

Guelph, The Royal City, in Front Rank of Canadian Communities Is Eighty-Three Years Old and Progressing All Along the Line

The First City in the Dominion of Canada to Put the Principle of Municipal Ownership to the Test and Make a Success of It---Public Utilities Are Owned By City

A City of Beautiful Homes and Beautiful Surroundings, the Home of Several of Canada's Most Famous Institutions and Remarkable For the Big Business Done.

[By Staff Reporter.]

Guelph, April 24.—Ask visitors to Guelph to give you their impressions of that city, and nine times out of ten it will be "busy and beautiful," and if there is a happier condition than that for any community this side of the millennium, it has yet to be discovered. Guelph, the Royal City, the capital of Wellington County, stands right in the front rank of Ontario cities—view it from any angle, social, commercial, financial, physical. There is a brightness and breeziness about the place that charms the visitor at once. Broad avenue-like streets, kept scrupulously clean, that are spread over a slightly rolling land, give an impression of bigness and airiness. You are at once out in the open, yet in the midst of a thoroughly up-to-date city, and the combination is wonderfully attractive. There are none of the canyon-walled tunnels that in larger places pass for streets, and it would be impossible to imagine anything even approaching the nature of a slum ever taking root in Guelph. And if by some dark magic such an eyesore were to be suddenly thrust upon Guelph, it may be depended upon that Guelphites would wipe it out in the thorough and speedy way in which they go about anything they tackle. Without ostentatiously doing it, the citizens have always been and still are working for the general good and happiness of the community, and the result is, as already stated, one of the cleanest, brightest and healthiest cities of this fair province.

The Pride of Guelph.
While not given to boasting, the average Guelphite, should he be in such a mood, has much to point with pride and satisfaction. To begin with Guelph is the leader in municipal ownership in the Dominion. It was the first municipality in Canada to own and operate all its public utilities with any degree of success, and this success has been so notable as to draw attention from many places throughout the Empire. The Guelph Junction Railway, the Guelph Radial Railway, the waterworks, electric light, heat and power plant, and the gas works are all owned by the public. The Guelph Junction Railway, which is composed of fifteen and a half miles of valuable steam railroad, has been leased to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on the mileage and percentage basis, and at present the road is earning 25 per cent on the capital invested.

Cheap Transportation.
Then there is the Guelph Radial Railway, which has a system covering eight miles of track, with a fare of 28 cents for a dollar, including transfer privileges, that fare being good at all hours. During 1912 over one million passengers were carried by the Guelph Radial Railway. The road is not run as a dividend-paying enterprise, but is operated for the benefit of the people, without loss to the city. The Dominion Government reports declare it one of the best systems in the province, both as to equipment and operation. The waterworks system is not surpassed anywhere in the Dominion, or for that matter on the continent of North America.

