

the establishment of a Government Department would, of course, advance the status of that branch of the profession generally because municipalities and cities and towns would more and more require men with such training to advise them.

*By Mr. Murphy:*

Q. Particularly if, under the suggested central authority, a certain standard of qualification was required.—A. Undoubtedly.

*By Mr. Beland:*

Q. As far as earning a living in this country, the prospects of sanitary engineers are rather poor, are they not?—A. A man must grow into the profession gradually, as Mr. Lea has done. He does not look emaciated as a result of his experiences.

Q. How many sanitary engineers are there in Canada at the present time?—A. That would be an impossibility to answer.

Q. Are there approximately one hundred?—A. I have been asked similar questions to that in a court of law. Judging by experience it is a bad thing to begin answering such questions. Speaking generally there are a number of qualified engineers in the country, but necessarily not a very large number of men who have devoted their attention exclusively to that subject.

Q. In your opinion what is the reason that young men have not turned their attention to this branch of science?—A. I suppose because they did not see a sufficient field in front of them.

*By Mr. Chisholm (Inverness):*

Q. Do you not think they are turning their attention more to the subject than they have done in the past?—A. Undoubtedly, and in the American Colleges there are distinct courses for the education of sanitary engineers.

*By Mr. Béland:*

Q. You are connected with McGill University?—A. Yes.

Q. How many young men have you in the University at the present moment who are applying their whole attention to that branch of engineering?—A. We have no course of sanitary engineering exclusively. Our students in the department of civil engineering take that as a portion of the work necessary to obtain a degree in civil engineering.

*By Mr. Chisholm (Inverness):*

Q. Is it not true that you have some medical men, who have taken the special course. He was a graduate of McGill.M.A. You are speaking of a medical degree?—A. MacDonald of Nova Scotia, who came up to your University and took a two year's course. He was a graduate of McGill.—A. You are speaking of a medical degree?

Q. No, of the course given in hygiene, in public health.—A. Doctor Hodgetts would know that better. There is no education in sanitary engineering given as such, it is very general.

Mr. CHISHOLM (Inverness).—There are medical men who take a particular course in that line.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. In replying to a question from Doctor Béland a short time ago you said that the reason why more men were not seeking to be trained as sanitary engineers was because there is no field. Will the fact that the Dominion Government are awakening to the necessity of taking some action have the effect of inducing young men to take this course?—A. Without question it will.