry, lead to the discovery of the cause of the outbreak,
originating in the single pump that supplied the neigh-
brhood; it is is worthy of notice, that all who made
use of water derived from that source, were affected in a
great or less degree, while those who obtained from
the use of the same water, escaped altogether, or suffered little. Thus, in a workhouse in Poland St, where 535 individuals were employed, only 5 died of cholera. If the mortality in that workhouse had been equal to that in the streets immediately surrounding it on three sides; upwards of 100 persons would have died; an exception due to the circumstance, that the workhouse has a pump well on the premises, in addition to the supply from the grand junction water works; that the inmates never went to Broad Street for water.

Again of 79 men employed at the Brewery in Broad St, near the pump, not one died of the disease, during its prevalence, owing to their drinking no water at all, or never obtaining it from the pump in the street, but from a deep well in the brewery.

If workmen residing at a distance employed in Broad St, many died at their own homes, in their rooms in the house, of drinking water from the pump generally once, or more a day, whereas of those who resided constantly on the premises, but did not drink the pump water, none died, a few only suffered from slight attacks of diarrhoea.

In the case of an officer who lived at St. John's Wood, he came to dine in Wardour St. Through he drank the water from Broad St. pump as his custom, taking the disease shortly afterwards, dying in a few hours, is a further
illustration of what now must be a well established fact. To also the case of a lady who has not been in the neighborhood of Broad St. for many months, who was in the habit of drinking the water from the pump as she expressed it. When brought to her, from Broad St. to West End, on a Monday, she read it in the evening & also on Friday. Was seized with cholera in the evening of the latter day & died on Saturday. Her niece, who was on a visit to her, also drank of the water; she returned. Her residence on a high & healthy part of Horseferry, was attacked with cholera & died also. At the time, there was no disease either at West End, or in the neighborhood where the niece died.

The evidences here adduced, connected with the spreading of cholera more especially in London, fully inculcated by canals & Rivers, lead to the practical conclusion, that water should be preserved as pure as possible, beyond each of contamination of any kind, like air, water is one of the great requisites for health & life. The former, it is a commodity we possess, all of common.

We have a right, therefore, to see that our sources of supply be not contaminated by the refuse of encampments, ships, sugar mills, distilleries, pig sties, which by from want of proper drainage
cannot fail to yet mixed with it a further
that the abominable practice which exists amongst
labourers, of washing their filthy rags, & bathing
in streams destined for the use of their neighbours,
a practice at the same time injurious to prejudicial
the health of the community at large, be put a stop
at once. But more must & the other
agriculture is making rapid progress in the Colony -
that the anxious of all seem to be united upon one
object, making money, and that as quick as possible,
their mischievous designs follow the depredation
felling of forests which do only exercise such light
 scars over water supplies but also upon the climate
of a country. We quote the following curious remarks
made on that subject down-judgmental consideration at
this moment.

"Trees by the transpiration from their leaves,
enshroud themselves with an atmosphere constantly
cool and moist. They also shelter the soil from the
direct action of the sun, and thus prevent evapora-
tion of the water furnished by rains. In this way
they contribute to the elevation of streams. When
forests are destroyed, as they are everywhere in
America by the European planters, with an insigni-
ificant precipitation, the streams are entirely dried up.
or become less abundant. In those mountainous
places where the streams have disappeared, the
inconsiderate felling
of woods, or the neglect to maintain them, has
altered rivers to sandpits, and the streams to
villainous seas. The gusty atmosphere and the
droughts of
the Cape and South East winds are attributable to the
distruction of forests. The physical history of
every country proves incontrovertibly, that a moderate
extent of forests, especially on mountain tops and
elevated rocky ground, where tillage is impracticable,
prolongs even a high degree both the agricultural and
manufacturing interests of individuals, as well as
the physical soundness and reproductive resources of
extensive countries. By felling trees which cover the
tops and sides of mountains, men in every climate
prepare at once two calamities for future genera-
tions - the want of fuel, and the scarcity of water.

