

the ratio of the large cities named above; but it cannot be necessary to set out your plan on so large a scale in the beginning, especially if you may look to adequate sources to enlarge your supply when it shall appear to be the interest of your city to do so. Your citizens, no doubt, desire a liberal supply, and certainly an abundance of good water, under pressure, is a great blessing to all, especially to those residing in large and densely populated towns. In plans and calculations of this sort much depends on the facility and cheapness at which the supply can be had, and the undersigned regard your facilities as reasonably favorable; but do not think they warrant your entering on the project without cautious consideration of financial responsibility.— They therefore have arrived at the conclusion to recommend that the plan be based on an average supply of 35 gallons, and a maximum of 50 gallons per day; at the same time to keep in view such enlargement as your city may desire, when this quantity shall be deemed inadequate to its wants. If you regard this view as too cautious, you may at least rely on its being adequate to every substantial want. You will see, by reference to Mr. KEEFER's communication of June, 1856, that his views of quantity required had undergone a modification, and he suggested that material reduction in the scale of the works could be made, consistent with adequate provision for the present wants of the city. In this discussion the imperial gallon is intended. *This* is the rule in New York. Boston has adopted the wine gallon, and Philadelphia the ale gallon.

The average supply for a population of 30,000, on the basis above presented, would be 1,050,000 gallons per day, and 1,500,000 gallons for the maximum sup-