

lances for the conveyance of persons suffering from contagious disease. * * *

"The inspectors of the sanitary officer have under them a body of scavengers. These, each day, in the early morning pass through the various districts allotted to them, and remove all refuse in closed vans. Every portion of manure from stables, streets and yards is in this way removed daily, and transported to the city farms for utilization. Two additional conveniences are supplied by the sanitary scientific work of this establishment. From steam works steam is condensed, and a large supply of distilled water is obtained and preserved in a separate tank. This is conveyed by a small main into the city, and at a moderate cost distilled water can be supplied for those domestic purposes for which hard water is objectionable. The second sanitary convenience is a large ozone generator. By this apparatus ozone can be produced in any required quantity, and is made to serve many useful purposes. It is passed through the drinking water in the reserve reservoir whenever the water shows excess of organic impurity, and it is conveyed into the city for diffusion into private houses for purposes of disinfection."

We certainly should not relish the narcotized flesh of the animals slaughtered in the model slaughter-houses. "They pass through a narcotic chamber, and are brought to the slaughterer oblivious of their fate."

The disposal of the dead is provided for, of course, and cremation does not find favour in the model city.

"For various reasons the process of burial is still retained—first, because the cremation process is open to serious medico-legal objections; secondly, because, by the complete resolution of the body into its elementary and inodorous gases in the cremation furnace, that intervening chemical link between the organic and inorganic worlds, the ammonia, is destroyed, and the economy of nature is thereby dangerously disturbed; thirdly, because the natural tendencies of the people lead them still to the earth as the most fitting resting-place, into which, when lifeless, they should be drawn. Thus the cemetery holds its place in our city, but in a form much modified from the ordinary cemetery. The burial-ground is artificially made of a fine carboniferous earth. Vegetation of rapid growth is cultivated over it. The dead are placed in the earth from the bier, either in basket work or simply in the shroud; and the monumental slab, instead of being set over or at the head or