

secured. Suffice to intimate it can be done, and without any enormous expenditure on account of a trunk sewer—septic tanks being constructed at different points along the bay front.

Looking to the growth of the city and the requirements of a population of half a million or more of people for both domestic, manufacturing, fire and other purposes, it does seem but rational that the filtration plant, with the adjunct additional storage reservoirs, should be so located as to permit of a gravity system—for given a sudden or extraordinary demand for water, say for fire purposes, or on account of any unforeseen accident whereby an increased amount of water is required, the system should be able to meet the demand, and this can only be satisfactorily done in the manner indicated; for if filters are overworked their capacity for removal of impurities is lessened, and this is a contingency likely to arise if the filters are placed at a low altitude and operated without the addition of one or more storage basins.

In conclusion, a few words may be said in reference to the cost of construction and operation of slow sand filters. The expense of covered filters runs from \$40,000 to \$60,000 per acre of filter area, while that of operation is computed at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per million gallons filtered, and it is no low estimate to say that Lake Ontario water can be filtered at the rate of five million gallons per acre per diem.

If the scheme thus briefly outlined is elaborated, the city will secure filtered water and will be able to dispose of the sewage without being called upon to adopt an expensive disposal system, and both systems can be installed at a cost within the means of the ratepayers.