TABLE OF RATES AND CHARGES IN VARIOUS CONTINENTAL TOWNS.

Name of the Town	Meter Supplies: Cost per 1,000 Gallons. The Quantities given are Gallons delivered per diem	Min. No. of Gallons to be paid for per diem	Unlimited Supply for Dwellings per annum (*i.r.* inhabited room). Price in pence	Min. size of an inhabited room, square yards	Per Wash-house or Kitchen	Per Bath Room	Per Urinal	Per Water-Closet	Per Horse	Per head of Horned Cattle	Per Cab or Carriage	Streets per Ar.: Paved	Streets per Ar.: Not paved	Gardens per Ar.	Hot-houses per square yard	Price per Firecock	Fountains
1. Frankfurt	Up to 3,303 g. 3·18*d.*, up to 5,505 g. 2·65*d.*, above that 2·43*d.*	550	4% of rent; 3 to 2½% of rent for offices.	—	—	69*d.*	48·3*d.*	48·3*d.*	39*d.*	34½*d.*	69*d.*	—	—	65½*d.*–28¾*d.*	4·9*d.*	Gratis	138*d.* for ·098 ins. up to 1,449*d.* for ·236 ins.
2. Rostock	2·23*d.*	1,321	17¼*d.* per *i.r.*	—	23*d.*	25·8*d.*	—	25·8*d.*	25·8*d.*	25·8*d.*	25·8*d.*	—	—	9·2*d.*	1·9*d.*	—	172*d.* to 310*d.* for ·098 to ·157 ins.
3. Carlsruhe	3·34*d.* for trade purposes, otherwise 3·97*d.*	660	2½% of rent; reduction in case of high rent.	—	98*d.*–196*d.*	58·6*d.*	39*d.*–138*d*	58·6*d.*	19½*d.*-34½*d.*	19½*d.*	19½*d.*	—	—	43·7*d.*	2·3*d.*	—	138*d.* to 517*d.* for ·118 to ·157 ins.
4. Lübeck	3·34*d.*	528	25¾*d.* per dwelling, if with pipes; otherwise ⅜ to ½ of this.	—	—	25·8*d.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Gera	3·39*d.*	660	1 *i.r.* with kitchen 41½*d.*; each additional *i.r.* 34½*d.* up to 207*d.*	—	—	34·5*d.*	11½*d.*	11½*d.*	23*d.*	23*d.*	—	—	—	16*d.*	—	—	
6. Breslau	3·39*d.*	—	25¾*d.* per *i.r.*	—	25·8*d.*	25·8*d.*	17¼*d.*	25·8*d.*	25·8*d.*	25·8*d.*	25·8*d.*					Gratis	By meter.
7. Prag	Up to 947 g. 24·9*d.*; up to 1,894 g. 3·34*d.*; up to 3,787 g. 3·02*d.*; and up to 9,469 g. 2·65*d.*	748		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
8. Strassfurth	Up to 3,303 g. 3·97*d.*; up to 6,606 g. 3·71*d.*; up to 33,031 g. 3·07*d.*; by contract 7·04*d.*	330	100% of building tax.	—	—	—	34½*d.*	—	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	23*d.*	28¾*d.*	40¼*d.*–16*d.*	2·9*d.*	—	276*d.* to 1,138*d.* for ·118 to ·236 ins.
9. Essen	Up to 6,606 g. 4·24*d.*; above this 3·39*d.*	330	25¾*d.* per *i.r.*; 23*d.* if for the whole house; 17¼*d.* per *i.r.* if there is a draw-off cock in the yard.	9½	25·8*d.*	25·8*d.*	17¼*d.*	25·8*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	46*d.*	27½*d.*	11½*d.*–8*d.*	2·9*d.*	1, 17½*d.*; above 1, 5¾*d.*	
10. Danzig	Up to 1,982 g. 4·24*d.*; above this by special agreement.	660	23*d.* per *i.r.*	12	23*d.*	23*d.*	138*d.*-828*d.*	Gratis.	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	—	—	28¾*d.*	2·9*d.*	—	4·24*d.* per 1,000 gs. by meter.
