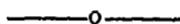


the question. As for the sacrifice of valuable manure which is supposed to be made by running the contents of our sewers into the river, it is quite certain that the sewage of Montreal is far too much diluted with water to admit of its ever being utilized for agricultural purposes; while, from a sanitary point of view, no inconvenience or danger need be apprehended from the diffusion of the city sewage in the passing volume of such a mighty river as the St. Lawrence, for if we take the daily discharge of the sewers into the river to be ten millions of gallons, the river itself, in the same period of time, passes no less than two hundred and seventy thousand millions of gallons. However destitute of value, therefore, the *sewage* of Montreal may be, it is highly probable that if the soil pits of all privies throughout the city were constructed as they are in the city of Paris, the contents thereof might, as in that city, be made a source of revenue, instead of being, as it is here, a scandalous and costly nuisance.

P. S.—In the August number I recommended water for the absorption of effluvia in bath-rooms, &c. This was only intended to apply to houses which had no ventilators to the soil pipes, and in the second paragraph the printer has converted joints into points.

*(To be continued.)*



The Editor begs to state that he will be happy to receive any communications on the following subjects, and others allied to Hygiene: Water supply, drainage, ventilation, building, adulteration of food, &c., warming, clothing, education, manufactories and their influences on health, scavenging; also, Public Health Reports from Canada, United States, or any part of the world.

PUBLIC HEALTH MAGAZINE being a monthly periodical of progress, advocating neither party interests nor influences by prejudice, its columns are thrown open to all who desire the advancement of sanitary knowledge. Contributors, in sending papers, will please mark the places they especially wish our attention drawn.