

tagious diseases shall not be placed in a vault, but must be interred, and shall not be disinterred."

It may be that in putting such a regulation in force last May, the trustees were exercising an authority which they did not then possess. Their action was, however, well grounded, and we are pleased to see that in an "Act to amend the Act respecting Cemetery Companies," passed last month by the Ontario Legislature, this power of making regulations against exhumation is granted to the directors of cemeteries.

Provision is also made that no grave in a cemetery shall be reopened for the purpose of removing a body therefrom without the consent of the directors of the company, or an order of the County Court Judge in that behalf; but saving, nevertheless, the right of the Crown to order the removal of a body for the purpose of legal inquiry.

This last section would commend itself to the favorable judgment of sanitarians, if the right to order the exhumation of a corpse were exclusively reserved to the Crown.

A NEW CREMATOR.

The following is a short description of a very ingeniously contrived cremating furnace, made by Messrs. W. F. Mason (Limited), sanitary engineers, Manchester. Some few years ago the Laboratories Committee of the Con-joint Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians (London) and Surgeons (England) were confronted with the somewhat difficult task of disposing of the cultures, refuse, etc., from their laboratories. Dr. Woodhead, the director, and other gentlemen, were

deputed to make inquiries, and to examine any apparatus that appeared suitable for destroying such material. We understand that these gentlemen examined the destructors in use in similar institutions on the Continent, and in one or two of the hospitals in this country. Not feeling satisfied with the results of these investigations, Dr. Woodhead entered into correspondence with Messrs. W. F. Mason, and explained to them his requirements; and, as the result of several interviews, this firm invented a cremating furnace, having the following features: It is a cleanly-looking structure, faced with white glazed bricks. It is about 6 feet wide, 8 feet long, and 8 feet high. At the base of the structure is a coke furnace, which is regularly supplied with a small stream of water, by means of which an intense heat is obtained in the combustion chamber. This is aided by an ingenious arrangement, whereby a given quantity of rarefied air is admitted, which, mixing with the gases from the water and coke, raises the temperature to an intense white heat. In the centre of the combustion chamber is placed the cremating chamber, which is really a large crucible, access to which is obtained through a 'door placed' immediately above the furnace door in the front of the structure. From the cremating chamber a flue runs into the combustion chamber at its base, so that all gases from the cremating chamber pass through the coke, heated to an intense white heat as above mentioned, before they reach the chimney. It may be mentioned, too, that these gases are mixed with hot air in the mixing chamber before they gain access to the combustion