

and were acting on the old saying, "Let a sleeping dog, lie." Before closing this paper I would like to point out the necessity for not relying on a chemical examination alone of water as evidence of its fitness or reverse. To illustrate by one case which came under my notice some time ago, a sample of water was sent me for chemical and bacteriological analysis, and report as to its fitness for drinking purposes. Prof. Goodwin made the chemical examination for me with the following results :

Total solids	127 parts per million.
Chlorine	6.7
Free ammonia	.006
Albumenoid ammonia	.057
Nitrates	Trace
Oxygen consumed in 15 mins.	.552
" " " 4 hours	.624

Odor slightly fishy.

This analysis does not show the water to differ from our ordinary St. Lawrence water in any respect excepting in the rather abnormally high amount of chlorine. In Kingston water this is only 5 parts per million.

(Signed.) W. L. GOODWIN.

A microscopic examination of this water showed besides numerous bacteria, many diatoms, some vegetable detritus and numerous forms of animal life especially cryptomonas and certain rotifera, (anuriae).

On bacteriological examination the water was found to show 13,300 bacteria per 1 cc of which 240 were colon bacilli, 40 were proteus bacilli, the balance being *B. fluorescens liquefaciens* and a sarcina.

I learned afterwards that the water was taken from the side of a wharf about ten feet from shore and about seventy-five feet from the entrance of a drain, the current in which however did not set toward the wharf.

If the lesson which the epidemic has taught us, has not been learned in vain, then it has not been without some, even if expensive results. It teaches the necessity for purity as nearly as possible absolute in our water supplies, and it further