

ARTIFICIAL FACTORS.

Effort has been made to plan the original townsite so as to secure permanently the greatest physical good to the civic community at large.

SPACIOUS THOROUGHFARES have been the rule. Most streets are eighty feet wide, while some have breadths of a hundred and a hundred and fifty feet.

PARKS.—Open spaces have been provided and others are planned. There are already five public parks or gardens, exclusive of the Horticultural and Athletic Grounds, exclusive also of the

GRAND BOULEVARD.

This boulevard is nearly a mile long by a hundred and fifteen yards (346 feet) wide. It is now nearing completion, and the intention is to plant it during autumn (1908). It is believed to be the largest boulevard within any city on this continent. Parallel with the shoreline and seven hundred yards distant therefrom is the Keith Road, for the most part 150 feet wide. On one mile of this avenue as a base, the plan is that of an approximate quadrangle of boulevards with a width of a hundred yards more or less, surrounding the central square mile of the city, and supported by numerous parks and grounds, each comprising from four to twenty acres. Should present operations be continued until completion of this great public way, with supporting open spaces, the central city will be encompassed by a great artificial lung, receiving air from every point of the compass and circulating it through the residential district; health areas and pleasure grounds will be perpetuated within about a quarter of a mile of every resident of the present city, opportunities will exist for prominent architectural features, and the Boulevard will be unparalleled even in Paris. The Keith Road, forming one side of the boulevard quadrangle, is now public property, the eastern or second side is assured to the public under seal of the townsite company, and the Spring of 1909 is expected to show the shrubs in flower. North Vancouver already owns, or has legal right to, over eighty-five acres of public pleasure within her city boundaries, the acquisitions for the most part being due to the public spirit of the landowners.

In this connection it is interesting to notice that in 1893 the City of Winnipeg decided that it must have public parks, and, according to the official reports up to January, 1908, had secured ten parcels of ground within the city, aggregating nearly thirty-seven acres. Of this aggregate two and three-fifths acres were donated. The ground of the remaining thirty-four and two-fifths acres cost, according to report, over \$86,000; the improvement and maintenance work on those parks has cost \$242,000, making a total of over \$328,000, and