

Those municipalities which have built up a separate system for sanitary sewage are at a distinct advantage when disposal treatment is required. All classes of sewers, either storm or sanitary, should also, if possible, be so arranged that the discharge will not contaminate any water supply source.

Another question of some importance and which is to a certain extent debatable is the advisability of providing lanes in residence districts. There can be no objection to lanes properly kept in order and paved, in business districts. There is excuse also for lanes extending from street to street in residential districts, when these can be used to keep telephone and lighting poles and gas and water mains off the city street. The usual lane, however, is uncared for, partially hidden from view; yet with its presence impressed on the traveler's senses by the odors from refuse scattered around. Such lanes are a breeding place for flies and a general menace to health. The matter is referred to here because it is more or less obligatory in some of the Western provinces to provide lanes at the back of each building lot in subdividing, and also because it is hoped that it may lead to a valuable discussion by members of the Canadian Public Health Association.

There are other points in connection with false starts in municipal sanitation which might be brought up here, including the destruction of garbage and other refuse, the choosing of sanitary pavements and the cleaning of streets and lanes. These the writer does not intend to deal with in this paper.

It might, however, be indicated merely by way of suggestion that municipal by-laws deserve a large proportion of the blame attached to municipal authorities for poor sanitation, particularly as far as cleanliness is concerned. This is a subject in itself and properly worked up would make a most interesting discussion.

In conclusion let each community see that its refuse is destroyed without nuisance; its water supply uncontaminated; that the revenue from its water main extensions will pay interest on the investment beyond the cost of pumping or distributing, and that its sewer system is low enough for the basements, and has grades sufficient for the purpose intended. Thus with every sanitary condition in its favor and by building soundly and well, the reputation of the municipality will attract many new citizens, and rejoice in the early wisdom which was displayed when its improvements were first considered.

THE STATISTICS OF HOUSING AND CO-PARTNERSHIP SCHEMES

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I hope to show in the very brief time at our disposal that the statistics, financial, hygienic, and social for our housing and co-partnership schemes, now pressing for solution, are not yet to our hands, and to indicate the preliminary work which must be done before any serious attempt in these directions can be safely undertaken. For if we do not look before we leap the whole cause may be prejudiced irretrievably. There are many conditions which render the housing and co-partnership problems here far more difficult as well as far more urgent than in England and Germany. Let us consider the housing problem first.

Since the passing of what is called the "Housing Act," in 1890, the L. C. C. has perfected types of tenement, terrace, semi-

detached and cottage housing accommodating some 70,000 persons and establishing a marvelous standard of effective accommodation in buildings financed to be paid for in sixty years. By-laws govern the dimensions of rooms, their construction and the number of persons to be housed in them. Standing orders govern the arrangement of sculleries and sanitary conveniences and the disposal of refuse. Supply and demand dictate the rent—and borrowing and expropriating powers make the thing possible. The L. C. C. that is to say can buy up any slum at its market value, and some slum land is very valuable. It can then write down the value of that land in an arbitrary way as if nobody else could use it for any other purpose than housing; it can then build tene-