Experience of past years will show, will be quite
sufficient to convince the whole government of the
great necessity of inhibiting this sin. A supply of
water which for more than half a century, prior to
the empires given to agricultural enterprises, had been
ample, and still is, and has been used, for the town of Pest Louis at least
was of late years found so impoverished, that a view
some has been resolved to, to supply the deficiency.
With a proper supply of water, we must hardly say, that the building of drains, is highly to be wished for. But to be of service, they should be made on the approved modern principles, without which they become worse than useless. It is not our province here, to discuss the engineering question involved in the matter, but suffice it to say, that the enterprise would be of service to all, I would greatly tend to improve the sanitary condition of Port Louis, by canceling our open & unnecessary drains which are at all times a dangerous cause of disease & by carrying at a distance the refuse of thousands of inhabitants, which under the present arrangement is allowed to accumulate for days & weeks before it is for rid of. Agriculture not only than Public health, by proper continuance, would be benefited thereby. What to the town is a nuisance, might in the fields be turned to a most valuable employment, & the enormous sums now laid out in purchasing manure, would soon be repaid to more than one half of what they are actually.

Next we shall allude to another mode by which cholera may spread as shown in the following instances, J. B. aged 99 an agricultural laborer became severely indisposed on the 28th of Dec 1837. He had been suffering from bronchitis,
cramps for two days previously. The existence of Asiatic cholera was determined. No cause of contamination was to be discovered. The next day, the patient was dead. His wife and several other persons who had visited him, were then also laboring under the disease. Whilst the medical men were vainly endeavoring to discover whence the disease arose probably from 

The mystery was all at once more unexpectedly unravelled by the arrival in the village of the son of the deceased. His young man was apprised to his uncle living at Chads, he informed them that his uncle's wife, had died of cholera a fort

night before that time; that, as she had no children, her wearing apparel had been sent to Woodston. The clothes, had not been washed. Being placed had opened the box in the evening it had fallen sick of the disease next day. During the illness of the wife, her mother living in a healthy village five miles off, was requested to attend her. She came accordingly remained with her daughter for two days. Wearis her line i went back home apparently in good health. Whilst on her way she was seized with the malady fell down in collapse on the road. She was taken home when she died. In the same cottage where the first patient died two more persons were attacked and died.
within two days.

In have previously brought forward similar instances occurring among troops in India, especially among such as were in the habit of taking charge of the goods and many apparel of the sick, or those employed in washing their clothes.

Another case illustrating the same thing is the following: district of Flacy, Moratins. The disease had subsided there, when all of a sudden it reappeared under these circumstances: The widow of a house that had remained closed for about three months, was unbarred open, to see if a shawl that was missing had been left there. The woman whose property it was, a who to ascertain the fact, but her face in the open window, was taken ill the same night. Cholera was manifest the next day and shortly after she died. From her the disease spread round about, affecting in turn those who lived in the same house, then the next neighbours. So on, seventy-eight cases occurring between the 13th of November and the 18th of the same month, the former half corresponding to the day that the exposure was made. In should be observed that in the house first regarded to, there had been two deaths by cholera at the time that the epidemic was prevalent.

In the Cliniques Militaires of 1870, Zouejan we find...
En 1940, lui, Jules Fermat, en tant que gynécologue à la maison de thérapeutique de Bar-le-Duc, a considéré la question de la cause du cancer des hanches et de la maturation de l’œuf. Il a observé que des femmes en bonne santé avaient tendance à développer des cancers de la jambe ou des hanches. C’eût été, il y a eu une confusion générale quant à la cause exacte de ces cancers. La conséquence en a été une progression plus rapide de la maladie. Pour nos ennuis, nous avons connu des cas de cancers du sein, de l’intestin et de la peau.
These facts detailed at great length than we could have wished, are sufficient in our estimation to refute all idea of the spontaneous fermentation of cholera in the bowels of the ship, in 1874, an idea indeed that they only could entertain, who had to vindicate their official character. Nor do they support the impossible decision of the recently Board of Health, a decision quite uncalled for, which militarily would have done more harm than good, had not the disease then begun its ravages, when in their meeting it was solemnly declared that "the quarantine for the infected ship Sulphur and its passengers, should cease on the 1st instante of the 1st of July, as previously recommended, as that it was unnecessary to destroy the clothes of the immigrants."

