

APPENDIX No. 2

in the case quoted by me in this report appears to show that the absence of these plans and facilities is not sufficiently appreciated even in the highest and best informed quarters in Canada. Months and years are sometimes needed to permanently arrest the disease. Is it not owing to the returned men that we should give them the facilities needed to accomplish a complete cure from the disease contracted in war service? The rich in the United States have Saranac, Colorado Springs, Albuquerque, and Phoenix. At Kamloops, we could develop a health resort suitable for the well-to-do, but especially designed for the returned men. Farm colonies are advocated by Dr. Pattison and eminent authorities whom he quotes. His principal recommendation however is that a model industrial settlement be created and developed according to modern ideas of town planning for an ultimate population of 4,000, and providing special facilities for men who have had tuberculosis. Industries of a light character should be started, such as printing.

The British Medical Journal of December 21, 1918, says that it is agreed that the establishment of farm and industrial colonies where sufferers from tuberculosis can be properly housed and profitably employed, is urgently needed.

The following is a summary of my conclusions which I respectfully submit for your consideration:—

1. That the proposals of the G.W.V.A. should be considered; a joint conference held between the representatives of the G.W.V.A. and those members of Parliament who are interested in model community development and that one joint scheme be submitted to the Government in which the advantages of both schemes will be included.

2. That the sum of money asked for should be the smallest amount which it is thought would be needed in the next two years, but that it should be sufficient to enable individual loans to be granted to returned soldiers making direct application to the Soldier Settlement Board plus sufficient to establish three model community settlements. In this matter co-operation with the provincial authorities would be desirable.

3. That the proposal to establish communities be confined to three definite schemes: one to be in the neighbourhood of Montreal; one in the neighbourhood of Toronto and a third at a place like Kamloops having natural advantages and good railway facilities without necessarily being near to a large centre of population.

4. That it is desirable for the Government to decide the principle whether or not such schemes should be assisted by Government money and to what extent this should be given before definite schemes are worked out.

5. That it is not desirable to limit those who would live in these communities to returned soldiers so as to give the impression that they are a segregated class of the community. The returned soldiers should be given special privileges but the aim should be to make it a mixed community, at least to some extent.

I have the honour to be,

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS ADAMS,

Town Planning Adviser.

APPENDIX "A."

LINDENLEA GARDEN SUBURB, OTTAWA

One of the most interesting developments under the Canadian housing scheme is that of the Lindenlea Garden Suburb at Ottawa. An estate of 22 acres has been acquired by the Ottawa Housing Commission in a beautiful suburb of the capital city and has been planned by the Town Planning Adviser to the Dominion Government, on modern town planning lines.

The estate is well wooded and most of the trees are being preserved. The rectangular method of subdividing residential property has been abandoned and for