where there would be a considerable flow in the sewers, but towards the upper end of all sewers the flow gets so small that periodic flushing has to be resorted to, and for this purpose I recommend flush tanks working automatically, flushing arrangements connected with the water mains and flushing flues at the dead ends of small lines, through which the flush can be made with a hose. The flush tanks are of course the best, and their number can be increased when funds are available.

On the accompanying plan the proposed intercepting sewer is shown colored green. This will be an egg-shaped brick sewer 2′ 4″x3′ 6″, from the junction at Gore street, decreasing in size to about 1′ 6″x2′ at the ends. This to connect with a 30″ steel pipe at the foot of Gore street. The steel pipe to be about 4000 feet long to deliver the sewerage at a point beyond Point Frederick. If this point of discharge prove a source of danger to the water supply of the Military College, they must be either induced to take the City water or the sewerage must be carried further out.

I may say here that I believe that if some suitable salt of iron, solution copperas or chloride of iron, were introduced into the intercepting sewer a certain distance back from Gore street, that the sewerage would be so deodorized and purified that it could be discharged 500 feet from the end of the wharves without being the slightest nuisance. This would save $25,000. It will be observed on inspecting the plan that a small area is left below the intercepting sewer near the Barracks to the north, and near the water works pumping station to the south, where the ground is too low for the drainage to be intercepted without pumping, but the amount of sewerage from these areas is so small that it can be emptied into the lake with impunity.

In laying down the intercepting sewer I carry it along Ontario street for economy sake, although by doing so a very small head is obtained at Gore street for the discharge through the submerged pipe. A better way would be to carry it along King street, with a low level interception on Ontario street, the sewerage in which would have to be raised by pumping or by a Shone pneumatic ejector. On the Ontario street route, as shown, the average depth of the sewer would be about 8 feet, while on the King street route the depth at William street would be over 20 feet, increasing the cost perhaps $20,000; but the King street route with a low level sewer on Ontario street would be the most complete.