Finally we would only add to another mode in which cholera may be propagated of which there is sufficient evidence in the following case: An officer of the 11th Native Infantry, traveling with his family from Belgrano to join his corps at Cauda, arrived at Barneym immediately after the 41st Bty had left it. The boat of five individuals who had died the previous night were left on the ground near the bungalow, it was not entered till about noon. During the whole of this period, his followers were exposed to the wind which passed...
over the dead bodies, they having accidentally taken up their position to the leeward of the ground on which the bodies lay. In the evening the officer came to Bellamy and took up his abode at the house of a friend, who pitched two tents in his compound for the accommodation of his followers. Early in the night of the succeeding day, a fever made its appearance in two or three days, there were nine instances of which of which were fatal. The communication with the infected was cut off from that time, the officer at whose house they were, having given strict instructions to his own people to not communicate with the tents. At a short time occurred among them, though they were in tents not above one hundred yards apart from the tents. Besides their tents were to the leeward of the tents, which may have had some influence in protecting their inmates from the disease.

With due progress, that disease is communicable by direct contact with the sick or dead, by water, by articles of diet, by clothing & by the air. Moreover, we are forced to the conclusion that it is as the same from Contagion as Infection.

Not if we take into account the previously healthy state of the island at large, disregarding
the few exceptional cases of so-called epidemic cholera, which we have shown cannot account for the spreading of the disease in the Epidemic form in which it manifested itself in May 1814. The fact that cholera never made its appearance in an uninfected spot, sooner than by the ordinary means of communication by land or by sea. The presence of a focus of infection on the ship's billabong, the appearance of the first cases of decided cholera during the time the was under quarantine, in a place not distant from where the lay out of easy access at all times, the same suspicions amounting almost to certainty that there was communication with the shore through some infringement of quarantine regulations, the truth of which could not be arrived at; as well as all the examined witnesses were interested parties, all these, we say, joined to what is decidedly known of the nature of cholera, strongly points out to its introduction into the Colony by the billabong is that we maintain, until proof be shown to the contrary.

We have incidentally touched upon a few points relating to the prophylaxis of cholera. Here we have to notice, such means as in the present state of knowledge, are best calculated to prevent the recurrence of an outbreak similar to that witnessed in 1844.
In have no hesitation in recommending Quarantine for infective diseases from India, as the best, meaning thereby, the most careful avoidance of communication between ship and shore of Vice versa. We do not pretend going upon any great distance at which an infective ship should be moved from the main land, it as much as the poison of Cholera wafted by the air, as we have seen can act in an undetermined range; but we believe that in all cases, the greater the distance, the better, taking special care always that the vessel is tenanted.

Quarantine regulations are more than useless if after much trouble a labour for their enactment, they are to be laid aside, at a time most appropriate for their service, or be impeded as most necessarily has been in the case of the Cholera.

In support of the measure now pointed out, one may bring forward a few illustrations of its real efficacy.

Thus in 1820, when Cholera passed from Bengal to the Orient, where it was first introduced for the first time, the sale of Bombay did not fail to become a prey there, owing to complete communication by ship. Whereas the Cape of Good Hope, with which there was great commercial intercourse also, escaped entirely, Quarantine being strictly enforced.

Although St. Petersburg was many miles from land, and a hundred miles from Vindinik when
Cholera had arrived & was committing its ravages, the
former enjoyed an immunity from the disease, attribu-
table to the strict precautionary measures adopted &
to the "Coron Sanitarios" swarm around the city for
the protection of its inhabitants.

Saxony, though nearer to Austria on either side of it,
was severely visited by Cholera, adopted strict measures
of precaution & escaped.

