

# The Canadian Courier

A National Weekly

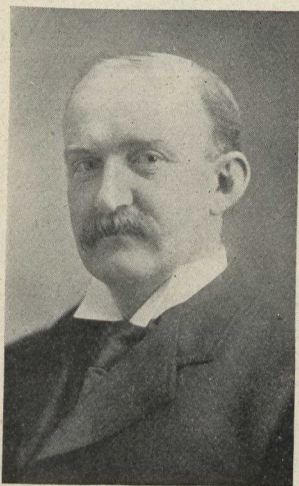
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No. 5

## IN THE PUBLIC VIEW



Judge C. R. Mitchell,  
Medicine Hat.

Alberta judges—Chas. R. Mitchell, Medicine Hat, for the District of Calgary; H. C. Taylor, Edmonton, for Edmonton; J. C. Noel, Edmonton, for Wetaskiwin; A. A. Carpenter, Innisfail, for MacLeod; and Roland Winter, of Calgary, for Lethbridge.

Saskatchewan judges—F. F. Forbes, of Regina, for Prince Albert; A. G. Farrell, of Moose Jaw, for Moosomin; and Reginald Rimmer, of Regina, for Carleton Place.

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At least two of these new judges are New Brunswickers. Judge Taylor was born in Sheffield, N.B., in 1864, and graduated from Mount Allison University in 1887. He studied law in St. John but took his LL.B. from the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the Territorial Bar in 1891, and has served two terms as a Bencher of the old Law Society, and was also Bencher of the new Law Society of Alberta. He has practised continuously in Edmonton, has been a member of the School Board for eleven years, is chairman of the Board of Governors of Alberta College, and is connected with several commercial organisations.

Judge Mitchell was born in Newcastle, N.B., in 1872, and graduated from the University of New Brunswick in 1894, and later took his B.C.L. from King's College, Windsor. As a student he was in Mr. Blair's office in St. John, and later was associated with Mr. Tweedie (now Lieutenant-Governor) at Chatham. In 1898 he moved to Medicine Hat, where he has been remarkably successful. He has been Crown Prosecutor, Agent to the Attorney-General, and a decidedly prominent citizen.

Judge Carpenter is a native of Hamilton and a graduate of the University of Toronto. He took his legal course in Osgoode Hall, and has been in the West since 1903.

Judge Winter is an English barrister, who came to Calgary in 1893.

Four years later he was appointed Police Magistrate, but in 1900 was made Registrar of Land Titles.

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KINGSTON is one of the oldest cities in Canada, but in recent years her progress has not been remarkable. At one time she had a very large wholesale business, but first Hamilton and then Toronto gathered in that trade. The grain transportation of the city was exceedingly important at one time, but relatively has fallen off. This is due mainly to the railway development between Georgian Bay and Montreal, which lessens the comparative amount of grain transhipped at Buffalo and Kingston. During the last two or three years there has been a slight increase in industrial activity owing to the development of the Kingston Locomotive Works. Only a few years ago this commercial institution could have been bought for a song. To-day it is one of the most profitable and progressive manufacturing concerns in the Province of Ontario.



Judge H. C. Taylor,  
Edmonton.

Kingston, like all garrison towns, has been somewhat affected by the military element, and until recently the military people comprised a class by themselves. The democratic tendency of the times has triumphed, and the Frontenac Club is the result. It was opened a few days ago with two hundred and fifty charter members. This membership is drawn from the old "Fourteenth Club," the Board of Trade, the officers of the Garrison, the Elks Society, and Queen's University. The building formerly occupied by the Bank of Montreal has been purchased, and this makes an exceedingly attractive club house. It is possible that later a Canadian Club will be organised among the membership of the Frontenac Club with the privilege of using the club house for a monthly dinner.

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There is a manifest tendency in all the larger cities of this continent to create central charitable organisations. There is an "Associated Charities" in Toronto and Winnipeg has just created a "Charity Organisation Society." The two evils which may be eliminated by such a central body are overlapping and imposition. If these cannot be entirely eliminated, they may be reduced to quite small dangers.

Indiscriminate and inadvisable charity makes for idleness and pauperisation. Toronto has a British Welcome League which aims at helping the needy immigrant; yet it has probably, in spite of the best intentions, done as much harm as good. It gave board and lodging without asking any return in labour or cash, and has maintained men in idleness who would otherwise have been forced to accept work which was available. It has worked on the assumption that every immigrant is honest and desires to earn his own living. Experience has shown that this is not true of perhaps ten per cent. of these newcomers.



Home of the new "Frontenac Club," Kingston,—formerly occupied by the Bank of Montreal.