

streets ; watering gardens and lawns ; supplying public baths ; and, when not too expensive, public and private fountains. Private baths and water closets are regarded as necessary for domestic use.

When water is used in a city, under pressure, it is easily obtained in profusion, for all purposes, by merely turning a cock ; consequently, the consumption will always be greater than when supplied by measure, in tanks, at certain periods, as is practised in some European cities ; or than when raised by pumps, or transported some distance. Again, if service-pipes and cocks are of liberal size, to give the supply promptly, the consumption will be greater than if they were of smaller capacity, causing delay in obtaining what is required. It would be an inferior plan that contemplated any other method than a direct supply, under pressure ; though this plan involves considerable waste, which, as yet, no effectual means have been found to prevent. In large establishments much has been done by water-metres to check this evil, and obtain more fully, compensation for the water used ; but, for domestic use, metres have not yet been adopted, nor does there seem to be much confidence that this method can be beneficially applied in such cases. Something would be gained by the use of smaller service-pipes, at the loss of corresponding convenience to the consumer ; and rates could be adjusted on different sized pipes. No doubt more water is consumed in cases where the flow is by gravitation, and looked upon as abundant, as in the cities of New York and Boston. A similar influence is experienced in Philadelphia where water is obtained at less cost than in either of the two cities just named.

Without going into detail, it may be stated, that up to