

end of each sewer. As we have two rivers at our doors, the problem of removing sewage was easily and safely solved.

The water supplied to our people is as pure as can be found in the world. Vienna boasts of having water which contains only 35 colonies of bacteria to each cubic centimeter, and has therefore to all intents and purposes a sterile water. A similar examination of the city supply showed that there were in it only 9 to 30 colonies. The water is taken from an artesian well, 17 ft. in diameter and 48 ft. deep, and although they have been pumping for months a supply of from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 gallons per day, there is not the slightest evidence of any diminution of the amount flowing in. The well is supposed to tap an underground passage which runs from Lake Manitoba, and as this lake is 130 miles long, the supply is inexhaustible. The underlying rock formation in this section is a magnesian limestone, and consequently the water contains a large amount of the carbonates of lime and of magnesia, and is too hard for satisfactory use in boilers and hot water appliances. This is overcome by using Clark's method of softening, by precipitation of these carbonates through the action of lime-water; 75 per cent. of the lime and 50 to 60 per cent. of the magnesia, or 68 per cent. of the total hardness is removed. The softening plant is unique on this side the Atlantic, and well deserves study at your hands. The water when taken from the taps in our homes is so cold that it requires no ice, and the danger of importing disease germs in the ice is thus eliminated. The citizens of Winnipeg, both those of to-day and those of the future, will ever owe a debt of gratitude to the engineer, Col. H. N. Ruttan, who discovered the source, inaugurated the system and carried it through to so successful an issue.

During the past year the subject of tuberculosis has held the paramount place in the interest of the profession. Congresses have convened at London, New York and Ottawa for the discussion of this white man's scourge, and for the formulation of means to overcome its sway. As Friday evening will be devoted to the full discussion of the subject, I shall only draw your attention to one point which I believe would well repay thorough investigation. Koch's tentative denial of the oneness of tuberculosis of man and tuberculosis of cattle still needs the proof of non-inoculability from cattle to man. In this new country, where our farmers, young and free from tuberculous taint, live in newly-built houses which harbor no bacilli and are separated by long distances from their neighbours, tuberculosis constantly makes its appearance. We have here unconsciously, but no less disastrously, an experiment on a wide scale. If you can eliminate heredity, house infection, and contagion from other cases, to what cause can you ascribe the origin of