11. Braunschweig	Up to 6,606 g. 4·24*d.*; up to 66,063 g. 3·39*d.*; above that 2·54*d.*; by contract 5·08*d.*	660	103*d.* min. for house; 34½*d.* per dwelling; tax 3% of rent, cock in yard 2%.	—	—	46*d.*	46*d.*	46*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	55·2*d.*	69*d.*	10·4*d.*	2·9*d.*	1, 34½*d.*; 2, 11½*d.*; 3, 5¾*d.*	345*d.* to 1,380*d.* for ·118 to 236 ins.
12. Düsseldorf	Up to 11,010 g. 4·24*d.*; above that 3·44*d.*	660	28¾*d.* up to 10 *i.r.*; above that 17¼*d.* per *i.r.*	—	28¾*d.*	51¾*d.*	28¾*d.*	51¾*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	57½*d.*	—	40½*d.*–20*d.*	2·9*d.*	1. 69*d.*; 2, 17*d.* Where no other w. can be had.	
13. Winterthur	4·24*d.*	660	36¾*d.* per *i.r.* and workshop; 184*d.* min. per flat.	—	46*d.*	46*d.*	46*d.*	—	36·8*d.*	36·8*d.*	36·8*d.*	9·2*d.*	13·8*d.*	23*d.*	18·4*d.*	Gratis	4·24*d.* per 1,000 gs.
14. Köln	Up to 6,606 g. 4·39*d.*; up to 66,063 g. 3·49*d.*	880	1*d.* per sq. yard of ground occupied and per storey (loft and cellars excepted).	—	—	69*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	Per square	yard of	stable 1*d.*	—	—	66·7*d.*–19·6*d.*	—	Gratis	By special agreement.
15. Bochum	Up to 3,303 g. 4·39*d.*; up to 6,606 g. 4·24*d.*; up to 33,031 g. 3·82*d.*; up to 66,063 g. 3·39*d.*; by contract 6·78*d.*	330	According to choice, either same as Köln, or 100% of building tax.	—	—	69*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	46*d.*	57½*d.*	40·2*d.*–16*d.*	2·9*d.*	—	138*d.* to 1,138*d.*
16. Dortmund	Up to 2,202 g. 4·39; up to 4,404 g. 3·97*d.*; up to 6,606 g. 3·49*d.*; above 3·39*d.*	660	23*d.* per *i.r.* or 345*d.* per family, or 1*d.* per square yard.	12	23*d.*	—	23*d.*	23*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	46*d.*	57½*d.*	44·3*d.*–20·6*d.*	2·9*d.*	1, 69*d.*; 2, 17¼*d.* Where no other w. can be had.	Do.
17. Altenburg	4·66*d.*; 66,063 g. 3·39*d.*	—	69*d.* for family with 3 *i.r.*; 17½*d.* for each additl. *i.r.*; max. 138*d.*	—	—	103*d.*-207*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	23*d.*	23*d.*	—	—	—	19·6*d.*	3·4*d.*	1, 34½*d.*; 2, 17¼*d.*	207*d.* to 414*d.* for ·118 at the utmost.
18. Halle	Up to 3,303 g. 4·66*d.*; up to 6,606 g. 4·24*d.*; up to 33,031 g. 3·71*d.*; above by contract 6·78*d.*	330	10 gs. per day per head, or 3,303 gs. gratis per 35% buildg. tax.	—	—	—	34½*d.*	—	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	46*d.*	57½*d.*	40·2*d.*–16*d.*	2·9*d.*	—	138*d.* to 1,138*d.*
19. Bern	4·77*d.*	594	36¾*d.* per *i.r.*	10¾	36·8*d.*	36·8*d.*	by Meter.	36·8*d.*	36·8*d.*	36·8*d.*	36·8*d.*	—	—	76·7*d.*	15·1*d.*	36·8*d.*	13·78*d.* pr 1,000 gs.
20. Kiel	Up to 1,321 g. 4·77*d.*; above this by special agreement.	—	20¾*d.* per *i.r.*; 14*d.* for watering-post in yard.	9½	20·7*d.*	20·7*d.*	—	21*d.*–276*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	—	—	27·6*d.*	2·9*d.*	Gratis	276*d.* to 828*d.* for ·118 to ·236ins.