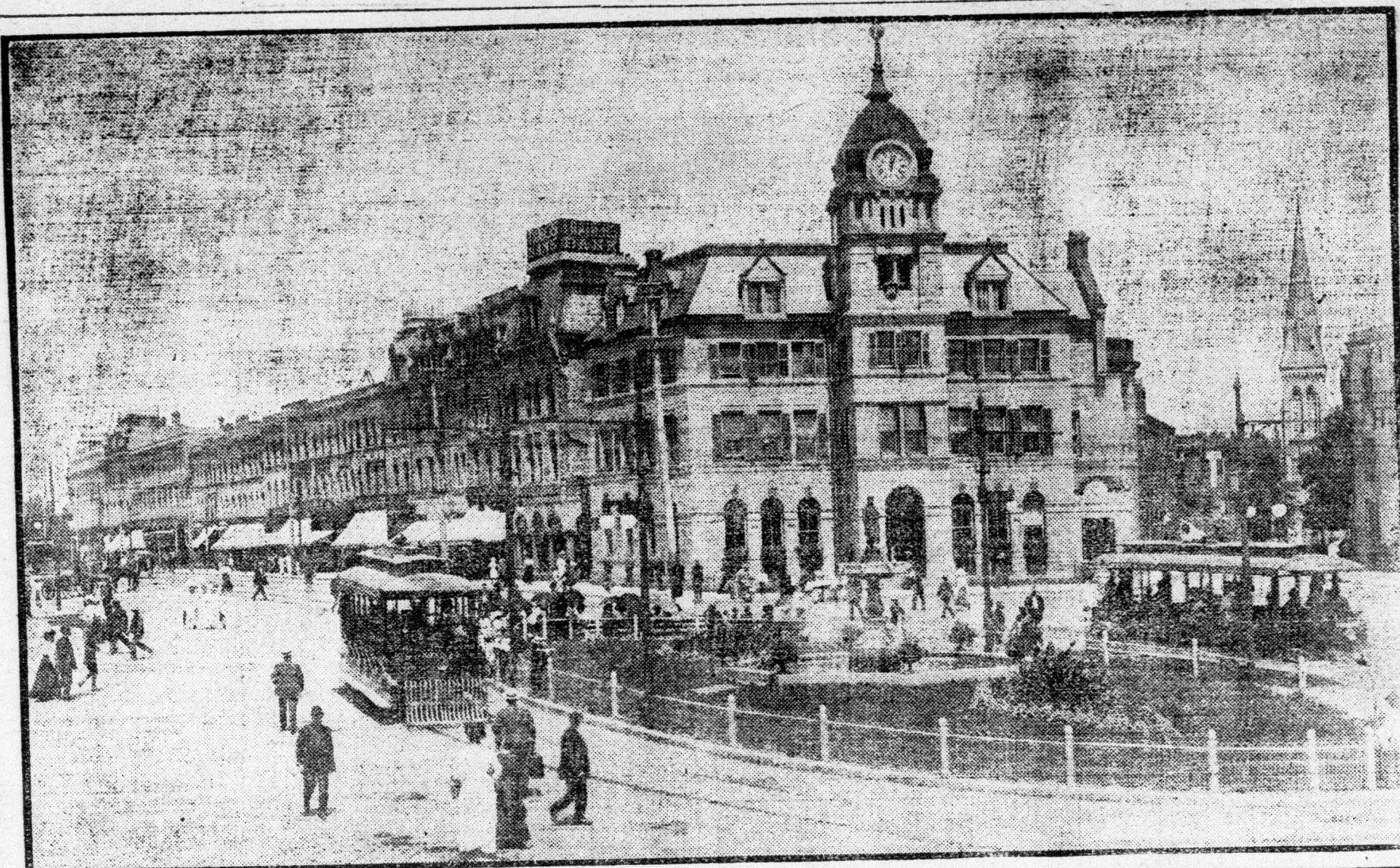
There is an inexhaustible supply of spring water that thorough and frequent analysis has shown to be of the purest, and comparative figures show that in no place on the continent is Guelph surpassed in its water supply. No matter how hot or humid the weather, the temperature of the water never rises above 51 degrees. The plant is a new and up-to-date one and has a capacity of four and a half million gallons per 24 hours. The domestic pressure is 80 pounds per square inch, while that for fire is 200 pounds to the square inch. There are 28 miles of water mains, with three thousand services.

Power and Light.
Like London, Hamilton and Toronto, Guelph is brilliantly lighted, and has more lights than any other city of its size in Ontario, while there is an unlimited supply of hydro-electric developed at Niagara Falls. As for gas, there is only one other city in the Dominion that supplies gas to its citizens at a lower rate. Guelph's rate is 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for manufacturing purposes. There are 21 miles of mains and 3,000 services.

It may be objected that there is nothing attractive about these cold figures, but they show the up-to-dateness of Guelph, and are significant of the rapid and substantial progress that is being made by the Royal City.

But the Guelphite has other things to boast of, if he has an inclination that way, and there are times when a boast properly handed is a good deal of a boost. For instance, the Ontario Agricultural

ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE, THE HEART OF CITY OF GUELPH



THE FOUNDING OF GUELPH

On Thursday, April 23, the city of Guelph was 87 years of age, for it was on the festival of St. George, in 1827, that the tree-felling exercises were held that marked the founding of the Royal City. John Galt and Dr. Dunlop drank a toast to its future prosperity, and the spot in the forest that was destined to become the site of a city was christened in honor of the royal race which was transplanted from Italy to Germany in the eleventh century, became the ruling power in several countries, and still continues in the two lines of Brunswick, the royal in England and the ducal in Germany. The ceremonies that marked Guelph's natal day began when Galt, the distinguished Scotch novelist, who was then commissioner of the Canada Company, struck a blow with an axe on a lordly maple. A company of workmen were on hand to continue the work of making a clearing and building log houses, and they were interested participants in the ceremony. Dr. Dunlop then proposed a toast to which the commissioner responded, and which was loudly applauded by the workmen. John Galt, the father of Guelph, was born at Irvine, Ayrshire, in 1779, and died in Greenock in 1839. In addition to his labor as a Canadian pioneer, he wrote several novels that enjoyed a widespread popularity.

Titanic Job Is the Annual Housecleaning On Boats That Ply About Great Lakes

[By Staff Reporter.]

Sarnia, April 24.—Boats like houses must receive their annual house cleaning, and that operation is one of the most interesting and expensive experiences that a marine man will run up against during his career, and especially is this true of the manager of a large fleet of passenger and freight steamers, where the expense bills will amount to half a hundred thousand dollars, and the number of hands employed will total in the hundreds.

