In Toronto, before the new steel pipe was laid across the bay, the rate for 5 years was 55 per 100,000. For the five years after the use of the new pipe was begun the rate was 21 per 100,000. In Hamilton, Ont., where the intake is so situated that it is nearly impossible under the present conditions for the sewage to reach it, the rate is 10 per 100,000.

In Zurich, Switzerland, where their intake and sewage conditions were much the same as in Chicago, the death rate from typhoid fever was for five years 76 per 100,000. An efficient filter, such as is advocated for Toronto, was installed. The typhoid rate for the next five years was 8 per 100,000.

The following table will at a glance show the average rate over years where the waters supplied are unpolluted:—

Mountain stream, above all possibility of pollution:		
Vienna	8	per 100,000
Munich	8	"
Artesian wells in unquestioned soil:		
Frankfort	8	"
Dresden	7	"
Polluted waters efficiently filtered:		
The Hague	8	"
Zurich	8	"

The following table of questionable and certainly polluted waters will show what is happening:—

Surface waters collected behind dams, with the gathering areas policed:		
Worcester, Mass.	16	per 100,000
New York	22	"
Great Lakes, with sewage pollution of varying degrees:		
Toronto	22	per 100,000
Buffalo	45	"
Chicago	22	"
Cleveland, now	22	"
Polluted river waters (since either filtered or about to be):		
Philadelphia	65	"
Lawrence	115	"
Albany	55	"

The last two cities have installed filters. Their rates have dropped to 30 and 20 respectively. Both of these cities have double water supplies. Lawrence for fire purposes and Albany from a surface source or, otherwise there is every reason to suppose that their rates would compare much more favorably with Zurich and The Hague. Philadelphia is rapidly installing filters in their widely extended system.