

streets and yards should be cleared as soon as ever the substance is soft enough to be removed; that the liquid manure, instead of running to waste in the river, should be employed to fertilize the land; that all back yards not used for cultivation, should be paved with brick or stone; that houses should be drained with some other material than wooden troughs; that the plan of fixing frame houses on wooden legs over swamps should be expressly prevented; and that a complete system of sewerage should be provided for the poorer, far more than even for the wealthier portions of the community.

The mere fact of sewerage and cleansing 20 streets in Manchester, inhabited by 3,500 persons, reduced the mortality from 31 to 25 per 1,000; that is, prevented 21 deaths and 588 cases of sickness in 7 months. In Windmill Court, London, there were 41 cases of sickness in 7 months. The landlord paved and sewered it, and supplied it with water; and in the same space of time afterwards, there were only 2 cases. He did it at his own expense, and "made a good thing of it."—When the Manchester Council swept their streets by machine every day, they found that the roads scarcely ever needed repair. In Aberdeen and Perth, the expense of the similar daily cleansing was more than covered by the sale of the manure.

What is poison to man is food to the plant. One pound of urine contains all the elements necessary for one pound of wheat. The fecal matter of two adults is sufficient manure to raise an acre of corn or pease; or that of one man will produce an acre of turnips, if the green matter is returned to the soil. The value of manure in Flanders is \$9.25 per man. Land near Edinburgh, which used to let for only \$15 per acre, now fetches from \$100 to \$200 per annum, simply from being irrigated with town refuse. And in the town of Rugby, the system of drainage is so complete that whatever is deposited in the dwelling in the morning, by noon is spread over the fields in a minute state of division, before decomposition has time to develop its poisonous stench.

As the cost of sanitary measures is generally the greatest obstacle to their adoption, it may be well to inquire whether their neglect is not still more costly. The following is an attempt to exhibit the—