

rather imaginary than real, and may be disposed of altogether by the construction of large subsiding reservoirs at the pumps—for which purpose the surrounding ground is highly favorable. Many cities are supplied by water collected on gathering grounds under cultivation—by means of catch-water drains leading into storage reservoirs, where the water is purified by subsidence.

The Survey was directed principally to the plan of bringing the open Aqueduct as near the City as practicable—or until it would be intercepted by the Lachine Canal at Gregory's—the nearest point where a discharge for the water from the wheels could be readily secured. It is very desirable to shorten as much as possible the length of the "rising main" through which the water is to be forced—as this will be a saving in power, and a diminution of risk—particularly when that end of the main which is subject to the heaviest pressure is shortened. It would be more convenient to have the pumps and reservoirs at Gregory's than nearer the Rapids, as they would then be under the influence of the Police and City authorities:—also, if the Aqueduct be properly constructed, what may be termed the artificial works, requiring close attention, will hardly commence until we reach Gregory's.

A modification of this plan is, however, practicable—which possesses some advantages.

By placing the pumps near the Telegraph Mast, at the foot of the Lachine Rapids—the length of the open canal would be shortened nearly three miles—for which a corresponding length of rising main would be substituted. By this arrangement the cost of the Aqueduct, land damages, and bridges, would be reduced: and by placing the wheels nearer the river, the cost of the "tail race" would be diminished. If the water for consumption can be obtained from the river sufficiently clear at all seasons of the year to go into the pumps—an important reduction