## POLLUTION OF NAVIGABLE WATERS

spring of the year all this stuff must be carried away and it is carried into our lakes. And certainly we have not realized yet the great expense of dredging our harbours from sewage—not washed in as silt from the land, but as sewage from our cities. There are towns in Ontario which simply dump even their dry garbage into a creek, and when you ask them why, they say: Oh, well, the next rain-storm will wash it all down. That is what happens over the length and breadth of the land.

## By the Chairman:

Q. Does the Ontario Health Law not provide a penalty for that practice ?—A. It does now, because the Central Board of Health has the power. Previous to last session it only had advisory powers; it could only say: you had better do this or that. It was necessary to proceed against a municipality under the Criminal Code then to get results. But now with the central power exercised by the Provincial Board, they can go in and do at the expense of the municipality whatever is ordered, if the municipality fails to carry out the work after being notified. I would like to point out, Mr. Chairman, that this report from Saskatchewan to me emphasizes the fact of the willingness on the part of the provincial authorities to prevent pollution of waterways. That young Province shows how it handles the situation, and how much easier it would be to have some uniform system if the Federal Government would adopt such a Bill as that proposed. It would make it so much easier for the Federal Government to co-operate with the Provincial authorities who are doing such good work already.

Q. You have seen the two Bills that have come to us from the House of Commons. Do you consider that the Bill I introduced would be effective if put in force? —A. Yes, with, proper regulations, and a proper person to administer it. You want a proper department as well. The Bill would be of no use without that.

Q. Give the Committee your idea of what a proper department would mean. Does it mean a department composed of medical men, or of highly trained sanitary engineers, or something else ?- A. In my opinion I quite agree with Mr. Kennedy that two or three heads are better than one. It is not a case alone for the sanitarian, that is the medical man who is trained in sanitary science. It is not alone a question for an officer of that kind; but it is one for the sanitary engineer. Both have their duties to perform; but it is primarily a health matter and it must be dealt with from the health standpoint. But you must have the different branches of the unit. You want your chief executive officer; you want your sanitary engineering officers, men who will go over the country and view these different plants, make their reports upon them and supervise their operation. That is an engineering matter. And then, not in opposition to but in co-ordination with the health men, the chief executive could judge of the results as to how plants are working. I am rather loathe to use the word 'medical man,' because this whole question is broader than simply medicine; it is broader than sanitary engineer. You want both sanitary engineers and sanitarians.

Q. Would you consider that the training of the average medical man fits him for the work of sanitation, for taking care of the health of the country?—A. No, sir, it does not. Sanitation is a separate branch. Personally, I would be loath to go in as a surgeon and operate. That has not been my special branch. Twenty years of sanitation has been my special branch. And it is just the same in regard to engineering. You have the railroad engineer, the sanitary engineer and the electric engineer. What we want is a sanitary engineer.

Q. I asked Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Lea the other day regarding the training of sanitary engineers. Would that not apply to bacteriologists, would they not have to be specially trained?—A. Specially trained in public health work.

Q. Have you any information as to what would be necessary to obtain a thoroughly trained, efficient department of health, with sanitary engineers attached? Dr. CHARLES A. HODGETTS.