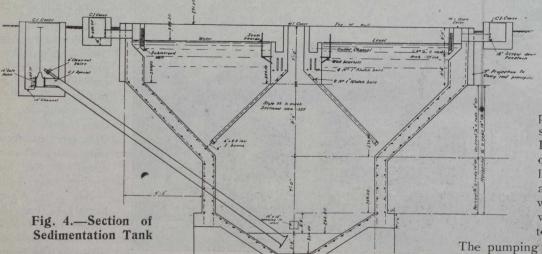
first 50,000 gallons per day; all over 50,000 gallons and up to 100,000 gallons, at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents per thousand gallons; all over 100,000 gallons, at 7 cents per thousand gallons, provided that the corporation of Mimico shall take a minimum supply of not less than 50,000 gallons per day.

Fig. 3.—Plan of Sedimentation

Tanks

The cost of the blocks fo

No. 2, re Sewerage.—That the corporation of New Toronto and the corporation of Mimico each pay 50 per cent. of the cost of a joint sewage treatment plant, sewage pumping station, force main, effluent pipe and the main-



tenance charges on these works; also the corporation of New Toronto pay the extra cost for an enlarged trunk sewer to be constructed on the Lake Shore Road leading to the sewage pumping station. The agreements were subsequently validated by the Ontario legislature.

In the fall of 1915 contracts were awarded for the construction of the following works: Sewage treatment plant, sewage pumping station, pumping machinery, 2,600

lin. ft. of 16-inch cast iron force main, 4,500 lin. ft. of 36-inch and 1,400 lin. ft. of 30-inch trunk sewer.

The trunk sewer commences at the eastern limits of the town of New Toronto and follows easterly along the Lake Shore Road to Superior Avenue, Mimico, where the sewage pumping station is located. This sewer was constructed of vitrified segment blocks manufactured by the Ontario Sewer Pipe

Co., Mimico. Most of the excavation encountered was of shale rock and taken out by the use of explosives. The bottom of the trench was shaped half-round and blocks built in place similar to ordinary brickwork. The arch of the sewer was constructed by the use of a collapsible form. The blocks are extremely easy to lay and of a convenient size and weight for one man to handle.

The cost of the blocks for the 36-inch sewer was \$1.80 per lin. ft.; laying in place, including mortar and men's time, 35 cents per lin. ft., making a total cost of \$2.15 per lin. ft., without taking into consideration the cost of excavation.

The sewage, before entering the pump well, passes through a screening chamber. A wrought iron screen with bars set to make 1-inch spaces arrests matter which

would be liable to choke the pumps. The screenings are taken away in a closed can and buried.

Fig. 2 shows a view of the pump house, which is of fireproof construction, composed of pressed brick and hollow tile stuccoed with a red tile roof. It is of neat appearance and of a design suitable for the locality in which it is situated, and tends to do away with the sentimental objection which one always meets with to a building of this character.

The pumping machinery, which was supplied by the Turbine Equipment Co., of Toronto, consists of one single-stage centrifugal sewage pump direct connected to a 50 h.p.

Canadian Westinghouse motor, capacity, 1,000 Imperial gallons per minute; one single-stage centrifugal sewage pump direct connected to a 30-h.p. Canadian Westinghouse motor, capacity, 500 Imperial gallons per