

the lake, numerous float experiments have been made. They are in possession of all reports, maps, etc., relative to the formation of the Island and harbor (as having a certain bearing upon the question), and have had lines of soundings taken at various points in the lake. They have minutely examined the coast from Scarboro' to Mimico, the Don and Humber rivers, the harbor, Ashbridge's Bay, and the marsh, as well as the hills at Scarboro', the Rose Hill and high level reservoirs, the proposed site for a new reservoir, and the proposed pipe lines. They have also visited the pumping stations and have examined the principal sewers. Maps showing sewers, water pipes, drainage areas, contour lines, water pressures, pumping districts, and other information, have been furnished them. They have visited and examined Bond, Willcox, and St. George's lakes, and the country to the east of Yonge Street as far as Markham village. They have also visited Lake Simcoe and examined Cook's Bay and the south shore of the lake. The survey of the Ridge lakes, and the country southward (made in '87) has been extended northward to Lake Simcoe and two lines of levels have been taken, one crossing the country near Queensville to the south shore, and the other running along the west shore of Cook's Bay to Big Cedar Point. It is to be hoped that the vexed question of obtaining a water supply by gravitation, either from the Ridge lakes, the head waters of the Don, Humber, and Rouge rivers or from Lake Simcoe, will be settled by their report for all time.

They are in possession of Dr. Ellis' analyses of the waters of the above lakes and of Lake Ontario.

Information as to the population and growth of the city and outlying districts has been given them, and their report will be applicable not only to the Toronto of to-day but to the Toronto of the future. The effect of storms in discoloring the water at the present intake, and other proposed intakes, as well as their susceptibility to contamination by sewage, etc., will be fully discussed. Charts showing the quantity of sewage flowing through some of the principal sewers, and sections giving the depth and sizes of the intercepted sewers have been prepared and sent to them. Doubtless their report will definitely settle the route for the main sewers as well as other sewers embraced in the system and will give estimates of the cost of all proposed work, etc., etc. It is a wise course to consider these

subjects—sewerage and water supply—conjointly, and, in conclusion, we can sincerely say that we hope that the Council will proceed to act upon the recommendations of these engineers without delay.

Says the Paris correspondent of the *British Medical*: The examination of the flesh of animals, from which the viscera have been removed, necessitates the analysis of all the tissues, the inspection of the fat, muscular tissue, fascia, pleura and peritoneum, spinal cord, glands, vessels, blood, etc., before the meat can be accepted. In the normal state the flesh of every animal has its own characteristic odor. Beef has a special insipid kind of smell, modified by the ways in which the animal has been fed. Thus it is stated that the flesh and the milk of cattle in the polar regions have a fishy odor, because the absence of pasturage obliges the inhabitants to feed their oxen and cows on fish. Veal smells of milk, mutton of wool and sometimes grease. The normal odor of pork is insipid and inoffensive, but when the pigs are fed on offal the flesh has a pale cachectic hue, and an offensive smell and taste. The odor of poultry fed on corn differs from that of poultry artificially fattened. In a diseased state meat emits a typical odor, resembling the breath of a feverish patient. This odor is particularly noticeable beneath the shoulder, and in the muscles of the under side of the leg. When diseased meat is roasted it emits a strong and offensive smell. This fever odor is particularly decided in the case of animals which have suffered from peritonitis, cholera, morbid symptoms following parturition, or with ordinary acute disease. In such cases the smell is recognizable at once, and it is unnecessary to make any incision. Feverish meat is always unfit for consumption on account of the leucomaines which it may contain. Moreover there always exist pathological lesions which denote that the animal was diseased before being killed.

Dr. J. B. Russell, of Glasgow, has through his inspectors obtained evidence to the effect that scarlatina has been again disseminated by means of milk, in the west end, though he has not been able to form an opinion as to the point at which infection gained entrance to the milk. The Board of Health has instructed inspectors to take steps to enforce a rule forbidding persons selling milk by retail, storing or keeping it in a shop communicating with a sleeping room.