In some Saxony villages as being a locality, the disease
held out; but did not spread in consequence of the
measures of precaution instantly put in force by the
authorities.

In 1823, Egypt was prevented from Cholera by the adoption
of similar means, whereas on a second occasion, when it
was not acted on sufficiently soon, it proved vain &
useless.

Bombay which in 1820 contracted the disease from the
Mauritius, escaped in 1854 owing to a system of quar-
antine being at once established. To close the Cape of
Good Hope & other ports in the Indian Ocean with
which traffic it carries on.

The pandemic of the Mauritius in 1862, spread but a lit-
fleg long, hardly two per cent, owing to the energetic
precautionary measures taken by the military authorities,
& as the cutting off of all intercourse with the
towns.
In the district of [illegible] (extends to a [illegible] town). 

Pain was kept as rigorous as possible, and in which there was never upwards of a hundred persons at no cases occurred. 

In the same district, the inmate of 'Stella Maris' escaped altogether the visitation of cholera, by a strict cordon sanitare.

It might adduce a great many more instances where immunity from the disease was due to like precautions, when taken in due time, but we feel satisfied that their efficacy has been sufficiently tested to encourage us in their further adoption as often as needed.

In admission to 'Liber Paterique', the question comes to be whether or not the cargo of infected ships should be open for sale in our markets? Some opinions are to say conflicting, more especially as we have to deal with strong pecuniary motives on the one hand to with the chance of disease of least on the other. Looking at the matter in a sanitary point of view, there is no doubt left in our minds, as to the propriety & desiring such cargoes. No hand formerly since that cholera is trans.

Inplicable by persons & as yet the period & latency of the disease remain incalculable. If other means, capable of affording immunity from the disease be available, then we doubt they should be adopted, but if we are to choose, must be at all events, on the safe side.

Measures that would tend greatly to diminish the
frequency of cholera may be few likely. Indeed, the vastness of human beings on board of ships, the immediate food effects of which, would be less chance of epidemic disease breaking out amongst them.

The avoidance of shipping immigrants from infected ports in India, whereby less chance of transporting the form of disease to healthy places.

How can during the voyage, as to food, water, ventilation, cleanliness.

As general cares to be taken by immigrant ships, were especially the nature of food, oil, & other vegetable matter, which under ordinary circumstances give not just heat, and prone to fermentation & putridation in cases of a lead, not at all uncommon, then inevitably become the source of fever & death of the worst kind.

The presence of a qualified medical attendant on board is also self-evident.

The duties of the authorities when the diseased has once been one, may be summed up as follows:

To establish a system of inspection from house to house, to prevent overcrowdng, accumulation of filth & other like nuisances, to improve as much as it in their power, the condition of the poor, to give to all, precise information on the nature of the impending danger, the best means of avoiding it, & finally to establish a sufficient number of dispensaries & hospitals in the vicinity.
Lastly, but not least of all to establish "Causes Sanitarii" all round the infected localities.

As regards each individual, during the prevalence of the Epidemic, he should attend more particularly to the ordinary rules of hygiene, taking special care of his mode of living, diet & habitation, & resorting to early treatment on the appearance of the slightest symptom of the malady.

In the treatment of Cholera, the drug that has been of greatest service for many years past, is Oresin in one or other of its pharmaceutical forms.

