

information can be given as to the cost of erection, it being so much affected by site, height of shaft, level of ground, &c. The cost of burning per ton of refuse also varies considerably. In some towns the residuum is a marketable commodity, &c. At first there was a difficulty in dealing with the gases given off by the material in the first stage of burning and the dust which escaped from the shaft, which was the cause of serious complaints, and prevented the introduction of the "Destructor." After earnest investigation, and careful consideration, "Jones' Fume Cremator" was the result, and these complaints are now things of the past. The "Destructor," if properly worked, may be used anywhere without the slightest fear of any complaint arising. The gases are subjected to a temperature of from 11,008 to 15,008 F., at little expense of fuel. The heat thus generated is used in a variety of different ways in connection with tubular boilers for pumping, for pneumatic ejectors, for driving dynamos, and working of various machinery for sanitary works, &c., thus effecting a considerable saving, and, after repaying principal and interest, leaving a balance, a result which is infinitely better than the old method of disposing of the refuse by barging and railway conveyance to a distance, &c. The paper was illustrated with diagrams of the different forms of destructor now in use."

In Section IX, State Medicine, the subject of Cremation was introduced in an able paper by the celebrated advocate of that method of the disposal of the dead—Sir Henry Thompson. After considerable discussion, in which Sir Henry had many opponents, the following resolution was adopted:—

"That the Cremation of the dead is a rational and Hygienic procedure, which is especially called for where death occurs from contagious disease."

Dr. P. F. Van Hamel Roos of Amsterdam, read a paper in Adulterations and International Measures for their repression.

Dr. Sanford Thorne, read a paper on State Control of the sale of Poisons. After discussion,

The following resolution was adopted:—

"That, in the opinion of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, it is essential, in the public interests, that the existing law regulating the sale of poisons should be amended, and greater restrictions placed on the sale of poisons, and this especially in Great Britain and her colonies."

A special meeting of the whole Congress was held at the day of the Session to consider the subject of the National Registration of plumbers in relation to the Public Health.

The following resolution was adopted by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, seconded by Bailie Crawford (Chairman of the Health Committee of the City of Glasgow) and supported by Sir Chas. Cameron, M. D. (Medical Officer of Health for the City of Dublin), and passed:

"That this special meeting of the International Congress of Hygiene, assembled to consider the necessity for securing the greater sanitary efficiency of the plumbers' work and drainage of dwelling houses and other buildings, desires to record its opinion that an organised and efficient system of registration of qualified plumbers is essential to the protection and preservation of the health of the com-