



MAYOR CHURCH, OF TORONTO,
whose many friends are urging him to go in for a fifth term of office.

TARVIA BOOKLET.

The Barrett Company has just published a beautifully gotten up booklet showing some special uses for Tarvia. The letterpress deals with sixteen treatments of roads and pavements, where concrete, macadam, brick, wood blocks or gravel are used as a base. It also takes up the different systems of repairs and maintenance from cold patching to surface coats. Twenty-four pages are given to illustrations that show road building and repairing in their different stages. A copy of this little booklet should be on the table of every council chamber.

GOVERNMENT HOUSING IN CANADA.

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attractive driveway fringed with open spaces and trees. Residential streets have been planned with a view to economy, quietude and beauty and will not be paved wider than needed by the small traffic incident to such streets. It is estimated by the Portland city planning commission that by the reduction of street paving for minor residential streets to twenty feet between curbs property owners may save \$125 per lot.

Air space at Lindenlea will be supplied by gardens and boulevards and by restrictions in the density of building. The estate will provide for 168 houses, fifty of which are already built or are in course of construction. The average cost of the land works out at about twelve cents per square foot. Ample provision is made for open spaces and playgrounds. There will be tennis courts and bowling green, a small public park, children's wading pool and community hall. Such questions as the orientation of buildings, the preservation of open views of river and mountains have been studied with as great care as the problems of sanitation and other engineering. The estate was bought at the rate of \$3,000 an acre and the lots are being sold at from \$450 to \$600 each.

There is little doubt that the Lindenlea garden suburb at the capital city of Canada will form one of the most attractive housing developmens in North America and that its educative effect upon the residents and upon the visitors from other cities will be very considerable. It is not yet fully understood that town planning is a people's movement; that it spells social efficiency in the housing of the people and the distribution to the common people of those amenities of civilization that have hitherto been the privileges of the wealthy. It has yet to be understood on this continent that the municipalities that are richest in the possession of land that may be applied for use and not merely for financial profit and especially to the vital use of providing homes for the people that will be something more than sleeping places will have the best chance of attaining the prosperity, extension and reputation that constitute their ambition.—National Municipal Review.

UNOCCUPIED LANDS.

Canada has a land area of 2,306,502,400 acres, but obviously much of this is not adapted for cultivation. Without taking into consideration forest or swamp land, much of which will ultimately be tilled, nor of unexplored northern areas, there remain at least 300,000,000 acres available for agricultural development.

Only about one sixth of these 300 million acres are under cultivation, and 250 million are still unimproved. It is estimated that there are in Canada about 180 million acres of agricultural land in private ownership with a rural population of 4½ millions; in other words, not taking into account mining, lumbering, fishing, domestic duties and other activities, each Canadian man, woman and child living outside of a town may on the average be assumed to be farming 40 acres. In Northern Europe, the rural population on the same basis, but with far less wide-spread occupation is attending to 4½ acres per head.

To utilize the agricultural land and thus widen the basic factor of Canada's production is, then, all important, for it is on this that the development of the other natural resources depend. The day of the free homestead within easy reach of a railway is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, and means other than free grants must be looked to for rural development.

For the man who intends to farm there is, as stated above, a vast area in private ownership, a large proportion of which is of necessity unoccupied and available for sale at reasonable prices. The prospective purchaser who relies upon his own sources of information may, however, find it more or less difficult to obtain a knowledge of lands for sale suitable to his means and requirements. This difficulty is now to a large extent overcome by the publication by the Department of the Interior of lists of unoccupied lands, for sale in the Prairie and Maritime Provinces.

These lists, as a rule, give a short description of the land, its location, the price at which it is held for sale and the name and address of the owner. The great value of such information is that it places the intending purchaser directly in touch with those who, for one reason or another, have been unable to cultivate their holdings and who, therefore, are often willing to sell at inviting prices.

Lists covering the Province of Manitoba and the south eastern portion of Saskatchewan are now ready, while lists covering the balance of the Prairie Provinces are now being compiled and will be available for distribution before very long.

As there is a series of twenty-three lists covering the Western provinces alone, applicants must specify the particular locality in which they are interested. These lists may be obtained free of charge on application to the Superintendent, Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.



MR. THOMAS ADAMS,
Town Planning Adviser of Commission of Conservation, who has just returned from Convention on Town Planning in England.