

fore recommended
ere diphtheria has
ity or district, do
eir drinking water

hical relations of
ossible sources of
flow from drains,
ouses, or from
enquired into. If
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nnot, the water so
r for culinary or

ould be inspected,
they should be
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house drains effi-
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ry sort of house
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s should not have
as these books
may become a

Tailoring, dress-making, laundry work or any similar oc-
cupation or work done for the public, should not be carri-
ed on in houses where the disease exists, nor by employees
who are exposed to infection.

Tailoring and
dressmaking.
Laundry
work.

It should be the duty of local governments and officers of health in
the city and in towns throughout the Province to mitigate the insana-
tory conditions resulting from overcrowding in tenement courts,
alleys, and cellar habitations, by limiting the number of inhabitants
in tenement houses, &c., by preventing under a penalty imposed up-
on landlords, the letting or renting of cellar or underground apart-
ments for human habitation, by frequent and thorough inspection of
all such places, by enforcing the observance of cleanliness upon
landlord and tenant, by removing and preventing the accumulation
of garbage, &c., and special care should be taken to prevent the peo-
ple from depositing slops "often containing discharges from the sick"
in the streets and passages in the vicinity of their dwellings.

Protection
from
overcrowding
required.

Inspection of
tenements.

The committee also directs attention to the evil of locating dwell-
ings, with almost total disregard of their sanitary necessities, as be-
ing of too common occurrence in this Province. The dangers which
have already resulted from this will be necessarily augmented by
increased population unless measures are taken for its abatement.

Location of
dwellings.

In selecting sites for dwellings it is obvious that in all low, and
marshy places, where the subsoil is wet constantly, and efficient drain-
age unattainable, the whole soil will in time become saturated with
organic matter giving off vapors which will injure the health of the
inhabitants, and render them more susceptible to the inroads of
Zymotic diseases.

Selection of
sites for
dwellings.

The danger resulting from close proximity of stables, pigeries, hen-
eries, compost heaps, &c., to the dwelling house and well, so frequent in
agricultural districts is surpassed only, by the city practice of utilizing
the contents of ash-bins, and street sweepings with their contained
animal, vegetable, and other material for grading public pleasure
grounds, or what is still worse in a sanitary way, using the same
kind of material for soil upon which to rear the foundations of
residences in the healthy suburbs.

Situation of
outhouses,
etc.

Using refuse
matter for
filling
or grading.

As a way of obviating the above, the committee suggests the
selection of some competent county official, one of whose duties
would be that of sanitary inspector. His instructions should em-
power him to take cognizance of all new erections, "as to situation,
drainage, wells for water supply, and other sanitary necessities,"
and make and enforce such recommendations as are necessary to
meet the requirements of the case.

Local sana-
tory
inspectors.

The conveyance of diphtheria by milk can be scarcely called in
question after recent developments which incontestably prove the
transmission of measles, scarlet fever, small-pox, typhus and typhoid
fevers by this means. In view of these facts the public cannot be
too careful about enquiring into the sanitary conditions of the source
of their milk supply.

Precautions
enquiring
into sources
of milk
supply