

The Canadian Engineer

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STORM SEWERS IN MOOSE JAW, SASK.

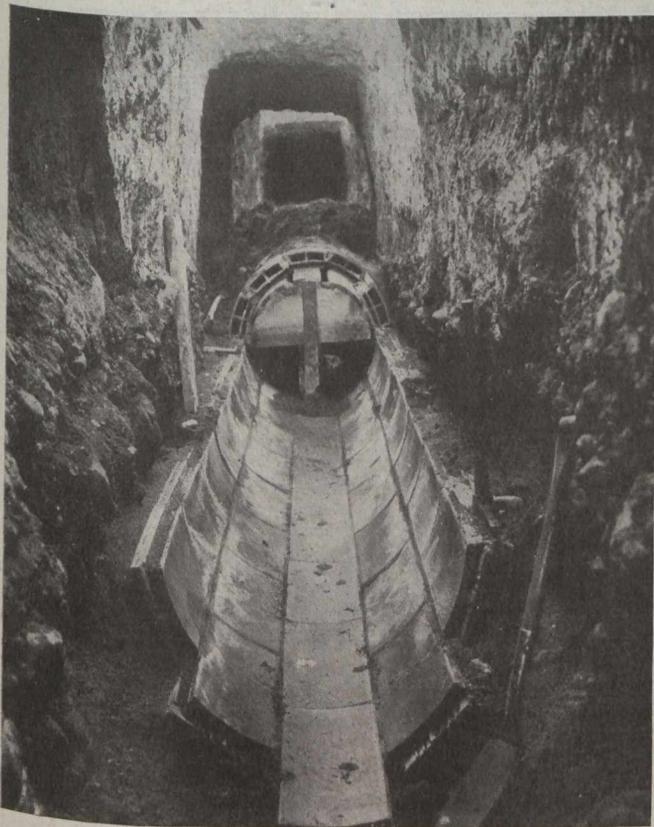
NOTES ON EXTENT OF SYSTEM, RECENT CONSTRUCTION, METHOD EMPLOYED AND COSTS—A WINTER UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE LABOR FOR UNEMPLOYED.

By GEO. D. MACKIE, City Engineer-Commissioner.

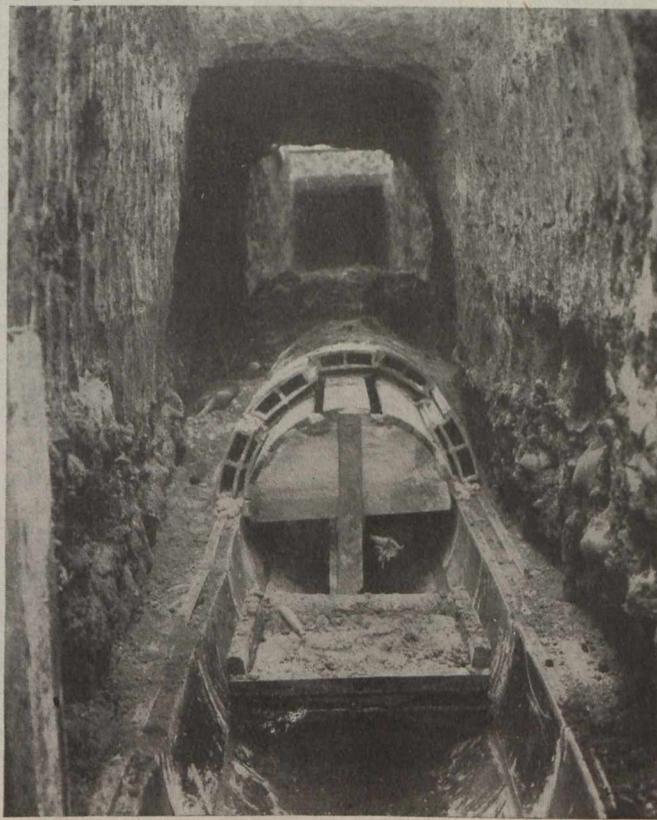
THE city of Moose Jaw, like most of the other prairie cities, is drained on the separate system, and it is particularly necessary in Moose Jaw's case that every endeavor be made to prevent surface water reaching the sanitary sewers, as every gallon of sewage

two creeks that the major portion of storm water discharges.

The first storm sewer was laid in 1906, but the construction of storm sewers did not keep pace with the city's growth, and, as a consequence, serious flooding took



Thirty-inch Segment Block Storm Sewer, Manitoba Street, Moose Jaw.



Thirty-inch Segment Block Storm Sewer, Manitoba Street, Moose Jaw.

has to be pumped at the sewage disposal works before treatment.

With the rapid growth of the city during the last few years, entailing the construction of many miles of roads and streets, a large number of the natural water courses were destroyed, and as a consequence the necessity of constructing a system of storm sewers became absolutely necessary.

The city is intercepted by Thunder creek, which runs through it in an easterly direction and joins the Moose Jaw creek near the 11th Avenue subway. It is into these

place every spring in the business section of the city due to the inadequate size of the storm sewers, or to the lack of them.

To partially remedy this state of affairs, the city authorized the construction of storm sewers to serve four different districts, and one of these sewers was constructed during the winter of 1914-15. This sewer is 7,744 feet long, and varies in diameter from 30 ins. to 12 ins., as shown on the accompanying plan. The area drained is enclosed by a broken line. The writer secured competitive prices for 24-in. and