

Dr. Chas. J. C. O. Hastings, City Medical Officer of Health, Toronto, in a paper on "Housing Problems," described the unsanitary conditions existing in the slum districts of New York, Milwaukee and Toronto. Toronto had its slums, the same as other cities, and it was no use for people to try to disguise the fact; it must wake up like other cities, to the prevailing conditions and not live in a "fool's paradise." In Toronto, he said, there were 919 families living under distinctly unsanitary conditions, some only in one room tenements or in cellars. Slums were veritable hot-beds of vice and crime as they were of disease, and cities must see to it that they were eradicated. Tenement houses he declared to be nothing more nor less than mere packing houses—human packing-houses; and he concluded by urging the securing of transportation to districts on the outside of cities, where people could be properly housed in individual homes, in beautiful garden cities—

Mr. Rickson A. Outhet, architect, Montreal, read a paper on "Municipal Powers in Dealing with Town-Planning Schemes," which mainly dealt with the town-planning in operation in England, and how these schemes could be applied to Canada—

Mr. W. D. Lighthall, K.C., Westmount, speaking on the subject of "Re-housing in Canada," dwelt upon the "jerry-built" tenement houses, one-room tenements and even cellar abodes prevalent in Canadian cities, particularly in Montreal. Not far from the City Hall, a physician told him, the previous night, that he had found sixteen foreigners sleeping in two rooms, only suitable for one man in each, and with windows tightly sealed. He urged the planning of new districts at once to relieve the slum districts. He knew of only two re-housing instances in Canada, those of Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P., and Lieut.-Col. Carson, both in Montreal, and they have paid well. He thought that the model suburb and model tenement would have to be combined in one company. This was done successfully in New York—

Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, Professor of Architecture in McGill University, followed with a paper in which the statistical side of the question was taken up, and dealt with in a most instructive and interesting manner—

A paper followed, by Dr. Roberts, Med-

ical Officer of Health, Hamilton, on "Unsanitary Areas—"

The closing paper of the symposium was read by Mr. Colborne Meredith, Architect, Ottawa, who dealt with the subject from an architect's point of view, clearly defining the objects which have to be borne in mind in preparing any town-planning scheme.

The "Symposium on Biological Sewage Disposal," on the fifteenth, Friday, third general session, was opened by P. H. Bryce, Chief Medical Officer, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, who, speaking on "Physical and Economic Aspects of Biological Sewage Disposal Plants," reviewed first the history of the development of methods and knowledge on this subject. The preliminary removal of suspended solid matters, the fine solid matter in pseudo-solution or solution, and the remaining 25 per cent. of organic matter together with the various means, mechanical, chemical, and otherwise of accomplishing the destruction of all living organic matter, were all dealt with fully and in an interesting fashion—

Willis Chipman, C.E., Toronto, told of the progress in Canada of biological methods of sewage disposal during the last twenty years. Berlin was the first municipality to adopt sewage purification works, after several government institutions in Canada had made experiments with various methods. Many other places adopted various methods, but the first septic tank was tried in 1901, although the septic tank boom is now beginning to subside. He prophesied that at the end of the decade now dawning every municipality in Canada would have a sewage purification works—

Speaking on engineering problems involved in methods of sewage disposal, T. Aird Murray, C.E., of Toronto, gave an interesting account of works designed by himself for this purpose at Lethbridge, with the view of securing the maximum removal of suspended solids. In concluding, he stated: Effluent is not yet fit to turn into a water source used as a domestic supply. All that has been done is to remove that which will cause aesthetic nuisance. The pathogenic nuisance yet remains, and the germs of disease particularly associated with sewage can only be eliminated by disinfection or a further effort in the shape of sand filtration—

Dr. G. G. Nasmith of Toronto, on Chemi-