Now when a passenger boat is tied up for the winter months, the crew do not walk off the boat and let her take care of herself for the winter, but they spend several weeks in getting her in shape so that she will not be damaged during the months of rest.

The fittings of the machinery is greased and covered to keep off the rust, the grates of the boilers are removed, the furnishing of the cabins are packed away, the bed clothes, carpets and other furniture is taken away to the storage to be cleaned and repaired, and many other small but slow operations are carried out.

Out Come Scrub Brushes.
About the first of April, the spirit of unrest gets into the sailors and they begin to congregate along the lakes and rivers, where they will sooner or later sign up for the season.

Then the "sougee Mougees" and the scrub brushes make their appearance and the crew, along with a big gang of helpers, is put to work scrubbing every part of the big boat, and that is no little job. With plenty of hot water and Sougee the men attack the boat inside and out, and the way that the paint shows up under their operations, astonishes the townspeople. One week the boat may be dark and dingy,

is cleaned, the floors washed, the windows repaired and polished and many hundreds of small things done.

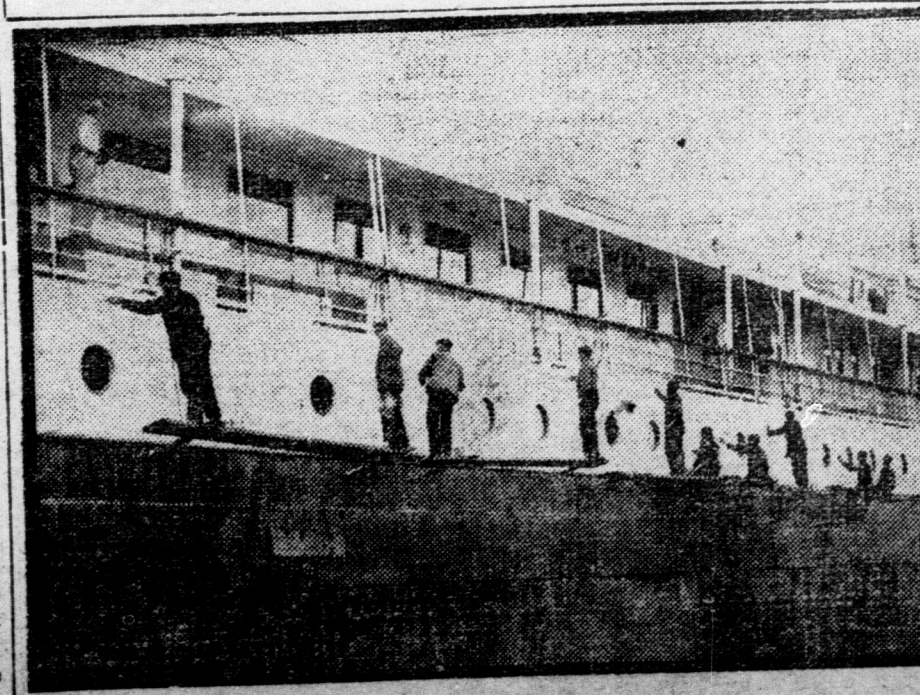
A Big Job.

One passenger boat takes barrels of paint to cover it one coat and many men work 10 hours a day for weeks before the job is completed. These are not all skilled painters, but the better the man, the better the class of work that he is given.

While these operations have been going on the engineers and their assistants are very busy down in the engine and boiler rooms, where more work is being carried out, under the watchful eye of the chief engineer. Parts of the machinery that have become worn are removed and repaired, while the grease is removed and the brass and steel polished to a high degree. Bright paint and metal polish is popular in most engine rooms.

All this time the steward has his Continued on Page Twenty-Four.

Paint Gang At Work Housecleaning a Lake Liner



GUELPH'S PROGRESS STEADY AND SURE

Many New Industries Have Come to Wellington's Capital in Last Two Years.

BIG ADVANCE IN DECADE

Building of Houses and Expansion of Business Plants to be Made This Spring.

[By Staff Reporter.]

Guelph, April 24.—The story is told of an aged Christian lady who, when questioned by her pastor as to when she had first decided to lead a Christian life, replied that she had been so busy for many years trying to do good and make progress that she could not recall when she had started. This illustrates the industrial life of the city of Guelph. Just when the Royal City started to move along, to progress, nobody knows and nobody cares much and anyway it is not essential, but if you should pin a citizen down to a definite statement he will probably tell you that it was so long ago, he can't recall it, or else he will declare that it has always progressed. Anyway he is sure to state that the place has been too busy these many years moving up to its present high standing, to the forefront, to bother or care by whom it was started or when.

