

medical profession well, can doubt its perfect willingness to contribute reasonably to the promotion of professional interests.

There was nothing narrow in the proposed legislation. Its great features being to sustain the Council in its work of making every practitioner of medicine, no matter what he may style himself, pass a professional examination of a creditable kind, to enable this to be done at the lowest possible cost to students, by securing aid from the profession and from the Government, and to give as far as law can give—adequate protection to all who, being registered practitioners, were entitled to it.

Believing, as we do, that the Council has been a great benefit to the profession already, and that it may be even much more so in the future, believing that the Central Board, the existence of which in its present satisfactory manner of working, depends upon that of the Council, is a great benefit to the profession and to all our schools—by stirring us all up, so to teach our pupils, that on trial before that body, they may do credit to the colleges from which they come. we sincerely hope that most of the recently suggested improvements in the Medical Act may very soon become law

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

The manner of disposing of the sewage of large cities is a subject which has engaged the attention of some of the most eminent scientific men in Great Britain. Several very interesting and important articles have appeared of late in the medical and secular press of England regarding this matter, and various plans have been suggested to accomplish this object. The great aim is so to dispose of the sewage as to render it innocuous, and at the same time to subserve some useful purpose in an agricultural point of view, and so to carry on this operation as to make it pay the cost of working. It is no doubt an exceedingly difficult problem. There are three plans by which it is proposed to dispose of and utilize the sewage which now flows into the bays and rivers from large cities, viz., *irrigation*, *filtration* and *precipitation*, or the A B C process, as it is called, because Alum, Blood, Clay and Charcoal are the substances used. The process by irrigation consists in allowing the sewage to flow over the land in numerous channels, dug for the purpose, but for