

water, how alarmed we should be at the prospect of selling the milk from herds not properly cared for in this respect. On more than one occasion in my experience I have known cattle to have taken sick, and the owner unable to account in any way for the trouble. When questioned as to where the animals were watered, he pointed to a pond "down there." No more questions were necessary. The pond there meant a large hole, probably scooped out near the barn, into which drained all the filthy water from the barn and out-houses, and throwing off an odor which, to say the least, was anything but pleasant. The pond was fenced off, with the result that health soon returned to the herd. But the experience was costly, for in the meantime he had lost most of his customers, and which would take months or a year to have confidence restored.

It is further advised that milk should be boiled before using. In this connection I desire to call the attention of this body, and of the authorities at large, to the fact that there is not in this province a running stream which is not being polluted by the inhabitants living along it. Now, when we remember that the cattle of nearly every farmer and dairyman living along the banks of these streams use them as watering-places for herds, their pollution becomes a grave danger to the public health. If the meat and milk of tuberculous cows produce the same disease in the human body, might not the rapid increase of consumptives throughout our fair Dominion be traced to this cause? If the authorities would pay more attention to preventing the pollution of our streams and the furnishing of bad water to herds, and to have proper sanitary arrangements in connection with our dairies, there would be less need for a continual begging of funds to build sanitarium for consumptives and for the accommodation of others suffering from kindred diseases.

I am pleased to say that in carrying out the provisions of the Health Act, the city which I have the honor to represent stands in the front rank. One of the first, if not the first, meeting of sanitarians in Ontario was held in the city of London in 1883. At this meeting Dr. Cl. T. Campbell, one of the most advanced sanitarians in Canada, and who, I am happy to say, is still a member of our Board of Health, proposed a series of resolutions for the better preservation of the public health. Among other important regulations, that regarding the admission into schools of children from dwellings where there were, or recently had been, infectious diseases. Some of these proposed regulations were afterwards incorporated into the Ontario Public Health Act. In the city of London, also, the first systematic inspection of herds, dairies and milk was commenced, and has since been successfully carried out, and to the pure supply of milk can no doubt be attributed the very low death rate in the last ten years among infants and young