

useful work. There are, however, many branches of the subject, general in their character, which merit attention.

The Dominion spends hundreds of thousands of dollars in eradicating the diseases of animals, and the work, it is pleasing to know, is being done with thoroughness. But no similar effort is made by Province or Dominion to meet the ravages of diseases among human beings, such, e.g., as tuberculosis. Lately this subject was brought before the House of Commons by Mr. George H. Perley, M.P., and an illuminating debate followed. It is probable that Parliament would readily consent to the necessary appropriation for undertaking to deal with the evil. This, however, is one of the subjects upon which Federal and Provincial jurisdictions overlap, and in which any effective action will require to be carefully worked out and agreed to between all the Governments concerned. A sub-committee from this Commission, representing as it does, all the Governments, might well be able to work out an acceptable and useful plan which would receive general assent.

Other questions, such as the pollution of waters and streams, demand attention. There is a Bill at present before the Senate, dealing with this question, to which, it is understood, some of the municipalities affected to object. A study of the question will, no doubt, reveal the best method of dealing with it so as to obviate disputes and accomplish the desired results.

Waters—Rainfall and snowfall are the sole sources of our supply of fresh water. It is the universally essential natural resource. It is as essential to life as the heat of the sun.

Canada is exceptionally favoured in that there is no part of its great area which, under natural conditions, is entirely arid. It will be our own fault if it becomes so, as it will, in some portions, unless preventive measures are taken in time.

Of the total supply of fresh water which descends in the form of rain and snow, perhaps one-half is evaporated, about one-third finds its way to the sea, and the remainder, about one-sixth, is used.

Waters are useful for:—

1. Human and animal use to sustain life.
2. For vegetable use to sustain vegetation and render agriculture possible.
3. For navigation.
4. For power.
5. Under modern systems of sanitation, we make use of water for flushing sewers, carrying away and destroying the most valuable of fertilizers, and at the same time polluting the water into which it