which was not effected by any of the oils, tested. The most susceptible test organisms have been found to be those of Staphylococcus aureus and Staphylococcus albus under Gram - positive organisms and V.cholerae and E.coli I under Gram - negative organisms.

From tables III to IX it is observed that Eugenia bracteata and Ocimum VAR thyrsiflorum have bactericidal effect on V.cholerae even at a dilution of 1 in 1000. In the case of Eugenia jambos no growth was observed at a dilution of 1 in 500, but medium growth was noticed at a dilution of 1 in 1000. Curcuma amada, Rosemary, Lemon, Anise and Spharenthus indicus were effective at a dilution of 1 in 250. E.coli I was not effected by Curcuma amada, Citronela and Spharenthus indicus at a dilution of 1 in 100. Ocimum VAR thyrsiflorum is the only oil which was effective at a dilution of 1 in 500 against E.coli I and medium growth was observed at a dilution of 1 in 1000. S.typhi was effected by Eugenia bracteata and Rosemary at a dilution of 1 in 250. In case of Eugenia bracteata 1 or 2 colonies were grown after 30 minutes contant in 1 in 500 dilution, and after 60 and 120 minutes contact, no growth was observed. Similarly at a dilution of 1 in 1000, medium growth was noticed after 30 minutes contact followed by negative results for 60 and 120 minutes.
Neroli and Citronela oils had no effect against K. aerogenes at the dilutions studied. Eugenia jambos and Rosemary had no effect at a dilution of 1 in 250. Few colonies were grown after 30 minutes at a dilution of 1 in 100 in case of Rosemary and medium growth was observed in the case of Eugenia jambos at a dilution of 1 in 100.

Further, Eugenia bracteata and Spharenthus indicus have been found to be effective against S. aureus even at a dilution of 1 in 1000, whereas Eugenia jambos, Curcuma amada, Rosemary, Ocimum var thrysiflorum, Neroli and Lemon are effective at a dilution of 1 in 250. Anise on the other hand had no effect at the dilutions studied. Citronela and Anise both have no effect against S. albus. But the oils of Eugenia bracteata, Ocimum var thrysiflorum and Spharenthus indicus are effective at a dilution of 1 in 100 only. In the case of Rosemary, few colonies grow at a dilution of 1 in 500 in contact for 30 and 60 minutes and complete growth is noticed at 120 minutes contact period. Similarly medium growth has been noticed in 30 minutes contact at a dilution of 1 in 1000, followed by complete growth.

β-haemolytic streptococi are not affected by Eugenia jambos and Neroli at the dilutions studied. Medium growth has been observed at a dilution of 1 in 100 in the
case Curcuma amada. In case of Rosemary medium growth is noted in 30 minutes contact at a dilution of 1 in 100, 1 or 2 colonies growing at 60 minutes contact period and no growth is seen at 120 minutes contact at the same dilution.

From the table X it is apparent that the disinfectinower of Ocimum VAR thyrsiflorum is affected to a considerable extent by the addition of various organic substances. Milk appears to be more effective in reducing the efficacy of the essential oil than serum. On the other hand, lva has no effect against the bactericidal effect of the l.
Indian essential oils of Eugenia bracteata, Eugenia curcuma amada, Rosemary, Ocimum var thyrsiflori, Citronela, Lemon, Anise and Spharenthus indicum studied for their antimicrobial activity against Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria using a plate method. The Gram-negative organisms included in the study were Vibrio cholerae, Salmonella typhi, Lact aerogenes and Escherichia coli and the Gram-positive organisms Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis, Corynebacterium diphtheriae and β-haemolytic streptococci. It has been observed that the essential oils tested inhibited microbial activity on one organism or the other. Cheria is the only organism which has not been affected by any of the oils tested. The most susceptible organism was found to be those of S. aureus, S. albus, V. cholerae, and Escherichia coli. The minimum concentrations of the oils that retain the antimicrobial activity have also been investigated. The effect of the presence of organic matter on the efficacy of Ocimum var thyrsiflorum on V. cholerae has also been studied and a notable reduction observed in the presence of milk, saliva having no effect.