

house drains, by causing a body of water to rush swiftly through them, thereby washing out any deposit that may have accumulated.

8. FOR FLUSHING house drains our first care should be to see that there is provision for nearly filling them, either by the simultaneous action of a number of small inlets, or by one large one. In houses where there is a closet pipe, it is generally about two-thirds the size of the drain from the house to the street, and by filling it with a good head of water, the latter drain will be nearly filled.

Many contrivances will readily suggest themselves for supplying a body of water, differing according to circumstances. The most primitive will be the sudden emptying of a tub or two of water every few days.

As my paper has already dragged out to such a length, I will not enter into the consideration of the various apparatus for the flushing of street sewers, and of various other matters relating to them; they do not come so constantly under the direction and control of householders in general, but are more in the province of the engineer, and are fully treated in works on sanitary engineering, and to one of the best of these, Baldwin Latham's, I would refer the reader who is interested in such matters.

The question of the

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE

has been so well handled by your correspondent, M.D., that I have almost nothing to add.

In some towns where the sewage is utilized for irrigating purposes, intercepting sewers have been introduced. Their troughs cut the main sewers at right angles, near the outlets of the latter. When the stream in the main sewer is small, and the sewage concentrated, it drops into the trough of the intercepting sewer. During a heavy rain, or the operation of flushing, the first and concentrated part falls into the intercepting sewer; but as the volume increases, the velocity also increases, and the stream shoots over the line of intercepting.