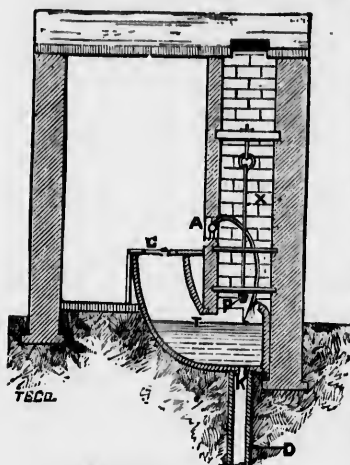


may be attended to by some servant of the corporation, or other person, who shall, from time to time, change their contents, and supply them with water.

Of the various forms of these latrines, the following may be mentioned :—



1. *The Liverpool Trough Closet.*—"This may be described as consisting of a series of closets communicating with a long trough [T], situated beneath and behind the seat [C], which receives the excreta from each closet in the series. The lower end of the trough communicates with a drain [D], leading to the sewer by an opening [K] which is closed by a plug [P]. Behind the back wall of the closet there is a small space [X] to which no one has access but the scavenger, and from which alone the plug can be raised by means of a handle. The scavenger visits daily, empties the trough, washes it out with a hose connected with a hydrant [A], and again charges it with water. As much water is let in as will cover the excreta received during twenty-four hours, and so prevent any smell. The closets are kept clean by the users."

2. *The Bristol Eject.*—"This consists of a strongly constructed dip-trap, interposed between the privy-trunk, as the receptacle is termed, and the drain. It thus admits of the ready extraction of foreign matters which may be thrown in; it is not easily broken; and, as it is flushed and kept clean by the servants of the corporation, it is found to answer much better than ordinary water-closets among the poorer classes of large towns."

3. *Other forms of Latrines*, on the same principle, are thus spoken of in Wilson's "Hand-book of Hygiene :"—

"For barracks, prisons, etc., water-latrines of a much simpler construction than either of the above answer exceedingly well. An open metal trough, roofed in, and with the necessary partitions and doors, receives the excreta, while its anterior upper margin constitutes the seat. In order that the excreta may be constantly covered, the trough should be kept one-third full of water. It should also be well flushed at least twice daily, and the contents allowed to run off into a drain connected with a sewer. A plug, or flap-door, at the lower end of the trough will be required to prevent the water from draining off during the intervals.

"There is a further advantage, common to all closets of the trough system, which may here be pointed out. In the event of an epidemic of cholera or enteric fever raging in the crowded courts where these closets are in use, it will be an easy matter to throw disinfectants into the troughs, and thus destroy the infectious power of the alvine discharges."

In some latrines water does not stand in the receptacle, but is admitted daily to sweep out the contents with a sudden flush. Those in which the fæces are received into