

the water, the whole being suddenly let off and flushed, are to be preferred, where the receptacle can be placed at a depth sufficient to protect it from frost, as is done now with our water-pipes, hydrant-services and drains, always remembering, however, that the open troughs are more exposed to atmospheric changes of temperature. In this Province out-door water-closets have, in some instances, been introduced, and, when carefully constructed, have been found to work satisfactorily in the winter season. Great care, however, needs to be exercised.

4. In various cities on this Continent, so-called "Iron Sinks" are manufactured, and are being largely introduced.

In New York the change from the old system to the new is being gradually made. No new pits are allowed to be dug; and when any existing one becomes a cause of complaint, the following order is issued by the Board of Health and must be carried out:—

"That the privy vault thereat be emptied, cleaned and disinfected and filled with fresh earth. That a receptacle, vault or sink be constructed thereat, of a depth not greater than two feet, which shall be impermeable and secured against any saturation of the walls or ground, and shall be connected at the upper end with the Croton water, and at the lower end with the street sewer, and provided with an outlet at the lowest point and on the bottom so as to admit of the complete discharge of the contents and of being daily flushed with water. The bottom thereof shall be so inclined that the lowest point at the outlet shall be at least six inches below the lowest point at the opposite end."

In these privy sinks the hopper and trough are all in one piece. They are similar in principle of construction to the trough-closets above noticed. They are very moderate in price, one with two holes costing about \$15.00; with three holes, \$20.00, and so in proportion.

Some places, such as factories on the course of our largest rivers, may be so favourably situated as to allow of troughs with a continuous stream; but extreme vigilance, as regards outfall, must be exercised in connection with this practice. Numerous cases of drinking water polluted by excrementitious sewage have come under the notice of this and other Boards.

URINALS.

Urinals become offensive through want of proper provision for preventing the incrustation of them with deposits from the urine, and of proper means of frequently cleansing or removing surfaces which collect the droppings. A tray of ashes or saw dust in front of, and beneath, the urinal will meet this latter requirement, the contents of the tray being frequently changed. For the first mentioned cause of offensiveness, it seems necessary to have a flow of water washing the urinal, whilst in use. Disinfectant contrivances should also be used.

INTERCEPTING TANKS.

In many places where the natural facilities for outfall are not very good, the mixed contents of sewers are received into tanks, the solid portions allowed to settle, the liquid portion removed and disposed of in the methods described in connection with liquid refuse in the first part of this pamphlet, and the solid settlings also removed, mixed with earth, ashes or chemicals, and used for manure.