

could point out, and under the circumstances the cost would be reduced to £100,000 or under, a sum by no means extravagant when it is considered that all the annual charge of pumping is thereby saved, and the expense of management brought to the minimum point.

But assuming, for the sake of being on the safe side, the larger outlay, as the basis of estimate for the annual rate at which the water can be supplied there would require to be raised for interest at 6 per cent. £9000
Annual expenses, say..... 500

£9,500

Present population, say 50,000
At 5s. per house 10,000 houses
Increase, say 2,000

12,000 at 16s. per annum £9,600

or under 4d. per week, per house, and exclusive of any revenue from the extinction of fires, baths, or warehouses, &c. &c.

I have said that the consumption of water for domestic uses will be almost insignificant compared with that of public purposes, because it has invariably been found that, once possess the means of street watering, sewer cleansing, &c., with an abundant and never failing supply of water, and the benefit makes its extension a necessity of daily life, limited only by the means of application. This is found to be the case in England with regard to the use of public baths and wash houses, where until the public had the advantage placed within their reach personal cleanliness was not among their virtues. In support, however, of the appreciation of these things when obtainable, on reasonable terms, I may be permitted to quote a passage from a report of committee to the corporation of Newcastle, a seaport town in the north of England; where the habits of the people were usually considered to be anything but favorable to success. "During the thirty-eight weeks ending 31st December, 1851, that the baths and wash houses have been opened 15,806 bathers have used the