destroys twenty-one tons, or nine tons less than the man that only attends to two high temperature forced draught fires, so that their plausible argument is ridiculous when worked out in figures. They have a more combative objection, they say that the high temperature furnaces will soon burn out and the repairs will come high and expensive. Past experience of the few years that high temperature furnaces have been in use continually does not bear out the statement, for they remain sound and whole in places where they were well and properly erected, proving this argument wrong. The slag that attacks the brick in high temperature furnaces, and often believed to be caused by melting and running of the fire-brick, appears to have been proved by experts and experiments, together with careful watching during the past three years, to be silicious particles produced by the burning refuse and forced by the blast against the brick work, and can be easily knocked off. They also assert that it protects rather than damages the walls; this information is very satisfactory, and it is to be hoped that some person will find out a way of reducing silicious matter to either a powder or a gas, so that it will cease to be troublesome because it is a non-conductor of heat, and any combustion chamber lined with stalactytic formation will be useless as a re-burner of fumes and gases.

The solid advantages of high temperature furnaces is, that they burn all the fumes and injurious gases, without the aid of an expensive fuel eating cremator; they extract more heat, they reduce the refuses to the smallest possible weight and bulk, they make a harder and better clinker, they extract more heat per lb. of refuse and do double the work of the slow combustion type with less labor. Most of the low temperature sort are being altered and a forced draught added, making them into high temperature destructors, some of them on account of complaints that the unburnt fumes being discharged from their chimneys are a public nuisance. Before closing the subject of refuse disposal of towns, I might describe a useful refuse or house garbage destroyer, that if well built and carefully attended to when in use will be useful and valuable to any high-class residence or public building, placed in a country position where they cannot have the comforts of modern sanitary appliances, except they construct private ones for themselves. And where such places have their own private drainage and sewage disposal works this simple garbage destructor machine seems necessary to prevent the grosser solids, paper, grease, etc., from passing forward to the sewage settling tanks and choking the valves and pipes. The illustrations here produced, together with the explanatory references, will go a long way to

Fig 5.