

tration will give it. The plant will cost probably not more than \$1,000,000. Albany, with an expensive plant and an awful water, produces 15,000,000 gallons of pure water for \$3.00 per million out of a plant that cost \$450,000. We need 30,000,000 a day here. We could filter twice as much as Albany does by its plant, our water being so little turbid and being so much better to commence with.

We put 200 tons of solids into the bay every twenty-four hours. With our water purified the problem is the removal of this. This could be done by a short trunk sewer and collecting basins, where the solids could be collected and carted away at very little expense, or perhaps better still by a series of short sewers, say Yonge, Church and Jarvis into a septic tank, then Sherbourne and Parliament into another, and so on. This could be done at very little expense, and at one swoop would remove one-half of all the harmful stuff in the sewage. Only liquids would pass over, thus avoiding the filling up, and this could be rendered very much less harmful by treatment with free chlorine. The maintenance would be slight. This last plan, with water filtration, would give us pure water, a clean harbor, and at an expense probably one-third of the first plan, with little expense for maintenance. My plan would then be:

1. Filtration of our water.
2. Short intercepting sewers with septic tanks, with chlorine sterilization of the effluent from the tanks before discharge into the bay and lake.

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Two important questions confront the citizens of the City of Toronto, both of which are a present menace to the health of its inhabitants and the many visitors who sojourn in its midst. The first and most important is the providing of a potable water supply, and the second the economic and yet efficient disposal of its sewage.

To permit of a better understanding of the two problems, a brief statement of the existing conditions is necessary. The bulk of the city sewage is deposited daily into the waters of either Toronto or Ashbridge's Bay, from which it finds an outlet into Lake Ontario through three channels, two being located to the east and one to the north-west of the intake of the water supply located to the south of the island in Lake Ontario, while a considerable quantity is deposited directly into Lake Ontario.

The effect of this primitive method of sewage disposal has