

ing a sewage farm, and for the construction of sewers therewith. By this it is proposed to prevent the pollution of the Seine, and thus remove a fruitful source of disease.

The authorities have the wisdom to discern that if Paris shall continue to be, as she is now, a great centre of attraction for pleasure-seekers, she must be not only a city of beauty, but a city of health. For the securing of this end any needful amount of expenditure will be fully warranted.—*Sanitarian.*

M. PASTEUR, in speaking recently at the Paris Council of Hygiene, remarked that "it is proposed not to conduct to the sea the pathogenic germs of the numerous contagious diseases which decimate all our population, but to accumulate them each year more and more on the fields situate at the gate of the great town, and these fields will be cultivated. It would be better if the fields remained uncultivated, for then you would not incur the risk of bringing the germs back."

THE UTILIZATION OF GARBAGE.

Dr. Bruno Terne, in a paper read before the clinical section of the Franklin Institute, advocates the utilization of garbage as a fertilizer. He says that for the sake of convenience we pollute our rivers, and choose rather to suffer the consequences of drinking polluted water than to adopt rational measures to save for the enrichment of our fields the products which the law of nature has provided for the very purpose. He admits that cremation is unquestionably the most complete system for destroying all organic substances, and, doubtless, to the extreme sanitarian, the only method that should be adopted.

But what about economical results? The daily operation of the furnace requires labor and fuel; the product of a crematory is a small quantity of ashes, and worthless at that. Four or five per cent. of ashes is all that remains of the garbage when incinerated. He considers that there is no danger to the public health in the conduct of a rational system for the utilization of garbage, as all microbic carriers of contagious sicknesses are destroyed by a temperature of 212° F., and the dry product produced is as harmless to the public health as the flour in the barrel.

A NEW SYSTEM OF DISPOSING OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

A new system of disposing of household refuse is being tried in Chicago. Instead of taking the refuse to the destructor, the destructor is brought to the refuse. This destructor is mounted on four wheels, and