move all the blood from the flesh, as was by the Jews, it appears, under the requirements of the Mosaic law,—such as first placing the flesh in water for half an hour, then for an hour in salt, and finally washing it thoroughly with water*—it might be supposed that the law of the Old Testament still exerted an influence in this way.

If some process could be devised whereby the whole of the blood could be converted into palatable and wholesome food, the disposal of the refuse of slaughter-houses—about which there is so much discussion—would be considerably simplified.

DISPOSAL OF STREET REFUSE.

On the disposal of refuse in this city complaints have recently appeared in the Toronto Globe, and certainly not without just cause. It is not easy to conceive of anything more disagreeable and unwholesome than to have deposited in the vicinity of one's dwelling-under one's nose-the filth of the streets and lanes, and apparently more plausible and just grounds of actions for damages against the city are thereby created than some of those upon which actions for damages are sometimes based. When the price of manure is taken into consideration, one would suppose such refuse would be worth more to the farmers and gardeners in the immediate vicinity of the city than the price of carting it onto the farms and gardens. Whether it would be or no, there is no doubt that the cost in health and life of having it deposited in proximity to dwellings will far exceed the cost in dollars and cents of having it removed a safe distance from inhabited localities. But the point to which we wish to draw attention is that relating to the improvement (?) of property by filling cavities upon it with this garbage. This is evidently the view of those who own the property. But we had hoped the time had arrived when the depositing of such

^{*} Alien, in Modern Judaism.