The fecale at Leyden and Amsterdam is not converted into poudrette, as it would be were the system fully carried out. At the time these cities adopted the system, doubts existed as to whether the pneumatic plan would succeed. The authorities, therefore, decided not then to incur the further expense of the poudrette manufacture and works. The data available relate only to the sale of the fecale, not to that of poudrette. The latter would command a much higher price. The price paid at first by the farmers in Holland was 8d. per hectolitre, equal to 50 cents per annum per head of population.

In 1874, the price rose to 66 cents per head per annum ; and for that year the figures for that block of the city of Leyden operated by the system are as follows :—

Received for fecale..................................... ......$8,300
Expended for men, fuel, repairs, &c.................... 7,000
Net profit.....................$1,300

In 1875, the price fell to 13 cents per head, and in 1876 rose again to 17 cents per head.

The Commission for Public Works of the city of Leyden have reported in favor of extending the system to the whole city of 40,000 inhabitants, and in their report designate it as " the system of the future for all large towns." The financial commission have reported on it in similar terms.

Before leaving this subject of expense, we may state that as regards the effect on city taxation, the Liernur System would, in our opinion, be cheaper than that by water carriage if the whole question of cost is taken into consideration, but that its first cost would be higher than the first cost of the other. The money outlay, however, is not the only important consideration in comparing different systems of sewerage. Colonel Haywood, engineer of the city of London sewerage commission, justly remarks *apropos* of the Liernur system, that " If the daily removal of the excreta of a population be of paramount importance—if the absence of effluvium on the public ways and in the interiors of houses be of importance to the public health—if remedy for the pollution of streams must be found, and if in the public in-