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Copies of the Canadian Engineer for Nov. 6th, 1908, are required. Any subscriber who is not binding his En-Bineer will have his subscription extended if he will send in a copy. You have often meant to attend the annual meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, but you have hesitated, wondering whether you would meet any old friends there. Why not arrange with your friends to meet you in Toronto on January 28th, 29th and 30th, 1909? There will be a good time, why not be there and enjoy it?

CANADA'S FIRST MINISTER OF MINES.

When the Canadian Parliament created a Department of Mines it was but natural to expect the minister for the department would be a man in sympathy with mining operations. William Templeman, a member of the House for a British Columbia constituencey became the first Minister of Mines for Canada, and right well has he filled the position. He quickly made himself familiar with the condition of the Mining Industry in Canada, and made personal inspection of certain mining districts. It is to be regretted that in the recent general elections Mr. Templeman was not again returned to the House, but it is to be hoped the Premier will not allow this misfortune to deprive the country of the services of an able, informed and progressive Minister of Mines.

THE SANITARY JOURNAL OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH OF ONTARIO, 1907.

Under this title the annual report of last year's work of the Ontario Provincial Board of Health is now to hand.

As well as containing a great amount of information and useful statistics relative to the health conditions of the Province, it also contains much special information dealing with the struggles of the town of Berlin, Ont., in order to obtain an efficient sewage disposal system.

Berlin has recently installed a sewage disposal plant of a comparatively complete nature which, up to the present, appears to be giving satisfaction. The system consists of pumping the sewage to a high level with 24 hours storage to save continuous pumping. Septic tanks with a joint capacity equal to 24 hours flow, followed by intermittent filtration over sand land, of which there is any quantity available in the neighborhood. Fourteen acres of this land has been utilised. The underdrains were placed 6 feet below the surface, the sand however ran to much greater depths, at some points to at least 20 feet.

The sewage discharge per 24 hours approximates 450,000 gallons. Of this amount about 200,000 gallons is made up of trade effluents.

The trade effluents, however, although forming a large proportion of the total discharge, have not apparently been a difficult factor in the problem. By experiment it was shown that there was insufficient antiseptic ingredients to unduly interfere with nitrification. All that was found necessary was that certain of the factories should partly treat their sewage locally so as to remove in some cases certain fatty matters and in another case waste from a tannery. The new plant has been constructed under the direction of Mr. Mahlon Davis, C.E. Dr. Amyot, Provincial Bacteriologist, says of the effluent