Arts, March 14, 1877, (Public Health.-Boston Med. & Surg. Four.,) described the methods lately introduced at Manchester and previously tried at Salford for the disposal of the refuse and sewage of towns. This refuse he explained as consisting of solid and liquid materials, namely: (1) solid excreta, animal refuse from slaughterhouses, decaying animal and vegetable matters collected from markets, house refuse (such as ashes and dry rubbish,) and street sweepings; and (2) urine and house-slops, waste water from dye-works, breweries and various manufactures, and waste-water from watersupply and rain. The process recently adopted at Manchester professes to dispose of all these various kinds of refuse, yielding as the results of treatment several perfectly innoxious materials, each having a definite value in the market, and reducing the small balance to a perfectly inert and harmless residuum; the whole operation being effected without involving any nuisance whatever. The method is a combination of the dry-sewage system and combustion. By these means, during the year previous to August 31, 1876, in the city of Manchester, an inland river town of 359,000 inhabitants, the large quantity of 163,000 tons (500 tons daily) of refuse was disposed of in the manner alluded to. It is intended that the entire town refuse shall be treated in this way ultimately.

The process is in brief as follows : The household excreta are collected in pails, after the Rochedale plan. The material is deodorized, partly by ashes thrown into the pails in the course of their daily use, partly by a mixture of charcoal (the product of the combustion process) and carbolic acid. The pails are hermetically sealed during their removal from the houses to the works. contents of these pails, arrived at the town yard, are emptied upon a floor so constructed as to separate the solids from the fluids, which latter fall into a well-hole, whence they are pumped at once into a receptacle connected with apparatus, called a concretor, where the aqueous parts are evaporated. The solid parts of the sewage, consisting of one-third fæcal matter and two-thirds ashes, are ground up in mills like mortar-mills, with slaughter-house refuse, decayed fish, the concentrated urine obtained from the concretor, and a small quantity of gypsum to fix the ammonia. The produce is a manure without smell, and dry enough to be put into sacks and carried away.

The street-sweepings, house refuse and garbage, and general rubbish, are carbonized in furnaces specially adapted for the purpose. The resulting charcoal amounts to upwards of forty per cent. of the weight of the material charred, and is available for deodorizing purposes. Other furnaces (called destructors) are used for the combustion of dry rubbish, and the clinkers which result are ground up with twice their weight of quicklime, and sold profitably for use in mortar. The waste heat from these destructor-furnaces is utilized in the operation of the concretors for evaporating the liquid (urine) portion of the pail contents.