cuit a maximum number of 136 bacteria per cc. and a minimum of 28, the average being 68. During August the maximum was 160 per cc. the minimum 17 and the average 55.

A comparison was made of the water from the lower and upper circuits with the following results.

	Lower Circuit.		Upper Circuit.	
·	Reservoir.	Taps.	Reservoir.	Taps.
Sept. 23 Occ. 2	39 53	37 49	41 20	50 54

Although this shows relatively slightly more bacteria in the upper than the lower circuits, the difference is not large enough to be outside the limits of experimental error.

Aqueduct.—Two examinations of samples taken at 5 points along the aqueduct gave :

	Aug. 7.	Sept. 12.
Maximnm	173	102
Minimum	93	38
Settling Basin	224	113
Lachine Intake	115	80

The variation is not sufficient to show any material change in the water during its passage from Lachine.

Dead Ends.—In districts where the circulation in the mains is not complete complaints are often made of turbidity of the water. This turbidity appears to be due to rust from the mains, but as the consumers are inclined to consider this condition as unwholesome, I made on Aug. 24th, 1891, an examination of the water from 11 different districts supplied from dead ends. The average number of bacteria found per cc. was 94, and therefore such as to exclude any idea of a polluted or stagnant state of the water. The vital statistics from the streets supplied by dead ends do not show any greater frequency of typhoid than other parts of the city. Iron rust is, as we know used as a means of precipitant for freeing water of organic matter.