Of late, a new mode of treatment by the Use of Silver, has met with much success in the hands of Dr. Barth, during the Epidemic at the Salpetrière, that it is deserving of further trial should time be an opportunity for so doing. Of 20 cases, treated thus 27 recovered, showing a greater proportion than other plans of treatment alike. Some of 20 cases treated by Aconite 8 grains i. e. internal application of warmth 29 only recovered. Of 21 cases treated by Chloride of lodinum 6 only recovered. The Virtue of Silver should be given of the strength of 15 to 25 centigrammes to 180 grammes of distilled water in the form of an enema a of the strength of 5 centigrammes to 125 grammes of this distilled water in solution, by the mouth. The remedy says Dr. Barth succeeded when other attempts
had failed. The principal effect was to indicate the insidious secretion a frequently at the end of eight or ten hours, the diarrhoea was stopped. Often the spasmodic contractions of the stomach seemed to be benefi-
cially; in several cases, urgent vomiting has all on a sudden ceased after the administration of the first spoonful of the tincture. Never did the medicine produce any bad effect; more than once it lost its as-
trumatic effect, or they were insufficient, especially when employed too late; but it never produced either colic or pain in the Epigastrium a never was its use followed by bad effects, the simultaneous exhibition of the nitrate of silver by mouth & Rectum is to bring the whole of the alimentary tube at once under its imme-
mediate influence.
Cold saturated linseed combines with the above treat-
ment, when the vomiting is of a persistent nature as well as local application of ice pack to the
Epigastrium and of great value, a picture with chloroform if there be cramps in the extremities.

Another plan of treatment, discovery of further trial is
performed by a non-professional gentleman, in the Epi-
gastric of Chilnai in the Acuminic, is the following:
To administer as soon as possible when the attack has begun, or on its first appearance whether by
pumping or vomiting thirty grains of Speciecian...
a two grains of Tartar Emetic, to be followed by copious doses of warm water to clear the stomach after the Emetic had acted. Though the effect of the Emetic failed, it was to be repeated in similar dose a second time, when it was seen to act. Bileth Sulphuric acid was the only other medicine used to stop the purging or vomiting when persisted. Finally a purgative to be administered — the patient was to be guarded against cer of diet during convalescence. Of 106 cases treated thus, only one was fatal. In this case, the patient had concealed his disease. Such complete success warrants our adoption of a remedy which may again be most serviceable.

In recommending these various plans of treatment, we may expect to find them of little or no avail, perhaps subsequently. Such remedies we know fail to disappoint our expectations very often. Which in former intercourse were of especial benefit. A decided case of Typhus Cholera, such for instance as when the patient is seized all at once in deep down death, to be believe, but very little amenable to treatment.

That medical art has but very limited or no control over the disease is evidenced in the variety of remedies that have from time to time been proposed as a cure for it. The whole arsenal of medicine has been directed against Asiatic Cholera with no effect.
leaving us now, very much in the same state as we were, more than half a century past.

In the justifiable curiosity caused by the late epidemic in the Mountains, we are struck by the great proportion of deaths among the working classes. Once again, the officials in their report, forgetting that many of their ranks were worn out by the same disease, asigned as a cause, circumstances which can only be accessory at most. No doubt that poverty, accompanying indolence, will favour to some extent the progress of a disease as that under consideration; but the essential cause of the enormous mortality of the white population, which is quite overlooked, is that they were then for the first time brought under the influence of a foreign new to them. Thus the Indian population, having been so well restored is no wonder in so much as they, at some time or other have been treated otherwise in the delta of the Yangtse, if cholera, it is said, that an attack is prophylactic against another.

In this principle, such facts as these been drawn up with much care and trouble, leading to their, with a few exceptions, that Cholera did not appear among the Immigrants of the Valley, after their arrival from our distant States, nor in the island, one of

no importance. I can have no scruple in discussing the said endemic or non endemic nature of the
disease in America. Only make cholera infectious in the mind, and its inhabitants in a short time, all
more or less, will become foes against it. Habit is a second nature to the human frame, from being
constantly or frequently exposed to the vicious cause of disease, becomes at last, death, if not altogether
fatal, to its effects.

If there is any hope left us, to contend against this
incurable disease, it is more in its prevention, to
which we can attain, than in any other way. Now
that the cause of sanitary reform has been so warmly
taken up in Great Britain, it is much to be hoped
that it may be extended to other provinces about to
this long neglected but important subject. It will
also be followed up by our local government, who it
is hoped will at length be convinced that cholera
is a disease amenable to sanitary rules so that
its ravages may be checked by proper precautionary
measures.

Jules Latour.