

infant province. Mr. Bayne's family is growing rapidly and it needs all his ability and energy to train the newcomers and to meet all their growing needs.

\* \* \*

#### Dr. Tunstall of the Trails

**D**R. SIMON JOHN TUNSTALL was born at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q. His grandfather was Simon Fraser; not the discoverer of the Fraser River, but nevertheless one of the way-makers in Canada, being chief factor in the old Northwest Co., which for many years was the aggressive rival of the Hudson's Bay Co. in the fur trade. Simon Fraser was a U. E. Loyalist. Dr. Tunstall, his descendant, takes no practical interest in politics. He has spent his life at medicine; graduating from McGill University after a brilliant career, during the third year of which he began to study medicine. In 1874 he took the primary prize in medicine, graduating the next year with the Holmes gold medal. Six years later Dr. Tunstall went to British Columbia. For some years he practised in various parts of that unsettled, demi-weird province; for there was no railway in the Rockies and not many sick people anywhere. He saw the science of medicine grow up along the canyons and the coast lines along with the rest of civilisation; saw the red man acquire the diseases of the white man along with some of his other vices; saw the railway bringing in more people and incidentally more doctors; and many a tale he has to tell of long, fearsome drives over the trails to the settler's shack where he was looked upon as something of a "sky-pilot" as well as physician and surgeon; but his grandfather, Simon Fraser, was a trailsman and the trail instinct was strong in Simon Tunstall. In 1904, when the Dominion Medical Council convened in Vancouver—which in itself was a proof that civilisation had finally and fully arrived—Dr. Tunstall was elected President.

## REFLECTIONS

**A**DVOCATES of municipal ownership in Canada overlook one essential feature which makes a great difference. In Great Britain there are many wealthy men who are willing to give their time for the general good. These gentlemen may have inherited wealth or may have built up prosperous businesses. As soon as they have provided themselves with an assured income of a reasonable size, they look about for some means of helping or benefitting their fellow-citizens. A rich man in England organises his business in such a way as to leave him plenty of leisure. He does not believe in keeping himself the slave of his wealth or his business.

In America, the wealthy business man or financier keeps himself eternally busy. He is usually parsimonious in regard to his lieutenants and helpers. He prefers to perform great tasks himself, to work long hours each day, and to avoid holidays and relaxation. As for public service, he leaves that to foolish young lawyers and broken-down business men.



**W**HILE this is the general rule, there are some exceptions. In Toronto, for example, the Exhibition is managed by a small board of public-spirited citizens who give their services absolutely free of charge. In recent years, Mr. W. K. McKnight, M.P.P., Mr. W. K. George, and Mr. George H. Gooderham, M.P.P., have occupied the position of president and have contributed largely to the Exhibition's success. Indeed, the wonderful progress of this famous annual fair is due largely to these three men who have given so freely of their time and their ability. The value of such services to the city of Toronto and to the Province of Ontario has been tremendous and an example has been set which might reasonably be emulated by a greater number of wealthy Canadians.

There are other examples in the city of Toronto. Mr. J. W. Flavelle has laboured unselfishly for about eight years to provide Toronto with a General Hospital which would be a credit to the city and the province. The difficulties he encountered were enormous. Yet he will soon see the foundations laid for a two and a quarter-million dollar hospital which will be second to none in America. This task has been performed almost single-handed, and in the face of considerable civic apathy.



**I**N other cities there are men equally generous, if their names are less familiar to the writer. In Montreal, Mr. G. W. Stephens may be mentioned as an example. His work in connection with the Montreal Harbour is worthy of the highest commendation. Nevertheless, it is doubtful if the wealthy citizens of Montreal are as public-spirited as in Toronto. They give freely of their wealth for public institutions, but are more chary of their time and attention. To make municipal

ownership a success, a man must contribute time and business ability rather than money and this is what wealthy Canadians steadily refuse to do. They have a false notion that it is beneath their dignity to serve the public personally, and so long as this notion obtains, the success of municipal ownership must be doubtful.



**F**OR example, in Port Arthur and Fort William and in Guelph, where municipal ownership has shown its greatest success, there is a distinct tendency to place the management of the municipalities in the hands of an independent, salaried commission. Port Arthur and Fort William have a common street railway system which, while profitable, has not been well managed and which has been a disturbing factor in the life of these two progressive communities. The best people in both cities agree that an independent, salaried commission could operate the railway to greater municipal advantage and satisfaction. At present the commissioners are elective, and the average commissioner is a politician who is too often seeking personal advantage.

In Guelph, the management of the civic utilities has devolved on a few public-spirited citizens who find the aldermen hard to satisfy and petty in their methods. The result is much the same as in Fort William and Port Arthur—a cry for a small salaried commission to manage the city's affairs.



**T**HE larger the municipality, the more difficult it is to make municipal ownership a success. There must be a continuous policy and elected city councils are not likely to provide it. An alderman works hard mastering a problem and about the time he is in a position to be valuable to the community, some petty ward politician beats him at the polls.

A story is going the rounds just now about a large water main which was laid on one of Toronto's principal new thoroughfares. In putting it down, connections for houses were inserted every twenty-five feet. After the work was completed, it was discovered that by existing regulation, no lot less than fifty feet wide may be sold on that street. Therefore, every house may have two connections with the water-main instead of one. This is only one of the many extravagances which are costing Toronto large sums of money each year.

As for Montreal, extravagance and waste have been so rampant, that municipal government in that city has become a joke among the other municipalities and a night-mare to the citizens. French-Canadian influence at the City Hall is said to be the deteriorating influence, but the blame more probably resorts upon the ignorance and fickleness of the voters and upon the selfishness of wealthy citizens.



**M**UNICIPAL ownership and operation are excellent in theory, but impossible in practice except in small communities with exceptional public spirit. When Canada gets over the crudeness which is a mark of the new nation, the aggregation of new communities, municipal ownership might be a success, providing that the next generation of citizens is more patriotic and public-spirited. In the meantime, it can be adopted only in a modified form. An independent, salaried, expert commission would probably handle a public utility as well as a private corporation, but not better. The principle of leasing the franchises, with a share in the profits and control of rates, is probably as good a scheme as has yet been devised for this continent in its present economic stage. In the adoption and working out of this principle, Canada is far ahead of the United States.

#### 'UMBLE HYPOCRITES.

**L**ORD CURZON has uttered a timely protest against the wave of self-depreciation which appears to be sweeping over the British press. "A little pessimism," says the ex-Viceroy, "may be a good thing as a corrective for national vanity, but I venture to say there is too much of a spirit of decrying ourselves abroad in the land at this moment. There is an element of hypocrisy and cant in it." Humility is an excellent virtue, so long as it does not become acute. It may reach the stage when the professor thereof lays himself open to the suspicion of resembling Uriah Heep—and in all fiction there is no more detestable and kickable character than that same 'Umbler Uriah. It is neither natural nor wholesome for the Britisher to prolong his attitude of "miserable sinner."

For some years it has been the fashion for a certain group of