

A Little Journey to Saskatoon

Saskatoon, Sask., is again being well advertised by a Special Article, this time in Elbert Hubbard's "FRA", in which he describes parts of his "Little Journeys".

After a lengthy introduction touching upon the absolute value of wheat as the money power of the civilized world, he turns to Saskatoon.

Saskatoon is a city of thirty thousand people—a city without a pauper—a town of tireless workers!

The reason for the evolution of Saskatoon seems to have turned on the fact that here a little company of strong men have worked together. It is a beehive with one animating purpose, and that the success of Saskatoon. The Saskatoon Spirit accounts for Saskatoon.

Ten years ago Saskatoon had a population of one hundred thirteen. Now it has thirty thousand.

Cities are possible only where they minister to the needs of a great agricultural district. We get our wealth out of the soil.

Saskatoon is the natural distributing point for seventeen thousand square miles of richly producing farmland.

Saskatoon is situated on the Saskatchewan River. Unlike most prairie towns, here is a diversity of scene that lends surpassing beauty to this growing young city.

The Saskatchewan is a rapid growing river, with high banks on one side, and on the other, stretching away for miles, is a great, happy, smiling, undulating plain.

On this high upland, diversified with its hills and valleys, is situated most of the City of Saskatoon. No flood can ever reach it, and no financial blizzard blow it away.

Here are railway-terminals, great railroad shops, employing upwards of five thousand men. Here are grist-mills, lumber-mills; shops, stores, factories, and more than two hundred concerns dealing in a wholesale way in the necessities of life.

Saskatoon ranks third as the greatest distributing-point for agricultural implements on the North American Continent. No city in Canada does so large a business in agricultural implements as does Saskatoon.

In Saskatoon are owned more than seven hundred automobiles.

The City, although only ten years of age, has gotten past the shanty stage. Brick, stone, concrete, steel are the materials used in the construction of its houses.

The Fire Department is equipped with motor vehicles.

The pavements cover forty-two miles of cement. There are upwards of five hundred cluster tungsten electric lights, fifteen modern hotels, and on the banks of the river, overlooking the city, are the Saskatchewan Provincial University and the Saskatchewan Agricultural College. Upwards of two million dollars have already been spent on these buildings.

The College Farm covers an area of thirteen hundred acres. And most beautiful of all, the entire spirit of this University and Agricultural College is to train and fit young men and women for actual workaday life. The New Education the education for usefulness, has arrived.

Scientific farming, scientific stock-raising, domestic science and economics of every kind and nature are here taught as they are taught, say, at Cornell, Ames and Manhattan.

Sanitary Officials

The public is rapidly realizing that sanitation has a very wide meaning, and that special training is needed if sanitary officials are to prove reliable and efficient.

As congestion increases in Canada, and villages become towns, the need of sanitary supervision becomes more necessary if health is to be maintained and the infant death rate kept down.

And we are all learning that health means efficiency, and that children are as much an asset to the nation as are mines or fisheries.

It is therefore very satisfactory to chronicle the fact that the Royal Sanitary Institute is taking up its good work all over the Dominion, after having entered upon it experimentally and tentatively in the work done by one of its Fellows, Professor Starkey of McGill University, of Montreal. It is evidently a result of the pioneer work of Dr. Starkey's that the Institute has determined to widen its field of operations in Canada, feeling that the Dominion is so wide that it needs local branches to cover the ground properly. It also follows as the corollary of the Canadian Public Health Association, which was launched by Dr. Starkey a couple of years ago, and which has such a splendid inauguration, when H. R. H. the Governor-General came down to the opening Meeting in Montreal.

A description of the proposed extended operations of the Institute will be found on another page, but meantime we would commend to our readers the value of the work as an important feature in every municipality, large or small.

Alberta Legislation

(New Standard Clause for all Cities)

Notwithstanding any provision herein contained the City shall have no power:

1. To grant a bonus or any other aid to any person, company or corporation for the construction, establishment or operation of any manufactory, mill or railway or any other business or concern whatsoever either within or without the municipality.

2. To exempt from taxation any such manufactory, mill or railway or other business or concern nor subscribe for stock in or guarantee the bonds, debentures or other securities thereof.

Providing that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to any Agreement in existence at the time of the passing of this amendment between the City and any person, firm or corporation.

Providing also that if the Council of any City attempt to pass a by-law contrary to the above provisions in regard to bonusing, each member of the Council voting in favor of such by-law shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars exclusive of costs and such members of council shall be disqualified from holding any municipal office for a period of two years.

And provided further, that the City may sell to any person, firm or corporation, lands at any sum not less than the actual cost thereof to the City, plus interest at six per cent. per annum from the date of purchase or acquisition to the date of sale, or lease any lands, buildings or portion thereof to any person, firm or corporation at a rent equivalent to six per cent. per annum of the cost thereof to the City; and may also sell, distribute or deliver to any person, firm or corporation,—light, heat, power, water, gas, oil, electricity or coal at any price not less than the actual cost thereof to the city.