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should be made to save and improve our national resources of fresh water fish and at the same time to restore our rivers to some approach to their original degree of purity.

The remedy proposed involves a drastic change in our present methods. The pollution is produced by manufactories, by towns and cities, and there are special cases to consider, as the tarring of roads. Enquiries will determine in each case how far the manufactories are able to bear the expense of rendering their effluents harmless, and if it be found that an industry would be endangered by the remedies demanded national funds should be available to carry them out either wholly or in part. The other causes of pollution would have to be considered in the same manner with a view to preventing or minimizing them. For these purposes each river should be placed under the jurisdiction of a River Board, representative of the Conservancy, the Town Planning and Sanitary Committees of the Corporations affected, and such other bodies as may be admitted to have a claim, and should be empowered to make the necessary enquiries to deal with the present and to prevent the future pollution of the river, its tributaries, estuary, and a defined area of foreshore. These Boards would be responsible for carrying on the work, but appeal should be possible through the Courts or to the Board of Fisheries or the Board of Trade or all three.

Sanitation in the Field.

■ Quarter-Master-Sergeant J. HUNTER, District Sanitary Inspector, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PRÉCIS.

Conservancy.—In the Belgian and Northern France areas the contents of the pails were in most cases burned, and in others buried.

Incinerators.—Various types were used, one of the most useful being built of bricks, with combustion chamber and drying plates over the fire area, which was about 4 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, and were used for burning both excreta and dry refuse; in some cases between three and four tons being the daily quantity disposed of.

Other types were constructed of petrol or biscuit tins, oil-drums, corrugated iron, or any other materials which were obtainable. In large towns at the rear, where stores, hospitals, etc., were established, permanent structures were erected, and proved a very great acquisition.

Water Supply.—This was usually obtained from shallow wells and streams. All these were tested with chloride and marked accordingly, showing the amount necessary.

A water-boring section of the Royal Engineers did good work by fixing pumping stations at suitable points, easily accessible to the troops at the rear.

Waste Water.—Laundries and baths were established as soon as possible in suitable areas. Various methods were adopted for dealing with the waste water, the most successful being to run it into concrete settling tanks and add 1 lb. of chloride to 25 gallons of water. Splendid results were obtained, the waste water being very often clearer and purer on being run into a stream than it was when taken from it.

Baths.—During 1915 my section had charge of three baths, the average number of bathers being 1,600 per day.

Ninety women were constantly employed in washing and repairing clothes. All clothing was disinfected by steam.

Manure.—Various expedients were adopted for disposal, one of the best methods being to form stacks 10 to 12 by 6 feet high and covered with earth at least 6 inches thick. The value of this to the French farmer was enormous.

General.—Amongst other details the inspection of billets, water supplies, disinfection, construction of latrines, control and supervision of manure dumps and incinerators, the spraying of the edges of pools, ponds and streams for the destruction of the mosquito larvae, and the building and equipping chambers for the "delousing" of clothing formed the principal duties of the Sanitary Section to which I had the privilege of being attached.

The Sanitary Improvement "Output."—Its Past Restrictions, and Some Suggestions with a View to its Future Increase.

W. SMITH, County Sanitary Inspector, Northumberland (Associate).

PRÉCIS.

Re-construction in its application to sanitary improvements; the need for an increased sanitary "output"; how this has been restricted in the past; a few examples as regards sewers, drains, sanitary accommodation, refuse removal, water supply, housing.

Conditions which have prejudicially affected the sanitary "output"; unsatisfactory division of country into local administrative units; lack of public interest; unsatisfactory conditions of sanitary service as regards methods of filling appointments, part-time services of officials, lack of security of tenure.

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