It may be stated that as a general thing Guelph's progress has been steady and sure, slow at times, but always advancing. Booms in the Western sense of the word, are not and have never been popular here. Conservative rather than radical methods have been the rule. But if any more than usually rapid progress has been made it has been within the last ten years.

Many Big Industries.

Today the city of Guelph has eighty manufacturing industries, which have a total capital of \$8,500,000. Ten years ago the total capital of Guelph's manufacturing concerns was \$3,562,541. This shows an increase of about one hundred and forty per cent, according to the figures of 1912. In 1900 the product of the factories of the Royal City was \$3,689,183, while in the year 1912 the output from the manufacturing of all kinds exceeded the sum of \$9,250,000, showing an increase of one hundred and fifty per cent. In wages and salaries the sum of \$364,536 was paid out in 1900. In 1912 the amount paid out to employees was \$2,225,000, an increase of about 155 per cent.

Twelve New Concerns.

Industrially, however, it is within the last two years that the greatest progress has been made for some time and the credit for a good deal of this is due to Guelph's aggressive industrial commissioner and publicity man "Bob" MacDonald.

Since 1911 twelve new industries have come to the city and in 1913 the authorized capital of the concerns amounted to about \$1,100,000, while the new factories started in that year gave employment to more than seven hundred hands. Some of the new concerns that have come to Guelph since 1911, are Canadian Ingot and Iron Company; London Manufacturing Company; Libby, McNeill & Libby, the great Chicago packing house; Sharer, Gillette & Co.; Laidlaw Lumber Company; Canadian Metal Products Company; Gilson Manufacturing Company; Aspinwall Manufacturing Company.

Guelph's cheap power, gas and electric has helped to considerable extent in attracting these strong industries, while another inducement is the city's central position which makes the distribution of products convenient. The transportation facilities are excellent, reaching in all directions. Guelph is on the main line of the Grand Trunk as well as on the Wellington, Bruce and Grey division of the system. It is also on the Toronto, Hamilton and Goderich branches of the Canadian Pacific and the Toronto Suburban Electric Railway, which is owned and operated by the Canadian Northern.

And the outlook for a still further expansion is of the brightest. Building prospects this spring are most promising. There are not enough houses around and several companies are going extensively into the business of building workmen's houses. Besides this many of the older plants are planning to enlarge their premises which means additional work for skilled labor, and bigger pay rolls.

SUBSTANTIAL AND SOUND IS GUELPH'S BUSINESS; CITY IS ALSO AN IDEAL ONE FOR LIVING IN

[By Staff Reporter.]

Guelph, April 24.—Without exception visitors to this city, and there are many thousands in the course of a year, comment on the substantial business premises, retail, wholesale, manufacturing. There is a solidity and firmness about the buildings of industrial and commercial Guelph that at once inspires confidence. One gets the impression that they have come to stay, that they are strongly founded and will last for ever. And this very accurately reflects the safe and sane business methods that predominate

here and which for years have given the city a financial standing unsurpassed in the province or for that matter in the Dominion. The Royal City's rating is A1, its financial reputation very high amongst manufacturers, capitalists and financiers the world over. Its credit is of the highest, the assets over the liabilities being at least two millions of dollars at the present moment. In its business the transactions, in the establishment of new enterprises, in the expansion of established ones, there is a happy combination of the conservative and the progressive

that tend to a safe yet speedy advance. In the city just now are seven branches of chartered banks and the aggregate capital of these institutions amounts to the sum of over fifty-eight millions of dollars. Besides this there are two loan and savings associations with an authorized capital of \$11,000,000, of which \$2,750,000 is paid up, the assets totalling \$6,750,000.

The assessable property is valued at over ten millions of dollars, showing a gain of one hundred per cent. in the last decade.

A Fine Home City.

But while the average citizen will talk glowingly of the city's financial and industrial growth and expansion to get him really enthusiastic, one must broach the subject of the place as a city of homes. The fact that it covers a wide area, 3,200 acres, makes it an ideal place to live in, roomy, healthy and with that privacy so vital to the best home life, which is absent in so many cities.

And the municipality, looking after the best interest of the people along the physical as along other sides, has supplemented these pleasant conditions by establishing at various points no less than eight parks containing about 125 acres. Besides these there are two river rowing courses; certain parts of the speed furnishing splendid opportunities for boating and canoeing. The parks, river courses and shades are looked after and looked after well, by a commission. Add to this four miles of paved roads and seventy miles of gravel walks, which enable pedestrian, motorist, rider or driver to get about speedily and pleasantly. Decidedly from a physical point of view Guelph is an attractive city.

Handsome and Substantial Is the McDonald Institute

