

the paper, and about all the inaccuracies in the methods used are pointed out by Mr. E. A. Cowper, Prof. Unwin, Mr. W. W. Beaumont, Mr. Bodmer, Mr. Thorneycroft, Mr. Willans and others. The paper is well calculated to give the reader something to think about.

H. W. S.

Sewage disposal works.—A guide to the construction of works for the prevention of the pollution by sewage of rivers and estuaries. By W. Santo Crimp. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1890.

The area of England is nearly the same as the area of the state of Georgia, while its population is nearly one-half that of the entire United States. Numerous commissions have been appointed, and numerous acts of parliament have been passed, for the purpose of preventing the contamination of the water supply of the cities of the kingdom by the sewage flowing from them. The volume before us presents the latest results obtained in the efforts made to improve the sanitary condition of this thickly populated country. Mr. Crimp's book is an octavo of over 250 pages, with numerous tabular statements, and is well illustrated by figures in the text, as well as by thirty-three lithographic plates drawn to scale. It is essentially a practical treatise, giving the actual working methods of sewage purification in thirty-three towns; a chapter being devoted to each town. Full particulars are given in each instance; such as the population of the given locality; daily flow of sewage; area of purification plant; methods of purification; cost of erecting plant; cost of working the process, as well as elaborate descriptions of the various methods of precipitating, settling and filtering the sewage. It may be of interest to state that of the various chemicals employed milk of lime, with or without the addition of a crude sulphate of alumina, seems to be the cheapest and most efficient, and is, therefore, most widely used.

This book should have a wide sale in this country. It treats of questions relating to public health, to which we shall soon have to give our careful attention. It will be particularly valuable to all sanitary engineers, and to municipal officials who have in their care the sanitation of our cities.

P.

Franklin Institute.

[*Proceedings of the stated meeting, held Wednesday, March 18, 1891.*]

HALL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1891.

JOS. M. WILSON, president, in the chair.

Present, 126 members and thirteen visitors.

Additions to membership since last report, twenty-two.

The actuary submitted the following extract from the minutes of the stated meeting of the board of managers, held March 11, 1891, viz: