

can be carried for the use of 1,000 persons, or 10,000, as stated by Dr. Buchanan, as above, I see no reason why it cannot be carried at a proportionately advantageous rate for 100,000 or 1,000,000 persons. Indeed, is it not a rule that in supplies of all sorts the larger the quantity required the smaller the proportional cost? I am not writing unadvisedly, nor am I unaware that 1,000,000 persons—allowing $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per head, per day, the full quantity required on an average—would need 70 or 80 ear loads of earth every day, or only 6 or 8 ear loads for 100,000 people. The earth could be readily enough dried first of all in a proper kiln. It could be brought to the city daily, and, say, one-sixth part of the city supplied every day with sufficient for one week; and the deodorized excreta could be removed every week, or one-sixth part every day. But little storage space would then be required. It must be borne in mind that health, and not alone economy is to be considered. If we will congregate together in thousands, and desire to live, we must provide the means of health.

The utilization and disposal of excreta and sewage, with an account of the Coventry sewage works and of the sewage farm at Croyden will be the subjects for the continuation of this paper in the next number.

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BIOMETRY.

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In the practice of Medicine and Surgery the arts of diagnosis and prognosis are of the greatest practical value. To excel in these arts, much study and great experience are usually required.

The initial step in the treatment of disease or injury is first the diagnosis, second the prognosis. Any art or knowledge that can aid in acquiring proficiency in this direction may be considered as an additional contribution to the science and art of Practical Medicine. * * * But the study of symptomatology alone can never perfect one in diagnosis and prognosis. There needs something more than present symptoms upon which to base a correct understanding of any case,—a knowledge of the physical indications of longevity must enter largely into these elements.