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not very palatable. If stored in vats or tanks these should be of cement and frequently examined and cleaned. The water for use should be passed through an efficient filter and boiling would be an additional safeguard, though the presence of disease germs would not naturally be expected.

Upland Surface Waters. These constitute the waters of our lakes and streams and are formed by the run-off from the lands, though to some extent, of course, these sources are fed by springs. By far the larger number of supplies of Canadian cities and towns are drawn from lakes and rivers and hence the importance of immediate and efficient legislation that will protect these natural bodies of water from sewage and other pollution. The fact should be emphasized that these natural waters are, almost without exception, eminently suited without any preliminary treatment for drinking and domestic use. But as our population increases and especially as cities and towns build up on the margins of lakes and the banks of streams, the necessity of adequate filtration becomes apparent. It will therefore be the part of wisdom from this on, not only to protect these waters from pollution a effectively as possible, but, also for those communities drawing upon them for their supply to establish filtration plants. Experience in other countries has shown that despite the most vigilant protective measures such waters may at any time, through accident or otherwise, receive excretal waste and become a source of danger, a menace to good health. It is now generally recognized by the highest authorities that filtration is imperative—a sine qua non—if the supply is at all seasons to be relied on as free from injurious bacterial life.

The nature of the country and the composition of the rocks of the catchment area will largely determine the character of these waters. Thus a limestone district gives rise to a hard water, a Laurentian area, with gneiss, granite and similar rocks, result in a comparatively soft water. Again the colour of these waters is largely determined by the presence or absence of swamps in the country from which they draw their supply. A colored water, that is, one brown or vellowish-brown, through the presence of dissolved peaty matter, though offending the aesthetic sense (for wc all prefer a colorless water), may be perfectly wholesome and especially so when such is from a large body of quickly flowing water, as for instance the Ottawa river. There are very few cases of illness or indisposition on record -if indeed any that can be definitely traced to the consumption of these peaty waters from large, actively flowing waters, provided of course such have proven to be free from excretal pollution. These so-called peaty waters and from sources such as I have described, have shown themselves almost universally