

make the cost of purifying a million gallons of water, including interest and sinking fund charges, somewhere in the neighborhood of \$10, and which are sufficient to remove 99 or 99½ per cent. of the bacteria of the applied water. This may fairly be called the best practice to-day. A purification like this serves to furnish a water from the Merrimac or from the Hudson in every respect as good, and perhaps better, than is obtained from the best upland sources. The daily cost of filtering 30,000,000 gallons of water for Toronto would, therefore, amount to \$300; the annual cost of the same would be \$109,500. Quite an expense, indeed! Admitted; but consider the result. The triumphs in the past have been great. The typhoid fever death rates in a number of American cities have been reduced by the installation of filters by 70 or 80 per cent., or more. The general death rates have also been reduced by amounts which correspond to much more than the reduction in the typhoid fever rates. It is true that the Toronto water supply of to-day is not a bad one; but it will not improve, if left severely to the alchemy of nature, particularly in flood time. With the growth of a desire for cleaner and purer water, the consideration of the filtration of the water supply of Toronto will come to the front, and the practical application of water filtration will be accompanied with the greatest benefit to this city.

J. J. C.

The Prevention of Consumption.—The fifth general meeting of the members of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other Forms of Tuberculosis was held on March 10th, afternoon, at 30 Hanover Square, London, Eng. Sir William Church, in seconding the adoption of the annual report, said that the whole medical profession was watching with extreme interest the results of compulsory notification at Sheffield, as they were watching with great interest what might come out of the voluntary notification which was going on in many other parts of the country. Many persons who had an unreasonable dread of the infectiousness of tubercle, kept themselves at a distance from the tubercle bacillus, imagining that that was all they need do, and neglected the proper hygienic measures, which placed them in a condition to resist the attacks of the enemy. The Association had placed these two lines of defence side by