

THE CANADIAN MUNICIPAL JOURNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN
UNION OF CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES.

Provincial Unions of
MANITOBA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN
NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE
ASSOCIATION.

CHIEF CONSTABLES' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

MONTREAL, JANUARY, 1913.

CONTENTS	PAGE
EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.....	7
N. S. PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION.....	17
Ex-Mayor R. L. MacIlreith, Halifax, N.S.,	16
J. H. Winfield, Maritime T. & T. Co.....	34
SCAVENGING.....	19
F. W. W. Doane, C.E., Halifax, N.S.	9
MONTREAL BENEATH THE SURFACE.....	10
Anna Louisa Strong, Rufus D. Smith.	16
MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN ENGLAND.....	23
Analysis of Report of Mr. James Carter	37
CONVENTION, UNION OF B.C. MUNICIPALITIES	37
Official Report.	7
CONVENTION, UNION OF N.S. MUNICIPALITIES	34
Official Report.	20
CAN. IND. TELEPHONE ASSN.....	31
7th Annual Convention Official Report.	29
FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS OF TOWN PLANNING	21
B. Antrim Haldeman, Asst. Eng., Philadelphia, Pa.	
Civic Notes.....	
Editorials.....	
Engineering News.....	
Equipment and Engineering.....	
Financial Notes.....	
Financial Echoes.....	
Telephone News.....	

Although the Canadian Municipal Journal is the Official Organ of the Union of Canadian Municipalities and other bodies named above, yet these are not responsible for any other matter published in it than what in each article or item itself is stated to be authorized by either of these bodies.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The Canadian Municipal Journal Co., Limited.

G. S. WILSON Pres. and Mang. Director
H. BRAGG, M. J. I. Vice-Pres. and Mang. Editor
H. WISELY BRAGG, M. J. I. Assist. Editor and Secretary

CORISTINE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Telephone Main 4362—Cable address "Wilbrag".

WESTERN TRAVELLING REPRESENTATIVE: J. GRISDALE.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

City of Montreal and United States \$1.25
Canada, Great Britain and Countries in Postal Union 1.00

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Change of copy should reach this office on 18th of month preceeding date of issue, 10th if proof is wanted.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1913 by the CANADIAN MUNICIPAL JOURNAL COMPANY, LIMITED, at the Department of Agriculture.

Read the Adjoining Column

The last issue of "Conservation" the monthly circular issued by the Commission of Conservation says:

"A by-law was recently passed by the Council of the city of Toronto, limiting the height of buildings in the city to 125 feet. This is a step in the right direction. It is not too much to hope that the future will see restrictions, limiting the height of all building to one and one half times the width of the street on which they are erected."

NEW YEAR - NEW VOLUME

The New Year and the New Volume,—Number Nine—open together

During the past year our advertizers will be interested to know that Forty-five Thousand Copies of the Journal were issued and we are glad to state that the number of subscribers who are not only filing, but binding the volumes, is increasing.

This year we shall try to still further improve the Journal, and we trust that for all our supporters, subscribers and advertizers, 1913 may prove

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

A Seventeen Storey Mistake

Toronto is to have a seventeen storey hotel.

The present by-laws do not allow of anything above ten stories, but the late Board of Control promised to have the by-laws set aside in this case, for the benefit of the proprietor.

Vancouver, one of the most progressive cities, has recently followed the example of Montreal, and decided that no building higher than ten stories shall be permitted.

Montreal, where land is very expensive, limits to ten stories.

Toronto recently decided this maximum was a reasonable one, yet now she is going to make an "exception" to her by-laws. Why should not other "exceptions" be made when other projects of huge buildings are brought before the Board of Control? Why should not those who have not been permitted to build more than ten stories high under the by-laws take action against the city? Is it wise that the Board of Control should set an example to the citizens of breaking by-laws? What respect will the average citizen have for by-laws? And if "exceptions" to the building by-laws are permissible, why not find good reasons for exceptions to all the other by-laws?

Toronto is already suffering from congested streets—this will, of course, be aggravated by huge buildings.

What will happen?

To relieve the congestion, Yonge street and other streets will have to be widened, and at a huge expense.

Then Toronto will find what Montreal has experienced—that street widening is a heavy drain on the city revenue. Toronto citizens will have to pay for the widening, which has been hastened and made more necessary by huge buildings.

Toronto has a Housing Company, and is sympathetic to the Garden City movement, and a seventeen-storey building is a direct contradiction to these efforts at spreading the city.

Toronto is sympathetic to the Single Tax movement, which is claimed to be an enemy of tall buildings and congested streets.

The hotels in Toronto are congested during the two weeks of the Exhibition, but the absolute necessity of a seventeen-storey hotel would indicate that the proprietors of the King Edward, the Queens and other hotels are asleep to their opportunities for enlargement.

It seems a pity that Toronto should fall unto the evil habit of Sky-scrapers which are only justifiable in such badly situated cities as New York, where development is hemmed in to a narrow isthmus. Toronto should not centralize so much on the corners of King and Yonge streets, but compel business to spread over a wider area.