

ALL AROUND THE WORLD

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSES.

Glasgow has seven municipal lodging houses, six for men and one for women. They are stone buildings, three to five stories in height, and of the most substantial character. The bed has a wire spring, a hair or fibre mattress, coarse ter. Each lodger has a separate room, with bed and chair. sheets, a blanket, a coverlet, a pillow, and a pillowcase. These are aired, cleaned, and washed after the lodger has gone in the morning. The total number of bedrooms in the seven houses are 2,235.

BOY-POLICEMEN.

The Juniof Police Force of the City of New York is among the latest developments in city government. Excellent results have already come from the organization of these 300 or more enthusiastic youngsters who are diligently upholding the law, maintaining order and keeping cleaner than ever before the streets of that section of their city known as the Bowery.

The head of this new auxiliary force, who is Captain John F. Sweeney of the "regulars," says that bonfires have been reduced in the district ninety-eight per cent, complaints of disorderly street gatherings have been cut to less than half, street cleaning has been lightened, fire escapes cleared, garbage cans kept in order, juvenile cigarette smoking made unpopular and a juvenile millennium all but inaugurated.

TYPHOID FEVER STATISTICS.

Death rate per 100,000 of population for 1914.

Birmingham	1.9
London	3.3
Edinburgh	3.4
Leeds	4.8
Manchester	5.0
Sheffield	5.5
Liverpool	5.7
Cincinnati	5.7
New York	6.0
Belfast	6.5
Chicago	7.1
Philadelphia	7.4
Toronto	7.5
Los Angeles	7.5
Winnipeg	7.9
Milwaukee	8.2
Boston	8.8
Cleveland	9.6
St. Louis	11.7
Washington	12.7
Detroit	13.6
Pittsburg	15.2
Dublin	15.5
Buffalo	15.9
Montreal	16.9
New Orleans	20.9
Baltimore	22.4

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIRS.

Municipal abattoirs are quite common in Europe and have been found to be an exceedingly satisfactory method of enforcing efficient inspection, but such abattoirs are very few in North America, but fourteen or fifteen all told, and with few exceptions practically all are located in the west and south. In New Zealand every town of two thousand inhabitants or over is required to provide a central public abattoir at which all slaughter is done under inspection.

Aside from facilitating inspection, municipal abattoirs afford commercial advantages. They provide machinery, facilities and equipment which are not otherwise available to the small butcher. There is also economy in the cost of operation of a central abattoir as compared with the cost of a number of scattered places, and there is an opportunity to obtain revenue from by-products which are usually wasted at small establishments.

Municipal and large central abattoirs afford a practical, profitable, and sanitary method of handling meat and meat products.—Bureau of Municipal Research, Philadelphia.

TO CONFER CITIZENSHIP ON JULY 4.

On the heels of the movement to make July Americanization Day for immigrants, comes the further suggestion that this be the one day in the year on which to give citizenship to aliens.

A "TAXLESS" TOWN.

West Virginia has a "taxless" example in the town of Harrisville. This city owns gas wells which it leases to operators. The rent of these is said to be sufficient for local expenses. The result is no taxation for local purposes.

MAYOR IMPEACHED.

Donn M. Roberts, the Mayor of Terre Haute, Indiana, recently found guilty with 27 other officeholders of that city of conspiracy to corrupt the election of November 4, 1913, was impeached by the city council and removed from office. Although Roberts is in the federal prison at Leavenworth serving a six-year sentence, he continued to serve in the office of mayor until his impeachment.

ENGLISH CITIES DURING WAR TIMES.

English cities are by no means free from the effects of the great conflict staged in Europe. At a conference of the representatives of the Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Leith corporations, it appeared that during the past three months abnormal quantities of coal had been taken from the standing reserve stocks at the various gasworks; that, owing to the restricted and irregular supplies of coal, it would be impossible to maintain the normal manufacture of gas without still further depleting these reserves; and that the inadequate deliveries are due to a diminished output of coal from the pits, the want of adequate transit facilities, and other causes connected with the war.

The problems of finance are important in the present situation. It seems that the central authorities are going to curtail local expenditures, and that public works will be restricted in view of the shortage of laborers. The war does not seem to have seriously affected the collection of rates: Lewisham reports a collection of 93.67 per cent and Bethnal Green, 92.34 per cent; but with the increase in the rates in all parts of the country, it is not surprising to see that the local bodies are looking about for fresh sources of revenue. At Newcastle, the idea of "municipal trading" is being worked out. The Birmingham city council has made application to the local government board for an order to enable the corporation to raise money by means of bills to an amount not exceeding £2,000,000 instead of the sum of £5,000,000 previously authorized.

The labor problem is becoming a serious one, too. Men in large numbers, are being transferred to factories that are devoted to the manufacture of munitions. Birmingham has released 2,500 employees for the colors, and it is estimated that another 1,000 can be spared. Manchester and the other cities are following her example. Provisions are being made so that the posts which the men are leaving will be available to them on their return.

It is noticeable that unemployment seems to be generally prevalent in the cities. In London, the gross total for the period July 1, 1913, to January 30, 1914, was 8,527, as against 8,579 for a similar period in 1912-1913. The average total registration of women for the four weeks that ended January 30, 1915, was 241, as compared with 202 for the four weeks ending December 26, 1914.

Women Employed by Cities.

It will be interesting to see whether the substitution of women for men in certain posts, as for instance, on the tram cars in the capacity of conductors in the cities of Glasgow, and "policewomen" in Southampton, undertaken as a war emergency measure, will continue to any large extent when the war is over. The women in these services have been supplied with a blue uniform—coat, skirt and cap, with facings and seem to go about their business in regular fashion.—Robt. M. Jamieson in National Municipal Review.