

*Cambridge.*—This town maintains its good record, the progressive policy of the Council being justified by results.

*Thames.*—This is, in my opinion, as regards progressive sanitation, the most painstaking authority. Much improvement has resulted from their work in demolishing old property and by the introduction of the excellent water-tables for drainage.

*Waihi.*—This town has not yet seriously considered the introduction of a water-carriage system of sewerage-disposal; otherwise progress is satisfactory for a new district.

*Tauranga.*—The cost of the introduction of a water-supply is the only deterrent to progress in sanitary matters.

*Te Aroha.*—A water-carriage system is a necessity here in order that tourists may be encouraged to visit this health resort.

*Te Kuiti.*—This town, which is progressing faster than any other settlement in the province, only suffers from the want of local government and the means of raising funds for sanitary purposes. The Waitomo County Council, however, has established a nightsoil service.

*Hikurangi.*—Nightsoil service being introduced.

*Queen Street, Auckland: Scavenging.*—Owing to my representations regarding the accumulation of horse-manure at the cab-stand and about the entrance to the railway-station in Lower Queen Street, the City Engineer has arranged with the cabmen in front of the railway-station to provide a box in which to keep a broom and shovel for their use, and they in their turn undertake to keep their stand clean and tidy. The Railway Engineer has granted tentative permission to keep the box inside the railway-station enclosure, so that it will be well out of sight.

#### GENERAL SANITATION.

##### *Nightsoil-removal.*

Nightsoil-removal is a troublesome problem to most of the authorities. The city, however, has a fairly up-to-date method of removal by barges to Harkins Point. The introduction of the sealed-pan system under the supervision of the City Engineer has been a distinct improvement. The pans are washed before they return to the city. The dipping of the pans in boiling creosote would still further reduce the dangers of the pan system. According to Dr. Porter, Medical Officer of Health, Johannesburg, "The boiling creosote acts not merely as a thermal and chemical disinfectant, but forms a coating on the buckets which covers and imprisons infected material remaining there after washing, and is also apparently obnoxious to flies—a most important point. The inclusive cost of washing and creosoting is 3s. 8½d. per 100 buckets."

##### *Water-carriage System.*

The only areas in which this has been completely introduced are Devonport and Parnell, both of which stand out as object-lessons of the superiority of this system in urban districts as instanced by their freedom from typhoid fever.

##### *Disposal of Refuse.*

The introduction of galvanised-iron pans with lids in the city has marked a much-needed improvement. Outside authorities which avail themselves of the use of the city destructor have also adopted these in principle if not in fact. Those which have no organized system of removal and disposal naturally suffer through the dumping of the refuse into vacant allotments in their own or some-one-else's area. A special cart with a penthouse roof with a hinged top in sections would be an improvement.

##### *Disposal of Fish-offal.*

This question has been a difficult one to solve owing to the refusal of the use of the city destructor. In inquiring as to the method of disposal in other countries, information has been obtained through the courtesy of the Town Clerks of cities in Australia and South Africa.

In Cape Town the offal is carted out to sand-flats and buried eight miles from the town. The experiment, however, is now being tried by taking it out to sea.

At East London the offal is taken to sea in the trawlers and put overboard outside the three-mile limit.

At Durban, condemned fish and offal is passed through the city destructor, as much as 5 tons having been passed through in one day.

At Port Elizabeth, where some years ago the Tramway Company damaged their furnace by attempting to burn the city fish-offal, resort has been had to burial.

In Brisbane the fish-shops are supplied with pans—nightsoil-pans, as a matter of fact—in which the offal is placed pending removal, which takes place every night per medium of the sanitary wagons; the full pans are hermetically sealed for removal, and clean pans left in lieu thereof. The contents of the pans are deposited in the Pacific Ocean along with all the other city refuse and nightsoil, about sixty miles from Brisbane, the steamer making a daily trip for the purpose.

In Perth, Western Australia, the offal is carted to the Horsfall destructor, and destroyed there.

In Adelaide, the offal is taken from the fish-market for the purposes of manuring fruit-trees, lucerne, &c.

In Melbourne fish used to be treated at the destructor. Recently, however, condemned fish has been sold to one of the local manure-manufacturers.

In Auckland, after the use of the city destructor for the disposal of fish-offal was prohibited, an unsuccessful attempt was made to dump fish-offal in the harbour. Objections were then raised in one district to the burial of the offal on land. Much of the offal has, however, proved a valuable