THREE-wheeled thirty-six feet in diameter, and weighing thirty-six tons; each costs about $115,000. One of these engines is constantly worked in pumping the sewerage. The Worthington engines are used entirely as auxiliary aid in disposing of the storm-water, and have a capacity of 25,000,000 gallons each. They cost $45,000 apiece. A more marked contrast between these two engines of the same capacity for work could with difficulty be found elsewhere under the same roof. The Leavitt, tall, gigantic, with ponderous fly-wheel and machinery, resting on massive foundation, reaches almost to the roof; while the Worthington, reaching only half-way up the foundations of, and shorter than the width of its tall neighbor, looks like a mere pygmy by its side. Power is furnished the pumps by four steel boilers of two hundred and fifty horsepower each, one being sufficient for ordinary use.

The pumps deliver the sewerage by forty-eight-inch force mains into the tank sewer which runs from the pumps to the entrance of the tunnel, a distance of twelve hundred feet. These tank sewers are two conduits, eight by sixteen feet, and run level throughout their length. At the end is placed a stop weir of plank, which keeps seven or eight feet of depth in the conduits. This allows the sediment, such as road dust, to settle, and this deposit is drawn off at the end and loaded into scows to be dumped in the harbor. Leaving the tank sewers, the sewerage falls vertically one hundred and fifty or sixty feet down into the tunnel under Dorchester Bay. The tunnel is laid mostly through rock, and is circular, being about seven and a half feet internal diameter.

Leaving the tunnel, the sewerage passes over Squantum Neck and reaches Moon Island by a sewer placed in an embankment.

The party, leaving the pumping station, boarded the tug belonging to the works and steamed down to Moon Island. Here are situated the storage tanks which store the sewerage till the right stage of the tide is reached for the discharge.

The reservoir is divided into four compartments, each having four inlet and outlet openings. Along one end of the tank runs a long gate-house, in which are arranged the gates to the outlets and inlets. By gearing and shafting, all of the gates are connected with a power pump and a turbine, both of which are connected with the sewerage and are run by its power. The turbine is generally used for opening and closing the gates.

The reservoir is discharged twice a day, after the tide has ebbed for about an hour. The two discharge sewers are twelve by eight and a half feet, and eight by eight and a half feet, respectively. They extend about six hundred feet beyond the reservoir into the sea.

About 4:26 P.M., being the time for discharge, the turbine was started, and descending into the space over the outlet sewers at the reservoir, the roaring and rushing of the sewerage soon began in earnest. The dim light of the lantern showed only a line of foam issuing from the tops of the outlet sewers. The whole 25,000,000 gallons is frequently discharged in about half an hour, or nearly 1,000,000 gallons per minute. Journeying to the end of the outlet sewer, the sewerage could be seen rushing out with the tide towards the mouth of the harbor, where it becomes so diluted and disseminated as to be completely lost in the boundless and immeasurable old ocean.

The Red and the White Billiard Balls.

A FABLE.

Two balls upon a billiard-table quarreled one day as to which was the handsomest. While they were in the midst of their dispute, a man chanced to come up to the table, and picking up a cue made ready to play. "Oh, shoot the red ball," said the white one, in a sarcastic tone of voice. "Don't you dare come near me, you horrid thing," replied the red ball; "if you do I'll scratch you." "Ha! ha! you just wait," cried the white ball, in a loud tone. The man shot the white ball and it hit the red one with great force. This made it very angry, and it bounded off toward the cushion, but suddenly it rolled