

"Both the Assiniboine River and artesian wells should be looked upon as temporary sources of supply. The filtering and softening processes are cumbersome, and, for large quantities of water, expensive. If the City of Winnipeg grows, as it gives promise of doing, in the future, it will no doubt be able to afford to bring water from the Winnipeg River, about 65 miles distant, where the supply is unlimited and the quality of the water the best that can be obtained."

More full information on this subject will be found in my report of 26th Sept., 1892, referred to above.

A large number of the citizens use the water from the public wells, of which there are 47 in use. These wells are constructed of 4 and 5 inch wrought iron casing, with screw joints. The casing is driven into the water-bearing gravel or to the rock.

The quality of the water is that of the artesian wells' supply referred to above and in report of 1892. In its normal condition its chief objection is its excessive hardness.

It is quite possible that in the course of time, by destruction of the casing or soakage from surface water down the outside of it, the well water may be contaminated.

The only way to insure a healthy supply would be by periodical analysis of the water, and the immediate closing of any well showing contamination.

A table of the analysis of several waters is attached, so that comparisons may be made.

THE SEWER SYSTEM—VENTILATION AND FLUSHING.

The sewer system of the city consists at present of about 35 miles of brick and pipe sewers.

With the exception of a few miles laid previous to 1882, the sewers are designed and built in accordance with the best modern practice.

Though there are now several outlets into the rivers, the system is so constructed that an intercepting sewer may at any time be built to deliver all the sewage into the Red River north of the City leaving the present outlets to act as storm water overflows only.