similar peaty waters for uninhabited districts, may be briefly recorded here by means of the following table, which shows that the water of the large rivers of the far north, coming from a desolate and almost unexplored country, contain as many bacteria as the Montreal water supply. It must be mentioned however that some of the samples were taken during a period of heavy rainfall late in the autumn.

Date.	Sample.	Bacteria per cc.			
		Max.	Min.	Average.	Temperature of water °C.
1891.					
Aug. 30.....	Saguenay above Chicoutimi	70	41	56	18°
Oct. 7.....	Ouiatchouan	134	101	118	12°
"	Ashuap-Mouchuan	700	400	476	10°
"	Mistassini	694	400	474	10°

Other Canadian Water Supplies.—Finally it seems of some interest (in view of the scanty data available on the subject) to mention some analysis of other Canadian water supplies which I made during the summer of 1891, though the fact that these waters were not repeatedly examined makes it impossible to draw any definite conclusion as to their relative sanitary value. In each case several different samples were taken and the cultures were, in every case made upon the spot.

Locality.	Date		Bacteria per cc.		
		Number of samples.	Max.	Min.	Average.
Kingston, Ont.....	Sept. 30th, 1891.	8	99	48	65
Quebec, Q.....	Oct. 7th, " .	5	112	86	90
Sherbrooke, Q.....	July " .	7	263	85	212
Halifax, N.S.....	July 17th, 1892.	7	218	41	99

I mention these results partly in order to emphasize the fact that for a reliable analysis the water must be repeatedly examined and samples obtained at different seasons. In a recently published biological analysis of 21 Canadian water supplies,* made in the spring of 1894 very different results were obtained,

*E. B. Shuttleworth. Toronto Telegram, May 10th. 94.