

It was not until 1906 that the Act was amended and a clause inserted making it unlawful to discharge sewage, drainage, domestic or factory waste, excrement or other polluting matter of any kind whatsoever, which either by itself or in connection with other matter corrupts or impairs the quality of any water supply. A penalty under the Act was set at \$100 for each conviction, and each week's continuance after notice was set out as constituting a separate offence.

The most forward step of the legislature was taken in 1911, when it was enacted that the chief health officer, who was also the secretary, should be the executive officer of the board, and at intervals between meetings of the board should perform such duties and acts and have such powers as are by the Act vested in the Provincial Board of Health. To those who are interested in the administration of legislation such an amendment can be seen to be of the utmost advantage. Applications from municipalities can now be considered as soon as received instead of being held some times for several months for a quarterly meeting of the board. The Act was further reinforced and a section added, reciting:—

That no by-law shall be passed for the raising of money for water and sewerage purposes until the proposed water supply or sewerage system, as the case may be, has been approved by the Provincial Board of Health, and such approval has been certified to and signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board.

It provided that the preamble of the by-law should recite such approval.

During 1911 and 1912 the Public Health Act was carefully redrawn by John W. S. McCullough, M.D., D.P.H., the present Chief Officer of Health, and was passed by the Legislature of 1912. One important amendment stands out and provides that (Clause 96, Section 1):—

Where the Provincial Board reports in writing that it is of opinion that it is necessary in the interest of the public health that a waterworks system or an adequate water purification plant, or a sewer or a sewerage system, or an adequate sewage treatment plant, should be established or continued, or that any existing waterworks system, water purification plant, sewer or sewerage system, or sewage treatment plant, should be improved, extended, enlarged, altered, renewed or replaced, it shall not be necessary to obtain the assent of the electors to any by-law for incurring a debt for any of such purposes.

A further clause was added to the Act requiring municipalities to make reports to the Board of such information as may be required of it on forms to be furnished by the Board. This clause was especially arranged to apply to both waterworks and sewerage. The wording of the clause respecting submission of plans was slightly altered and made to apply to extensions of existing systems as well as to new systems.

In 1914 the Act was further modified to permit, with the approval of the Provincial Board of Health, the sewage disposal system of a municipality to be continued into or through, or to be situate in any adjoining township municipality. The Act provides that before approving of such work the Provincial Board of Health shall give notice to the Clerk of the township that such application has been made, and shall hear all objections before granting approval. After the approval has been granted the municipality receiving such approval is per-

mitted to expropriate and arbitrate the value of the lands the same as if the work had been situate within the limit of the municipality.

(Mr. Dallyn then quoted from the Public Health Act as amended in 1914, Sections 89 to 98 inclusive, relating to the installation of public water supplies and sewerage systems and to by-laws for borrowing funds for these purposes.)

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board is a body which is empowered by the Legislature to validate certain classes of debenture issues. Owing to carelessness in municipal government many illegal debentures have been sold at one time or another in perfectly good faith. Purchasers of such debentures on being made aware of the irregular character of their holding naturally desire to validate them; to make this possible, certain powers of the Legislature were delegated to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. The Municipal Act was amended in 1914 to provide for irregularities in water and sewerage debenture issues. This amendment reads:—

In the case of a by-law for raising money for any of the works or apparatus mentioned in Sections 89-94 of the Public Health Act the Board may upon presentation of a certificate by the Provincial Board of Health approving the by-law, notwithstanding that the certificate of the Provincial Board of Health was not obtained prior to the passing of the by-law, or that the by-law does not contain the recital of such approval.

This sub-section was made retroactive since 24th March, 1911.

It is also of interest to note another amendment of the Municipal Act of last year, which recites:—

That where under this or any other Act power is conferred on a municipal corporation to borrow money for any purposes without the assent of the electors, it shall include not only the power to borrow money to issue all debentures, but also the power to agree with any bank or person for temporary advances to meet the expenditures incurred from time to time for such purposes.

The recital of legislation is usually a rather dry affair to those of us who are interested in getting things done. The lack of legislation is a terrific handicap, and it was largely with the idea of presenting a complete record of the legislation in Ontario that this paper was prepared. As will be seen, legislation began in 1873 with the power distributed and vested entirely in the municipal bodies. This has gradually been withdrawn, step by step, and conferred upon a central body and reinforced in such a fashion as to make it effective. Naturally one asks, Is there any real advantage in such centralization of power? Personally, when it comes to a matter of handling town planning and civic developments it seems to me to be perfectly apparent that centralization is almost imperative. The difficulties that disappear with centralization of power are improper administration, limited information and biased opinion.

It was discovered shortly after the passing of the Ontario Public Health Act that its administration required not only a first-hand knowledge of municipal conditions and finances, but also an intimate knowledge of the problems associated with sewage and water purification. To make possible this latter, an experimental station for the examination of water and sewage and purification processes was erected in 1909 and has been operated since that date. At this Experimental Station graduate stu-