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**NEW STREET PAVING.** **S**TREET repairing threatens to become a lost art in Montreal, which is a pity, because some of the oldest and best roads in the world are evidences of the value of the art. A macadamised road, well made in the first place and kept in constant repair, is one of the best roads in existence. In England a wheel rut or other depression would simply be filled with broken stones, but it would be filled, and filled promptly. Here the system is to wait until the road is impassable and then put down "permanent" paving. Whether the pavings are really permanent in their character or not doesn't much matter, because those who put them down generally rip them up again soon after, like children who sow seeds one day and dig them up the next, to see how they are getting along. As a general principle, while there is so much building going on the less permanent paving is done, the better. It is no wonder there is a kick coming from Mountain Street, at the threat to pave that street as a preliminary to widening it. This is the wrong-headed way of doing things, against which THE CHRONICLE is constantly protesting. The Controllers evidently have no realising sense of the value of good "macadam" and what can be done by keeping macadamised roads in good repair. To lay "permanent" paving with the full intention of ripping it up within a year or two is simply throwing public money away.

cholera; the best safeguard is a general clean up of our cities and the establishment of thorough sanitary conditions. There were 53,293 deaths from cholera in England and Wales in 1849; 20,097 in 1854; 14,378 in 1866; 135 in 1893; and none since that date. But it is not quarantine that has brought about the improvement, it is sanitation. The abandonment of quarantine was urged by Sir John Simon in 1865 and adopted by England in 1873. In 1893 nearly all the countries of Western Europe held a conference at Dresden, and their Governments signed a convention under which quarantine was practically abandoned. The condition of Montreal as a possible breeding ground for cholera is simply frightful at the present moment. Hordes of foreigners whose habits render them very susceptible to cholera infection are densely packed under the most unsanitary conditions conceivable. If the cholera wave crossing the Atlantic attains any considerable proportions, the quarantine will never stop it. It is time for the provincial and municipal authorities to wake up to the real danger of the situation. A good cleaning up would not only lessen the danger from cholera, but from typhoid and many other diseases. Under any circumstances and apart from any question of danger from epidemics the sanitary condition of Montreal is a disgrace to the city. The open barrels and scavenger carts are a menace to the health of the whole population.

**CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.** **T**HAT cases of Asiatic cholera have arrived in the port of New York recently, there is no doubt, and the United States authorities are showing a pathetic confidence in the quarantine system as a means of staying the plague. The situation is a grave one, because the disease is exceptionally prevalent this year in the orient and experience has shown that when this is the case, there is grave danger of its finding its way to the West. Cholera infection adheres closely to the lines of human travel, and these lines have been so improved and multiplied of late, that the East and the West have been brought much nearer together and the danger of infection is correspondingly increased. We may as well make up our minds that the quarantine system is a very inefficient barrier against

**UNITED STATES TRUST PROSECUTIONS.** **S**INCE March 4, 1899, in the Harrison administration, to July 1, 1911, there have been thirty-nine bills filed in equity by the United States Department of Justice against the trusts. During the Roosevelt administration, eighteen bills in equity were filed and twenty-five indictments obtained. So far President Taft's administration has filed ten bills in equity in trust prosecutions and secured sixteen indictments. Eighteen of these twenty-six cases are pending, two have been closed by the imposition of fines, demurrer against the indictment has been sustained in four, one was dismissed to assist a criminal prosecution and the other ended favorably with the Government.