infinite knowledge, knows. A few weeks since, in a large western city, a fertilizing establishment, on a river bank, was destroyed by fire, and the city's papers announced that the fire soon extended to the lard room. Now, the connection between a stink factory rendering animal oils from diseased horses, cows, dogs, cats, rats and sheep, and smothered hogs, measly pork, and cholera-wasted swine with prime leaf lard, is only too apparent.

There are honorable men in all businesses, and the pork trade forms no exception to the rule. Many pork packers sell what they deem to be sound fresh meat, but such men do not use the microscope in order to find the cysticercus or the more deadly trichina; they are the innocent murderers of their fellow-citizens, they perpetrate crime unconsciously, the victims of a moral hypnotism. The pork packer has killed more people than all the great generals of history combined. Where one man in a modern army was slain by the bullet four died at the hands of the meat contractor, from poisonous pork and filthy hog fat. See the "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion," and count the innumerable thousands of victims, sick and dead, from intestinal disorders.

Alcohol is considered a poison in many parts of the country and a prohibition wave has swept over the South, yet the mischief caused by alcohol is discounted ten times by pork lard, that is the physical mischief. Most stomachs can tolerate an occasional dose of alcohol in its various admixtures; no stomach can long be tolerant of pork in any form and not be a sufferer. Why is dyspepsia so common in the South? The medical distribution of dyspepsia in the United States covers the same lines occupied by the consumers of pork. It would be well that national and local legislation be applied not only to alcohol, but to the so-called pork in-Every State should be provided with honest and conscientious meat inspectors, and these appointments should not be political. The failure of the oleomargarine inspection is due to the incompetency of political appointees-and in alluding to oleomargarine we class it along with other manufactured animal fats. Perfection in oleaginous products is only attained by using the vegetable oils, which are free from diseases and contaminating taint. When the South discontinues the use of pork and hog lard and consumes only its pure cotton-seed oil for culinary purposes the deathrate among whites and blacks will be equalized.

*How many negroes die in the South annually from trichina, an exceedingly common form of worm engendered in pork? When this terrible creature enters the alimentary canal of the human being it causes violent symptoms without much immediate danger; but permit it to enter the muscular system and what horrible effects follow—the victim is literally eaten alive by worms. It is only the high temperature of modern cookery that destroys these disease propagating forms of animal life in pork and its products. If the negro will eat bacon and ham fat he should be obliged to subject it to a high temperature.

The recent startling and disgusting revelations of the pork packers before a Congressional committee at Washington throw a flood of light on the question of hog lard as an article of diet—few Americans will desire any extra prime or pure leaf in their kitchens hereafter.

Moses made no mistake when he wrote—and we repeat the truthful sanitary axiom:

"And the swine, though he divide the hoof and be cloven-footed, yet he cheweth not the cud; he is unclean to you."

"Of their flesh shall ye not eat, and their carcass shall ye not touch; they are unclean to you."

[The writer of this diatribe, living in a city celebrated as the home of the pork-packing industry, must have been thoroughly in earnest and convinced of the truthfulness of his statements before bringing upon himself the vengeance of the pork king.—Ed.]

MUNICIPAL HYGIENE.

City Filth and Garbage Destructors.

This naturally falls into four sub-divisions, street sweepings, night soil, dead animals, and gurbage. Within the last few years a new method of disposing of garbage has been practically tested. It is the method of destroying it by furnaces, specially constructed for that purpose. When rightly constructed they have done their work satisfactorily and generally at considerably less expense than had hitherto been incurred in disposing of garbage obtained. In England this method has proved a success. In America the evolution of these furnaces has proceeded steadily. It was first attempted at Governor's Island, New York harbor, followed by Wheeling, Virginia. Des Moines, Iowa, has built an Engle furnace and Montreal has closely