16.	Average supply per day per capita based on:
	Total population
	Population supplied
17.	Estimated total daily supply obtained by manufac-
	turing or other plants from sources other than
	the city supply
18.	Total per capita daily use, including all supplies
19.	Cost of supplying water per million gallons, figured
	on total operating and maintenance
20.	Total cost of supplying water per million gallons,
	figured upon total operating and maintenance,
	depreciation, and interest upon the fair value of

the plant
second s

Note—Commercial: Stores, office buildings, hotels, boarding houses, and similar establishments. Industrial: Railroads, factories, public gas and electric plants. Public: All water for public use.

## Form "B"

(To be used when incorporated in a report, based on the form adopted by the New England Water Works Association in 1902)

- I. How is the total water consumption determined :
  - (a) By meter upon supply main. (Yes or No)...
  - (b) By plunger displacement. (Yes or No).....
  - (c) By other methods. Describe .....
- 2. Total annual water supplied for:

•	Total annual water supplied for
	(a) Domestic uses by metered services
	(b) Commercial use by metered services
	(c) Industrial uses by metered services
	(d) Public uses by metered services
	(e) Total metered use
	Estimated public use unmetered
	(f) Total accounted for
	(g) Total annual amount of water supplied,
	gallons daily
	(h) Total unaccounted for
	Per cent. total supply
	Minimum night rate ( $1 a.m. \rightarrow 4 a.m.$ )
	State how this rate is obtained
	State now this face is obtained
	Maximum rate:
	(a) Without hre por doy per month
	(b) With fire per nourper dayper method
•	Total metered use per capita daily
	On what population
	Average supply per service per day, gallons
	Average supply per day per capita based on:
	Total population
	Population supplied
	Estimated total daily supply obtained by manufac-
	turing or other plants from sources other than
	city supply
	Total per apply the including all supplies
	total per capita dany dise, montales

Note—Commercial: Stores, office buildings, hotels, boarding houses, and similar establishments. Industrial: Railroads, factories, public gas and electric plants. Public: All water for public use.

## CAMP BUILDERS' ORGANIZATION

A CCOMPANYING is a chart which was published in last week's "Engineering News-Record," of New York, showing the organization of Bate, McMahon & Co., of Ottawa, who have built all of the concentration and training camps in Canada in recent years. All of the work done has been rush work and notable records for speed have been made. It should be remembered, says "Engineering News-Record," that the organization is self-contained, has a permanent skeleton and is mobile. Construction equipment, men and supplies are loaded on trains for transporting where needed. The construction camp is under canvas, but trains serve as the base of supplies for three weeks when required.

The managing director of Bate, McMahon & Co. is R. S. Low, commissioned colonel for the military coordination of the camp work. His place in the organization is peculiarly shown on the chart as "Colonel Low's



Chart showing Responsibility and Sequence of Work in Building Military Camps

Office," for the reason that in his absence all routine matters are disposed of as usual by his office force.

A second feature is the presence on the staff of a representative of the Militia and Defence Board of Canada or of the Imperial Munitions Board of Great Britain. This officer is virtually a co-ordinator placed here for the supervision and quick approval of the designing, which is done by Bate, McMahon & Co.

The sloping line to chief engineer, superintendent of construction, etc., indicates the rank of the several members of the staff. There is complete and harmonious informal confidence and co-operation among the members of the staff, although the records of requests and dispositions flow up, across and down through the regular channels.

The chart is so drawn that it shows the forces brought successively into action in the case of a new job. Rail transport arrangements are first taken up; then the purchasing agent's department moves to secure materials and to transport men, and the chief engineer's department opens up the preliminary work which paves the way for the superintendent of "construction" — meaning ground work. By this same time the office forces are transferred and the paymaster and commissary are duly on hand. The sanitary work of course starts before wood construction, and the lighting and power-supply treads on its heels.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad plans to expend \$9,000,-000 on improvements, including double tracking.

Orders for aeroplane motors, taken recently by one American firm, include 4,500 motors for the United States, 4,500 for Can da and 1,000 for England.

Germany expects to complete in 1925 a canal 440 miles long between the Main and the Danube. One hundred and thirty-two million dollars was the latest demand to carry on the work.