York (late of Chicago), both of whom have an European as well as American reputation for professional ability and integrity of character.

Before concluding this report a few general remarks on the

## VALUE OF AN INTERMEDIATE RESERVOIR

may not be out of place. One great advantage that would accrue from a reservoir placed on lot No. 10, is the assistance it would give when inspections were required or repairs needed on conduit No. 2. With a large body of water stored here, this conduit could be shut off for two weeks or more at a time, without interruption to the ordinary high service supply. But this could not be done if the conduit terminated in a gate chamber only.

Without a reservoir, an interruption to the daily flow in No. 2 conduit would mean, to the greater part of the high service area, a total deprivation of water for a longer or shorter period of time, with all the risks and inconveniencies that this implies. To the household furnished with what is known as "modern conveniencies," this would be an intolerable nuisance; while to the workshop and factory, a stoppage for a short time even would prove not only an inconvenience, but to such establishments as depended on pipe water for a continuance of their daily operations, a substantial loss in time and money, measured by the period of suspension.

But important as these considerations are, a much stronger reason in its favor is the danger that would be run *without* it should a fire break out on either of the summit districts while the water was shut off from No. 2 conduit by choice or otherwise.

Viewed in the light of our experience, the consequences that might follow such a contingency are appalling to contemplate, as a fire of a few hours duration might readily sweep away many times the value of the whole extra cost of this reservoir and its several adjuncts.

Similar remarks would apply to a single line of pipe from the termination of conduit No. 2, westward, to our present works, with or without an *intermediate* reservoir. And as a matter of prudence, it would be preferable to have *two* connecting mains, of less diameter, than trust to *one* with a capacity equal to the two,—as, did an accident happen to either, the supply would be maintained to some extent by the other. The substitution of a double line of 24 inch

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