

## 9.5 Sewage Disposal.

### 9.51 INTERMITTENT DOWNWARD FILTRATION.—Diagram.

This scheme differs from Broad Irrigation in the fact that it possesses collecting drain tiles placed about 3 feet below the surface of the ground. In this way a larger amount of sewage can be applied over a given area of land.

### 9.52 DIBBIN'S SYSTEM.—Diagram.

This scheme is said to be purely *Æ*robic, but in actual practice a fair amount of Anærobic action actually takes place.

Clogging of the first contact bed is the chief drawback to this system.

### 9.53 SCOTT-MONCRIEFF SYSTEM.—Diagram.

In this system one gets an Anærobic treatment first, and secondly, an *Æ*robic.

The first contact bed is very liable to become choked.

### 9.54 SEPTIC TANK SYSTEM.—Diagram.

The diagram explains the different components of the scheme.

After treatment in contact beds, in some cases, the effluent is applied to land on the Intermittent Downward Filtration Plan. Under such circumstances, a particularly fine effluent is the final result.

### 9.55 SEWAGE DISPOSAL MODEL

of large size sewage bed with automatic sewage spreader. The supply being regulated by an automatic valve—Mather and Platt's patent.

This process is to be recommended for weak sewage, and for effluents from settling tanks. The great feature is the continuous process. Unlike the simple contact bed which requires 8 to 12 hours rest out of 24, this continuous process is capable of going on steadily for months without stopping.