

There is, however, one point which is of such importance to nearly all our city families that I cannot pass it by in this paper. It is the uttering of a protest against that abominable nuisance which is commonly called the *pan closet* as shown in diagram C.

The two most serious objections to it are, first, that the side of the receiver is soiled every time the pan (P) which is hinged at H, drops feces on to it, and it cannot be cleaned. The second is, that every time the pan drops, the trap (formed by it) is unsealed, and permits a volume of sewer gas to pass into the house.

In conclusion, gentlemen, my apology for submitting this paper upon which I have bestowed so little preparation is my desire to bring before your attention a matter so much overlooked, and yet of such great practical importance, and to ask you to use your influence to remedy the existing state of things, and to make this one among your efforts in the exercise of that trust which God has committed into your hands.



DISPOSAL AND UTILIZATION OF EXCRETA AND SEWAGE.

In the first part of this paper, published in the last number of the *SANITARY JOURNAL*, I noticed the different methods of removing excreta from the vicinity of dwellings, and the dangers arising, through water contamination, from inefficient modes of removal; alluding more particularly to the advantages of immediate deodorization with dry earth—of what is called the dry-earth system of removal. I will now notice the three principal methods of disposing of and utilizing excreta and sewage after it has been removed from the immediate vicinity of dwellings; namely:—

1. That of discharging it into water, as of a river or lake or the sea, and which is the two general, and on this continent universal, method in the water-carriage system.
2. That of carbonization, in retorts; the products being