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# Engineers—And

cities, but in the case of the many new cities arising in the different provinces of the wide Dominion.

In the words of Daniel H. Burnham, the Father of the City Beautiful Movement in the United States, "Get the right start. Begin by making your people "enthusiastic. Go after them and keep on going after "them by speeches, pamphlets, charts and lectures. "You must have the people behind you before you can "do anything for a city. Show them that it pays in "dollars and cents that a city should be beautiful. Do "this, and the rest will be easy."

## WHAT DO YOU PAY FOR YOUR WATER ?

Some Canadian Water-works Statistics That are Both Interesting and Valuable

On the average each person in Canada served by water-works uses 113 imperial gallons of water a day and pays \$4.12 a year for it, according to a report on the water-works of Canada in preparation by the Commission of Conservation.

New Brunswick has the highest per capita consumption in Canada, viz. 161 gallons per head per day, while Manitoba and Saskatchewan have the lowest—46 gallons per head per day. The more general use of meters in the Western provinces reduces waste and keeps the per capita consumption down to about the same amount as in European countries. The people of Manitoba pay the highest per capita rate for their water—\$6.27 per year, while those of New Brunswick come next with a per capita cost per year of \$4.82.

The following table shows the estimated cost per 1,000 gallons, the estimated cost per capita, and the daily consumption per capita:

Province.	Estimated Cost per 1,000 gal. (cents)	Estimated Cost per Capita per year (dollars)	Daily Consumption per Capita (imp. gal)
Nova Scotia.....	7	3.76	147
Pr. Ed. Island.....	16.4	2.87	48
N. Brunswick.....	8.2	4.82	161
Quebec.....	9.5	3.92	113
Ontario.....	9.6	4.21	120
Manitoba.....	20.6	3.46	46
Sask.....	23.	3.86	46
Alberta.....	13.	6.27	132
Br. Col.....	8.2	3.44	115
Canada .....	10	4.12	113

## BUILDING ROADS BY CONVICT LABOR

The state of Colorado has built 1,000 miles of roads by convict labor during the last three years.

This is interesting to Canadians, who are now turning their attention to the problem of establishing national highways. The belief that convicts, who have been imprisoned for minor offences against the law, should be employed in outdoor work is gaining adherents steadily, especially in Ontario, where the Government has experimented successfully with prison farms. We are beginning to admit that the majority of prisoners are not bad men from deliberate choice, but because certain mental, moral or physical weaknesses force them to succumb to sudden and overpowering temptations. Hard work in the open air, good food, medical supervision and the observance of regular habits would probably reclaim many of them to society; while part of the money they actually earned could be sent to their families. If the plan worked, four things would be accomplished: the roads would be built; the prisoners would be benefited; the cost of jail maintenance would be reduced; and the dependents of convicts would not be wards of charitable or state institutions.—Industrial Canada.