21. Steele	Up to 6,606 g. 5·08*d.*; above that 4·24*d.*	330	28¾*d.* per *i.r.*	9½	28¾*d.*	28¾*d.*	20*d.*	28¾*d.*	38*d.*	38*d.*	38*d.*	86*d.*	115*d.*	16*d.*–12*d.*	5·7*d.*	1, 23*d.*; above that, 8·6*d.*	159*d.* up to ·118 ins.
22. Hamburg	5·3*d.*	—	14*d.* per *i.r.* up to 2,070*d.* rent; 20¾*d.* up to 2,760*d.*; above this 27¾*d.*	—	—	21*d.*–28*d.*	—	21*d.*–28*d.*	27·6*d.*	—	27·6*d.*	—	—	—	—	—	
23. Pesth	5·83*d.*	—	34½*d.* per *i.r.*	—	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	—	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	—	34½*d.*					Special agreement.	Special agreement.
24. Leipzig	Up to 5,064 g. 5·83*d.*; above this 4·66*d.*	506	20¾*d.* per *i.r.*	14	20·7*d.*	20·7*d.*	34*d.*–138*d.*	51¾*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	—	—	21·8*d.*	2·9*d.*	Gratis	276*d.* to 1,138*d.* for ·118 to 236ins.
25. Posen	Up to 1,982 g. 6·78; above this 5·93*d.*	660	28¾*d.* per *i.r.*; draw-off cock in yard up to 4 *i.r.* 17½*d.* per *i.r.*; shops 25% discount.	—	28¾*d.*	28¾*d.*	34*d.*–138*d.*	28¾*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.* per 10 yard.	—	16*d.*	2·9*d.*	1, 69*d.*; from 2 to 6, 17¼*d.*; above that, 5¾*d.*	207*d.* to 759*d.*
26. Stuttgart	Filtered river w. 6·99*d.*; lake w. 3·49*d.*; drinking w. 9·33*d.*	572	For 4 *i.r.* 15*d.* min. per *r.* or 19½*d.* (lake or river w.); 9–10 rooms 10*d.* or 13½*d.*	9½	—	19·6*d.*	—	19½*d.*	19½*d.*	19½*d.*	—	—	—	8*d.*	—	—	By meter.
27. Zürich	Up to 396 g. 6·36*d.*; up to 1,211 g. 5·3*d.*; up to 3,017 g. 4·24*d.*; above 3,964 g. 3·18*d.*	—	18*d.* min. per room up to 40 sq. yards, larger ones double.	—	18·9*d.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
28. Altona	11·29*d.*	330	17½*d.* per *r.* up to 3 *r.*; 22½ up to 4 *r.*; 27½*d.* up to 5 *r.*; 34½*d.* if larger.	—	—	69–103*d.*	—	69*d.*–138*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*	34½*d.*–69*d.*	—	—	1,165*d.*	3·4*d.*	1, 103*d.*; 2 etc., 34½*d.*	By meter.
29. Wiesbaden	13·25*d.*; above 660 g. by special agreement.	66	345*d.* min. per house.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30. Berlin	Up to 484 g. 15·9*d.*; above this 3·97*d.*	484	4% of rent, for whole estates 0·4% discount.	—	—	—	—	—	57½*d.*	—	—	34½*d.*–51¾*d.*	—	17·2*d.*–13·8*d.*	2·9*d.*	1, 69*d.*; from 2 to 6, 17¼*d.*; above that, 5¾*d.*	
31. Zittau			Up to 3,450*d.* rent 34½*d.*; above this 69*d.*	—	—	11½*d.*	—	11½*d.*	11½*d.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	11·5*d.* each cock.	Special permission.
32. Vevey			45*d.* per *i.r.*	—	92*d.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66·7*d.*–41·4*d.*	—	—	By meter.

Note.—The expression "By contract" signifies, in case a certain quantity of water has been contracted for at a certain price at certain periods.

