

purposes, say for clearing the city of every particle of excrement and filth. Besides this, the city would have yearly the constant labor or productive power of 85 or 90 more adult men and women, and as many more children and youths gradually reaching maturity.

What is true of Toronto in this respect is proportionately true of other cities and towns in Ontario or the Dominion..

If a saving of life of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 32 per cent. resulted from the introduction of efficient works for sewage and water supply in the towns in England, as shewn in the table above, there is no reason why such results should not follow the introduction of like works, or the carrying out of useful sanitary measures in any part of Canada.

Surely this is a matter demanding the serious consideration and attention, and that at an early day, of those in authority in this Dominion.

In this paper thus far I have endeavoured to show, 1st. The economy of health and its value to the Dominion. 2nd. That health may be promoted, a large proportion of disease prevented and life be prolonged. I shall now, 3rd, briefly notice what special means or machinery may seemingly be best employed for the purpose, *i.e.*, of preventing disease and prolonging life.

In sanitary affairs, England has by a long precedence, taken the lead of other countries. No other country in the world has a public health act which can approach in completeness and comprehensiveness that of England passed in 1875. It contains 340 clauses, and it consolidated and amended over twenty other previously existing laws. The health laws there are administered by a local Government Board, but leading sanitarians are urging the necessity for a State Department of Health, presided over by a health minister. To this, Dr. B. W. Richardson says, they must undoubtedly come sooner or later. That the death rate has been largely reduced there is the best of evidence as to the efficiency and usefulness of the measures adopted. 'Its constitution of sanitary authorities throughout the kingdom; the power it vests in those authorities to appoint learned medical officers of health; the provisions it makes for securing to each locality better sewerage, freedom from nuisances, improved water-supply, regulation of cellar dwellings, governance over offensive trades, and removal of unsound foods; the provisions for prevention or spread of infection, and for the erection of hospitals and mortuaries; and the provisions for the regulations of the streets and highways, lighting of streets, establishment of pleasure-grounds, and regulation of slaughter-houses; these, as well as the general provisions for the carrying out of the Act, are most commendable as practical plans, by the working of which the nation may be tempered into a sanitary mould of thought and character.'

Within the past two years, in Prussia, an Imperial Board of Health has been established and is in vigorous action. In France, Austria, and Russia also like action has been taken, and Boards and Institutes or *Sociétés* have been established to look after, officially, the health