

to eight times as many tenants, at a cost to each of about one-third the present charge. The *present* population of the city, at the Philadelphia water rates, (the lowest in America,) should pay an annual revenue of £10,000—a sum nearly sufficient to cover the interest of the new outlay and the annual charges of management, &c., giving the City water for fires, street watering, and fountains, free,—and as the population increases, the rates may be reduced, or a sinking fund be formed of the surplus, for extension of the works or extinction of the debt.

These favorable prospects are due to the cheapness at which an abundant supply can be obtained at Montreal, as compared with some other cities. The Croton works cost the citizens of New York about £10 per head—the Boston works cost that city about £8 per head. Equally efficient works here can be had for £2 10s. per head, exclusive of the cost of distribution.

Nor should the other advantages of a full supply and of the new plan be overlooked.

The extension of manufactories—particularly those requiring a supply of pure water—would not only enrich the city, but enlarge the water rates. The Fairmount works number in their water tenants no less than 138 steam engines, and several hundred manufactories of every description: some of these engines pay £50 per annum for water, and one sugar refiner pays \$750 annual water rate.

The diminution of the annual cost of supply on the new plan, is forcibly shown by the following comparative statement of the cost of water power, and of steam power—in the City of Philadelphia.

The total expense of running the eight wheels and pumps at Fairmount in 1850 was as follows:—