

matter upon land would not only not enhance the value of the latter in the eyes of an enlightened people, but on the contrary, would be regarded as a very serious damage to it for a very long time to come. Nor do we believe that the mixture of any amount of earth with such garbage would ever render it entirely innocuous or unobjectionable as a site for dwellings. Perhaps it is supposed such improved (?) property would answer for tenement houses. But where is the man who would be willing to have a dwelling-house built upon such filth,—however much it might be disinfected with earth—for himself and his family to live in;—to have his bed made, to lay himself down to sleep, over such corruption? “In towns,” says Dr. George Wilson, in his “Hand-book of Hygiene,” “a great evil sometimes arises from building on rubbish containing vegetable matter which has been used to fill up excavations.” Mr. Crosby reports that a high rate of mortality in the town of Leicester during the autumnal months, was chiefly due to annual visitations of infantile diarrhoea which prevailed in parts of the town built on such refuse; and distinctly attributes the disease to this cause. The evidence of Drs. Parkes and Sanderson points clearly to the conclusion that soil of this sort is objectionable.

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### DANGER AND DEATH IN THE MILK CAN.

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Milk is almost as universally used as water. Almost every family is supplied with a greater or less quantity of this fluid. In cities and towns, especially during the winter season, the cows which furnish the milk supply are frequently kept in filthy, badly ventilated stables, deprived of sunlight, and often improperly fed. Under such circumstances it is utterly impossible for the animals to be in a healthy state, and equally impossible for them to yield milk fit for human consumption.

It is well known that diseased conditions of the female supplying the milk has a marked effect upon the quality of