

some effluvia, or rises to the surface and forms pools of impure matter. The sewers are not of such construction or strength as to enable them to retain their form or position, hence their frequent caving in, and the consequent stoppage of the drainage, with all the attendant inconveniences to the public and neighbourhood, from obstructed thoroughfares. Generally, wherever drains or sewers have been laid on made ground, or in the beds of old water courses, they have failed ; as often, when the ground has been favourable, faulty material (soft brick,) has caused the same result, which careless workmanship has not by any means aided to avert.

Thirdly, in many places it is difficult to find the locality of a drain, and in some there is no record by which to know that a drain exists at all. Winter and summer find the drains and sewers unprotected, nor are there any means of cleansing or repairing without great expense and inconvenience.

Fourthly, a very large portion of the ground is covered with decomposing vegetable and animal matter, which will, if covered up, as has hitherto been the case, be converted into a reservoir of gas equally obnoxious to health and the formation of solid ground.

Cess pools for preventing the introduction of solid or insoluble matter into the sewers, are wanted as well as gates for diverting or stopping the drainage, and sluices to admit water for keeping the drains clear.