

*By the Chairman:*

Q. To make this Bill effective it will be absolutely necessary to have a Health Board under Government authority?—A. It would not mean necessarily a Health Board, it would mean a Department of the Government. In addition to that the Government could have power if they wanted it, to call at any time an advisory Board. What I mean by that is that the members of that Board would not be constantly employed, but at any time when he considered it necessary the Minister might call a Board of Sanitary Experts. That would be a wise provision.

Q. That is in addition to the Department?—A. In addition to the Department.

Q. Your idea would be, if I understand you aright, to have a Government Health Department headed by a Minister or a Deputy?—A. Not necessarily another Minister, it might be under one of the present Ministers of the Crown; so long as you had at the head of that Department a Deputy who was an expert it would not be necessary to increase the portfolios to make a Department and to co-ordinate the many health duties that are performed to-day in different Departments, because there is health work carried on in other branches of the Government, than that now under the Director General of Public Health.

Q. Have you any idea what staff they have in connection with the Health Board of Saskatchewan?—A. The health work in Saskatchewan is carried on by the one officer, there is no Board of Health in Saskatchewan, Dr. Seymour is the Chief Health Officer of the province and works directly under the Minister. Then in addition to that there is a consulting sanitary engineer, T. Aird Murray, and a resident engineer, Mr. Murray, whose report I have read to-day; then he has medical inspectors as they are required for the province, and in addition to that he has the Vital Statistics Branch in which there is a chief clerk and there are sanitary inspectors and other officers.

Q. Have you anything else, doctor, you want to put on record?—A. You asked, Mr. Chairman, about the Ottawa typhoid outbreak?

Q. Yes, will you give us information about that?—A. Yes. This (producing document) is my report of the Ottawa outbreak; I made two investigations, one of the first outbreak and the second of the last outbreak. The report of the first investigation you have printed there. It is a rather extraordinary thing that we should have two outbreaks of typhoid fever, the one a summer and the other a winter outbreak, occurring within such a short period, but both outbreaks were due to specific infection of the water supply between the intake and the pumphouse.

Q. Between the intake and the pumphouse?—A. Yes.

Q. Then you do not attribute the outbreak to the water taken into the intake itself?—A. No, no, because there was very little water coming into it; the intake pipe leaked so badly that there was really no water coming in at the mouth most of the time, the greater part of the supply being taken from close to the shore and being contaminated by the specific infection.

Q. If that intake pipe had been perfect all the way through is it your opinion there would have been no outbreak?—A. There would have been less chance for an outbreak, but I would not say there would have been none.

Q. The water at the intake was a good deal better than that which came into the pumphouse?—A. That is quite clear. (Produces map.) The pollution may have taken place here (indicating). There was a sewer all along here discharging just over the clear water pipe, and the clear waterpipe leaked as you see in this photograph. It also was possible for pollution to get in at different points, it got in, possibly, at the pumphouse itself.

*By Mr. Steele:*

Q. Have not similar outbreaks occurred in other cities throughout Canada?—  
A. Yes, in a lesser degree, certainly. (Produces chart.) Now, this chart shows you,  
Dr. CHARLES A. HODGETTS.