

expensive items, one of which is so often objected to, are becoming more expensive with less income, and they are the annual examinations and the work of the Discipline Committee. This spring the number of students was not sufficient, with their fees, to pay the running expenses. This, in itself, is not an unmixed evil, as the fewer the students the better all told, in the long run, for the rest of the profession in its present overcrowded state. With all this, however, it is not the overcrowding that is the deterrent force, but the action of the Council in making a five-years' course and raising the standard of examination in each year. Naturally, with this condition of affairs, the deficit must be made up some way, and what more convenient, easy and practical method than an annual fee paid by the whole profession?

The other item mentioned was that of the work of the Discipline Committee. In passing, we are sure we are voicing the sentiment of most of our circulation when we express the sincere regret we all feel at the loss to Council Dr. Day will be. He is one of the oldest members, is now, and has been for some time, Chairman of the Discipline Committee, a place hard to fill (particularly so after him) and, in most cases, practically the leader of the Council. Dr. Day declared himself out of the field because of his appointment to a Government position which necessitated his withdrawal from active practice. *Verbum sup.*

Pardon the digression, and let us get back to the original subject, the Discipline Committee. The expenses here are large. Money is required for the work and must be used, but the results of the labor invariably, in the long run, pays for the expenditure. We do not mean pecuniarily, but from the point of view of good to the profession and the public. Nothing need be said as to the value of the work done, as this is well appreciated through the Province. Possibly more might be done, as many complaints which cannot be alluded to are made, but this would, if done, only bring the economists in all matters down on the heads of the members.

As we said before, money is required, and what more convenient, easy and practical method than by an annual fee paid by the whole profession.

TORONTO ICE SUPPLY.

Over 95,000 tons of ice is annually consumed in the city of Toronto. Too much care, therefore, cannot be taken to secure pure ice, or, at least, ice free from sewage contamination. Three years ago the local Board of Health prohibited the cutting of ice on sewage polluted waters, except for cooling purposes, and then only under strict supervision and constant inspection.

How far this regulation has been enforced, and what care is taken to guard the ice supply, may be gathered from the following facts taken from the official reports of this year's supply:

Last year there was cut by two leading companies 30,000 tons of ice on Lake Simcoe: this year they cut only 6,500 tons. And these companies have cut on Toronto and Ashbridge's bays this year over 30,000 tons.

Now, from these figures it is reasonable to assume that bay ice is distributed for domestic use in Toronto; in fact, we can state positively it is so delivered.

The words, "Lake Simcoe Ice," appearing on every ice waggon, are simply a blind to cover up what, in some cases, is really frozen sewage, which has been cut under the name of ice for cooling purposes.

From the Health Department we have it stated that over 70,000 tons of ice were harvested last winter from Toronto and Ashbridge's bays. Of this quantity the brewers and meat packers cut 18,000 tons, which is intended strictly for cooling purposes, and which should not be used or permitted to leave the house in which it is stored. Last summer, however, when the ice supply in the large ice companies' storerooms was exhausted, this ice, it is said, was purchased and delivered by them to customers for domestic purposes.

Since bay ice is permitted to be delivered for domestic use, an examination of these waters as a source of ice supply might not be out of place. We have had an analysis made of the waters in Ashbridge's and Toronto bays. The samples were taken from six points in the bays, representing the average condition of the water, and they find an average of 10,329 colonies per c.c. in Ashbridge Bay, and more than double that number, on an average, in Toronto Bay, and these mostly of