

barren; it is now perhaps the most fertile field in Ontario; not only so, but the fruit and vegetables grown upon it are much superior in quality to those grown elsewhere, on our land at least.

Further, the barren sandy field, which had no beauty that one should desire it, is now as beautiful as it is fruitful. It has no unpleasant odor at any time, not even when the sewage is being pumped, there is nothing to offend the eye, for the sewage is converted by the centrifugal pump which handles it into a homogeneous fluid, having very much the appearance and smell of dishwater.

It is needless to say that the patients and caretaker who work on the sewage field are as healthy as any other people about the institution, or that the fruit and vegetables grown on this field are as wholesome as those grown elsewhere; in fact whatever prejudices existed in this regard at first it is now universally acknowledged that the produce of this field is in every way superior to that grown elsewhere on our farm or garden.

It seems to me that we have here in a nutshell the solution of the sewage difficulty. Wherever men upon the land are massed together permanently upon a given area—whether in city, town, village, or institution, this method can be practised, and not only by it can absolute and cleanly disposal be accomplished, but at the same time a large return of the best products of the earth may be had in exchange for a product which if not used is certain to become dangerous.

If we run our sewage into streams or bays we pollute the water, waste the sewage, and cause disease. To treat it with filters or chemicals is never, perhaps, absolutely safe from the point of view of health, is more or less expensive and the sewage itself is wasted. But if we return the sewage to the earth, to which it belongs, we obtain clean, wholesome and absolute disposal at a nominal cost, and at the same time secure the value of the sewage—a very considerable item.—*The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.*