

adopted has minimized the danger of the pollution of the city water supply, but, it cannot be said that it has solved the more difficult one: of how to dispose of the sewage and factory waste of that city.

Where international waterways are concerned, the problem is a complex one. The chief offenders are naturally the more numerous towns and cities to the south of the boundary line, although it is simply a difference in degree as regards the quantity of pollution, nothing more; for the citizens of both Canada and the United States are guilty. We, in Canada, however, have taken the stand that municipalities must provide for the treatment of their sewage, thereby lessening the contamination of our pure water lakes and rivers. Health authorities in Canada are unanimous on the question of the prevention of pollution, not only because they hope to secure for municipal authorities pure water reservoirs from which they may obtain potable waters, but because they believe that municipalities in their own interests should not continue to make these reservoirs the receptacles for raw and untreated sewage thus wantonly making them the sources of disease and death to many thousands who either innocently or compulsorily use the same.

It is a cardinal principle to be observed by all citizens that sewage should be properly and scientifically treated and disposed of; that no one should discharge into any body of water which may be the source of water supply to a community a sewage effluent that is not non-putrescible and non-pathogenic. I believe that this is sound in principle and possible in practice. Further, I believe that, unless municipalities will secure their water supplies from carefully protected upland sources, it will be necessary in most instances to filter the water.

As regards the disposal of sewage by lake and river steamers, the most stringent rules should be adopted and rigidly enforced by the proper authorities to prevent the indiscriminate pollution of navigable (fresh) waters. At the same time, the water supply for all vessels as well as railroads should be taken only from known sources that are certified to be pure.

The only way the international waters can be safeguarded and the public protected, is by a co-ordinated movement of our Federal and State or Provincial authorities.

Committee adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 30, 1913.

The Committee met at 10.30 a.m., the Chairman, Mr. Bradbury, presiding.

Dr. P. H. BRYCE, sworn.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. Your name in full, Dr. Bryce?—A. Peter Henderson Bryce.

Q. You have been engaged in sanitary work for a number of years?—A. For many years.

Q. Would you give the Committee an idea of your experience?—A. In 1882 I was asked by the Government of Ontario to become Secretary of the Board of Health which was that year organized, and for twenty-two years afterwards I was executive medical officer of Ontario, and during that time, as regards this work, under the Act of 1884, which was a public health Act, all the sewage disposal propositions that came up in any part of the Province had to be overlooked by the Board, and I, as executive officer, did the work, and the work of determining the methods of sewage