the sprinkling filter, led to a heavy growth. By stopping the filter the humidity of the atmosphere immediately over the surface was changed, stopping further growth and the worms and micro-organisms in the bed destroyed the growth already there. What would happen to a bed if this growth was not destroyed but allowed to continue on the bed was then the problem. We found that the growth over the bed became almost water-tight, the sewage pooling on the surface. The micro-organisms living on the fungus destroyed the old growth but a new growth kept constantly forming on the surface precipitating upon decay a humus which filled the interstices of the stone under the fungus until the original surface of the bed was covered by several inches of organic matter. The conditions in the bed, instead of being aerobic became anaerobic. Analysis of the gas in the bed showed entire absence of oxygen and the effluent on analysis showed the oxygen consumed in 5 minutes to be double that of a corresponding effluent from a properly working filter. In fact, except for the exceptionally large amount of suspended solids the effluent was not unlike that of a septic tank.

An investigation of the condition inside the filter at this stage showed that the humus was generally distributed throughout the filter.

What is the effect of depth in the action of a sprinkling filter? To answer this question troughs were placed at different depths—7 in., 13 in. and 18 in.—in the bed and a series of analyses run on the effluent at these depths for comparison with the final effluent which had passed through 5 ft. 6 in. of stone.

Analyses of Sewage During Passage Through a Sprinkling Filter.

(46 Average Analyses-May 16th to September 19, 1912). Albuminoid Oxygen Free ammonia. ammonia. consumed. 11.5 64.0 19.17 Raw sewage 42.6 After 6 inches 22.2 7.7 37.6 After 12 inches 17.5 6.1 After 18 inches 14.0 4. L 31.3 12.6 At 5½ feet 7.5

Chemical Composition of Humus in the Effluent of Sewage Disposal Beds—Water Was Applied Instead of Sewage.

Contact Bed—Glass Media. June 25th, 1912.

Contact Bed—Coke Media. June 25th, 1912.

Time								0		
in minutes								Oxygen		
after starting	Free	Albuminoid	Oxygen			Free	Albuminoid	con-		NT:
operations. ar	nmonia.	ammonia.	consumed.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	ammonia.	ammonia.	sumed.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.
0		.67	6.05	.08	22.4	.37	.175	3.76	.07	0.6
5				.03	18.8				.OI	0.8
		.37	4.5	trace.	14.0	.125	.23	3.48	.02	7.5
10			4.3	.015	12.8				trace.	8.7
15			3.85	.02	14.0	.27	.27	.55	.005	7.6
20	.85	0	3.05	.015	10.4				.oı	9.0
25			A STATE OF THE STA	.02	10.0	.27	.07	1.92	trace.	10.0
30	.75	0	3.16		9.0				"	10.0
35				.03			.20	4.03	."	10.0
40	.95	0	2.11	.03	10.0	•37		Trade Laboration	"	10.0
45				.025	13.6				"	
50	.65		2.93	.02	14.8	.30	.75	1.92		10.0
55				.005	14.8					10.0
60	.85	.10	3.0	trace.	16.0	.125	.27	13.8	"	10.0
70										
90						1				
Final drippings		2.67	18.6	0.1	28.0	5.07	1.67	9.5	0.1	6.0
Tana arribbings			of an inches							

Intermittent Sand Filter. June 20th, 1912.

Intermittent Sand Filter. June 24th, 1912.

Time ·										
in minutes								Oxygen		
after starting	Free	Albuminoid	Oxygen			Free	Albuminoid	con-		OS IN BOOK
operations. am	monia.	ammonia.	consumed.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	ammonia.	ammonia.	sumed.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.
0	2.30	.25	3.86	.06	2.2	.47	.07	2.02	trace.	12.0
5									****	
10				0.11	12.2				trace.	16.8
15										
COLUMN TARRANTA				0.10	11.56				.005	25.6
25										
30	2.55	.55	7.52	.08	11.28	.37	.27	2.5	.012	21.6
00				.16	11.08				.03	18.0
									96	
				.14	11.08				.05	16.0
	2.7	.50	7.16	0.14	10.8	-77	.37	3.4	.05	12.0
				.13	10.36					9.2
				.13	10.36				.00	10.8
	2.1	-7	9.36	0.10		-77	3.7	2.6	.05	8.6
									.14	8.4