

We will put meters on every body's waterpipe and make him pay for his excessive water. It costs about \$13 or \$14 to meter a house, and they have never been able to do it, the reason being that Mrs. So-and-So, who has bad plumbing, will not send for the plumber, the plumber being a very expensive article as we all know, and I know in this city of water running out of an inch-pipe in a warehouse, discharging possibly, twenty, thirty or forty thousand gallons of water through a single fixture for which a man is paying \$10 a year. If you are going to deal with this question, you must deal with the question of water-supply and control.

By the Chairman:

Q. If it is the case, and I know it is, that there is bad plumbing, defective cocks, and that sort of thing, would you not think that the city of Ottawa would have its inspectors enforce the law? There is a law?—A. I have for many years preached the doctrine of municipal control of their own water supply. In Toronto it used to cost \$80,000 for coal when the town had a hundred thousand people in it. What it is costing now, I do not know. The town pays for the coal, and the ratepayer does not hear about the water that is wasted. And you cannot deal with sewage disposal until that question is settled.

Q. You were saying that there was about 45 gallons per head per day consumed in Berlin and about 200 gallons in Ottawa?—A. Yes.

Q. Would 45 or 50 gallons per head per day be sufficient in Ottawa?—A. The city of London uses at the most from 28 to 30 gallons per head for the whole population, and the death rate of that city is lower than the average death rate of Canada.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. Is that rate applicable to any special disease, or is it general?—A. It is general.

Q. What is the typhoid death rate in London—five or six per hundred thousand?—A. There is not any in practice.

Q. What is it in Canada?—A. Thirty or forty per hundred thousand. Three times as much as the average English rate and yet we are using four times the amount of water.

By Mr. Northrup:

Q. You were speaking of the typhoid death rate being so high. What about enteric diseases?—A. The only other enteric that there is in temperate climates in practice is, for instance, diarrheal diseases. The deaths from children's diseases, which are practically diarrheal diseases, in some cities of this country, eliminating all extraordinary cases are twice those of the city of London.

By Mr. Chabot:

Q. I believe that about 25,000 children die in Canada every year, under one year of age. Is that correct?—A. We have 8,000,000 people. That is eight thousand thousand and the death rate of children under one year is about fifteen per thousand.

Q. What proportion of that number would die from improper feeding, which would apply partly to milk and water?—A. Compared with breast-fed children, the death rate among those is about seven times.

Q. That is, half the number die from improper feeding?—A. I would not say it is due to the local supply; of course milk enters very prominently into that.

By the Chairman:

Q. Now the death rate of children is very large?—A. Enormous; 25 per cent of all the births in the city of Ottawa.

Q. Would you attribute that in any way to impure water?—A. In a very, very limited degree indeed. The pollution of milk vessels from other causes is common and the condition of the milk itself from fermentation owing to bacterial changes