In the selection of a source for a water supply it is well, if possible, to avoid mill-streams, as the compensation to be paid to mill-owners may involve a large expenditure, particularly where a mill-owner has power to impound the water. If the water of the stream is taken, a quantity equal to that used by the mill-owner must be returned to it, or compensation be made, either in money, for the substitution of steam machinery, or by water. Where, however, the water can be intercepted at the stream-head before it issues to the surface and flows in a visible and determined channel, no compensation can be claimed by mill-owners on the stream below, for it is not capable of actual proof that any water so intercepted would have flowed into the stream in question. This view is supported by the decision of Judges Martin, Crompton, Bramwell, and Watson, delivered to the House of Lords in the case of Chasemore *v.* Richards.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to whether waterworks should be in the hands of the public authorities or of private companies. In favour of the former it may be said that there are certain facilities in the execution of the works that cannot be obtained, or not obtained so readily, by private companies. Also, as a public authority is not supposed to make a profit out of the ratepayers for the use of the water, it may be presumed that the rates would be lower than would be the case with a private company, who naturally make the payment of a good dividend a matter of greater importance than keeping down their water-rates to the lowest possible point. The presumption that the water-rates of public authorities should be lower than those of private companies is not, however, by any means universally borne out in practice, as there are numerous instances in which public authorities charge a higher rate than private companies. For instance, it was given in evidence on the Sheffield Water (Bradfield) Bill, 1864, that although the cost of the Manchester Waterworks (Corporation) was about the same per head of the population as that of the Sheffield works (private company), yet the water-rates charged in the former town were higher than in the latter. It was also stated that the rates charged by the Corporation of Glasgow were higher than those of Sheffield. It often happens that the direct charges for water by a corporation are less than would be charged by a private company, but frequently there are indirect charges arising from part of the houses being assessed under a general rate, and also from the interest on the money borrowed for the construction of the works being paid out of the general district rate or out of some other fund, that raise considerably the actual price paid for water, and therefore the published rates are no indication of the real charges that fall upon the inhabitants.

Mr. Hawksley, in his evidence before the Royal Commission on Water Supply, gave it as his opinion that waterworks were as a rule better managed by private companies than by public bodies. Public bodies (with some exceptions) are not so successful in checking waste; and the tendency among the ratepayers is to screw down the expenses as low as possible, and to avoid, if they can do so, any extension of their works. In consequence of this their efficiency is often seriously reduced. On the other hand, private companies find it best to extend their works as much as is prudent, and to maintain the same as efficiently as possible. To this they are constantly urged by the public, who are perfectly indifferent about the expenditure, in which they are not at all concerned. Taking all things into consideration, it seems to us impossible to lay down any hard-and-fast rule respecting the proprietorship of waterworks. Each town should be considered separately, and with reference to its character, whether it is a compactly-built manufacturing place or an open-built pleasure or semi-agricultural town. For instance, in a closely packed manufacturing or business town, containing large numbers of the working class, and where the wells and private sources of supply are contaminated so as to be unfit for use, public management of waterworks, if conducted in a disinterested and efficient manner, would most likely prove more satisfactory than that by a private company. And it may be here mentioned in support of corporate control that some large towns—*e.g.*, as Liverpool, Dublin—whose supplies were originally under municipal government, but afterwards became private companies, finding their first system of administration to be better, have reverted to it. On the other hand, taking a town not engaged in any particular manufacture, but with a great length of street in proportion to the population, and containing a large number of semi-detached or villa residences, many probably supplied from private wells, public management is open to several objections. As all would have to pay the public water-rate, so all would be entitled to a supply from the waterworks. To give this supply would require a great length of distribution main, thus adding seriously to the first cost. Then, again, public bodies have the power of raising compulsory rates; and, as often the interest of the money borrowed for the construction of the works is paid out of the general district rate, to which each ratepayer contributes, those who have a private supply are compelled to pay for benefits they do not receive. A private company has no power to make compulsory rates, and if any person requiring water within the limits of their special Act guarantee to take the supply for three successive years, and the aggregate annual amount of water-rate chargeable by the company be not less than one-tenth of the expense of providing and laying down the pipes, the company are obliged to supply the water. So that with a private company the objections just referred to in relation to public management are avoided.

Private water companies are, as a rule, profitable investments. It is an established fact that where waterworks have cost £3 per head of the population for a pumping scheme, and £4 per head for a gravitation scheme, they have paid dividends of £5 per cent. and upwards. The following shows the dividends paid by the Neath