generally adopted in Halifax. The experience in other cities shows a great reduction in the consumption by the use of meters for detecting waste. Wherever they are used they play a most important part in reducing or keeping down the consumption of water and consequently the necessary size and corresponding cost of water works. There are a few in use in Halifax, but very few compared with the number of taps. Meters were first used in the city in 1876. The meter put on at the Halifax Hotel in that year reduced the daily consumption from 18,600 gallons to 6,700 gallons and at the International Hotel from 10,500 to 1,290 gallons. At present there is no meter on either of those houses.

In one instance coming under my own notice during the past summer a meter was put on where the average consumption was supposed to be about 10,000 or 12,000 gallons a month. During the first month a waste amounting to 1,400,000 gallons was detected As a result of the application of the meter that amount is saved to the city every month.

There is a good deal of opposition from consumers to the general adoption of meters, and I am sorry to have to add that their efforts to prevent the putting on of meters have in some cases been effectually assisted by members of the City Council. In an ordinary house where care is used to prevent waste the cost to the consumer should not be greater than under the present system of assessment, while those persons who will no t exercise common care would have to pay in proportion to their consumption. There can be no question of the justice and propriety of measuring the water used for manufacturing purposes, or in hotels and large institutions. It is sometimes objected that the adoption of meters for private dwellings will cause an injurious economy in the use of water among the very class of the population where it is important that water should be used freely. This objection is obviated to a great extent, in some places,