

Our Telephones Chosen by Majority Of New Systems

IN Ontario where the fight for business is keenest—where all telephone manufacturers enter into competition—this company has assumed a commanding position. This year The Majority of municipalities and new companies entering the independent telephone field selected our telephones and equipment.



QUALITY WINS

Price cut no figure in securing the business of these companies. Other telephones were offered for less. SUPERIOR QUALITY won us the victories.

Our telephones were selected not only by new systems, but by those who had been using other makes, because they were proven to be the clearest-talking, strongest-ringing, simplest and best constructed. They were given the severest tests, the most minute and rigid examinations. They established their superiority beyond question.

BUSINESS DOUBLING

Between 400 and 500 Independent Canadian Telephone Companies are buying their supplies from us. Our business is again repeating last year's record, when it doubled in volume. What better guarantee of satis-

faction could a municipality or local telephone company want than the evidence of the satisfaction we are giving others?

10 YEARS' GUARANTEE

Everything we sell is guaranteed. Our Telephones are guaranteed for 10 years against defects in material or workmanship. Our Side Blocks and Top Pins are made specially for us, so as to insure uniform quality. In No. 12 Galvanized Line Wire we never carry anything but the best.

We stock nothing but first quality materials. And we stock them in large quantities.

Notwithstanding our large increase in business, our facilities are such that we are able to handle all orders promptly and satisfactorily. A Price List will be mailed on request.

NO. 3 BULLETIN

Our latest book on telephones has just been printed. It contains the latest, most authentic information on construction and operation of telephone lines. Also shows the most up-to-date equipment. Ask for the No. 3 Bulletin.

If you haven't a copy of our famous book, "Canada and the Telephone," profusely and graphically illustrated by a leading artist, we will be glad to mail you one, too.

FREE TRIAL

If your company is going to replace some old phones with new ones, or is just starting a system, ask us about our FREE TRIAL OFFER, whereby the quality and efficiency of our telephones can be judged before spending a dollar.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co.

1843 DUNCAN STREET, TORONTO

Limited

to pay damages for destruction of property by fires which may be caused by their own or their employees' negligence, without having to pay compensation to the owner of the private lands.

The fireguard is sixteen feet wide, which in a quarter section, if the railway cuts squarely through the quarter, means about two acres under plow; but if the land between the railway fence and the guard is taken into consideration, in all about 144 yards, counting both sides of the right-of-way, it makes the total loss to the owner of the quarter section of about 28 acres of good hay or pasturage land every year, should the owner wish to preserve it as such, as the grass is burnt off each summer at as early a date as possible, often before haying time.

No Provision for Farmer

When the farmer purchases or homesteads his quarter section crossed by the railway line, he finds that no reservation of this amount of land has been made

either in the deed or in the Homestead Act, so he immediately becomes liable for all taxes against the property, and this actual outlay must be placed with the loss of the use of the land.

Another point to be considered is the loss incurred through cutting the fences and not repairing same, thereby endangering the crops by allowing cattle or horses running at large in the neighborhood, and it is problematic whether any damages for this loss could be collected, certainly not without going to the expense and worry of a long drawn out and complicated lawsuit with a rich and powerful railway company.

That fireguards through the more thickly settled portion of the country, where all the property is fenced and, to a large extent, under the control of the owner, are not for the public good but rather only for the benefit of the railway company, can be shown by the fact that the fireguards are a regular hot-bed for all kinds of noxious weeds (in southern

Alberta the Canadian thistle being especially bad) which are allowed to go to seed before the guard is replowed. In some instances it is reported that the guards have been disced after the weeds have been cut by a mower and let lie for the wind to scatter the seed throughout the district, thereby endangering not only the land adjacent to the railway, but many miles away from the railway also. What it costs the farmers in trying to keep the neighboring land reasonably clear of weeds derived from these guards would be very hard to estimate.

Loss by Wind

Another loss is occasioned by reason of the fact that the guards are plowed in the late summer or early fall and the soil is being gradually blown away in those portions of the country subject to high and persistent winds. Perhaps this does not signify, however, as it would appear under present conditions, that the land cannot be considered as belonging

to any one man while the present conditions are in force, but as a result of this, in some portions of the country, the guards are considerably lower, some have reported from eight to ten inches lower, than the adjacent prairie.

It has also been pointed out to us that in the older countries the railway companies do not have to maintain fireguards and use up a portion of the adjoining property owner's land, and that fires caused by sparks from passing engines are almost unknown and unheard of.

It would appear to us to be a great injustice to submit the owners of lands adjacent to railway lines to all the dangers, damages and expenses mentioned, without resultant compensation, and could not be justified either by expediency or economy.

It would appear to us that the order referred to, No. 3245, went in excess of the powers of the board, when it required railway companies to enter upon lands, other than their own, for the purpose of plowing fireguards, and that if it is necessary for guards to be plowed and burned, that the owner should be compensated in full for the losses he incurs.

The statement may be made that no compensation should be made for the burning of a strip of land used only for pasture, but in this country, where fences are now much in evidence and the farmers are being compelled to rely upon their own land for the sustenance of their stock, a strip of land which might mean one sixth of his farm is a serious one to the farmer and might result in considerable loss. This strip of land might mean pasturage for cattle and horses for many days in the fall and spring, and the saving of quite a large amount of cured feeds and grain which might be useful at a later date.

Recommendations

We would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the order referred to should be cancelled and that a new order should be issued which would cover the following points:

- (1) Prevent a railway company from cutting down any fences without first securing the consent of the owner;
- (2) Compelling the railway companies to repair all fences, cut by them, after consent of the owners has been secured, and making it compulsory for the railway companies to pay all damages which may arise through stock straying upon the land by reason of the negligence of the Company's employees in not repairing the fences;
- (3) The consent of the owner of the land for a fireguard to be plowed and an equitable rental or compensation to be paid to the owners of the land for the use of the land required for plowed fireguards, further that the land so plowed shall be seeded down or worked to prevent the growth and spreading of noxious weeds.
- (4) Prohibiting the burning of the land between the fireguard and the right-of-way of the company without first securing the consent of the owner and paying him equitable compensation for the use of the land.
- (5) Such further regulations that will work to the advantage of both the railway company and the farmer in placing the matter of fireguards upon a proper basis.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

UNITED FARMERS OF
ALBERTA,

Edward J. Fream, Sec.-Treas.

PROGRESSIVE AUSTRALIA

The Australian federal Parliament has been opened by the governor-general, Lord Denman. The principal measures include the establishment of a commonwealth bank issue, the amendment of the arbitration act so as to bring public servants under it, and the taking of a referendum to extend governmental control of trusts.

The Victorian government is preparing a scheme for a great imperial exhibition to be held in Australia in two years time. The co-operation of the other states of the commonwealth has been promised tentatively.

WIRELESS TO NEW ZEALAND

Melbourne, Sept. 19.—The New Zealand premier, Sir Joseph Ward, announces that the government is taking steps to put a wireless station at Auckland, with sufficient power to establish communication with the islands of the Pacific, and through them with San Francisco. It is probable, also, that in future Vancouver will be linked up.