

also to its future development, it is essential that some system be applied to its extension and at times to the re-adjustment of its existing plan or absence of plan. Already Calgary has engaged Mr. Mawson, an English landscape engineer, at £2,000, to plan its future extensions, while in Prince Rupert we see a city rising, where five years ago was a dense forest on a rugged mountain side, fully planned and laid out before a single lot was sold. We have then in Ottawa, as is apparent, two problems: the immediate one of supplying land at a moderate price for workingmen's houses and that of providing for the extension of the Capital of the north by securing outside areas at moderate prices and fitting them into the larger plan of what is by Nature and the promise of our future destined to be the central glory of Canada.

We have during the past two or three years, through the activities of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Associations of Great Britain, had different experts visit Ottawa and other cities of Canada and point out what is not only possible, but also what has been done in England during the past fifteen years. The three months' tour through Canada of Mr. Henry Vivian, M.P. for Birkenhead, Chairman for the Co-partnership Tenants Co., will be recalled. I found in the *Garden Cities and Town Planning Magazine* reference to this visit and to Mr. Vivian's address at the annual meeting of the Association, in which it is stated: "Many of those at the meeting were much surprised to hear of the appalling slum evils existing in some of the larger Canadian cities, described so graphically by Mr. Vivian." It is probable with the statistics already given regarding overcrowding in the foreign quarters that Mr. Vivian had some sections of Ottawa in mind; but whether this be true or not it is sufficient that we recognize them and their cause and endeavor to remove such opprobrium from our city. I have elsewhere referred to the phenomenon of the urban growth of Canada during the past decade of 62.5 per cent., while that of Ottawa for the same period has been quite this amount. Compared with such figures is the remarkable fact of rural Ontario losing constructively over 25 per cent. of her population during the decade. This forces upon our attention another factor dependent upon both these phenomena affecting our immediate welfare, namely, the remarkable increase in the cost of living as illustrated in the following table. It may be stated that wholesale prices were, as compared with the average between 1890-1899, taken as 100 for 272 articles: