

THE CANADIAN MUNICIPAL JOURNAL

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

City of Montreal and
United States \$1.25

Canada, Great Britain
and Countries in
Postal Union \$1.00

Published Monthly by

The Canadian Municipal Journal Co., Limited

HARRY BRAGG

FREDERICK WRIGHT

President

Editor

All communications to be made to Canadian Municipal
Journal

CORISTINE BUILDING, MONTREAL

Telephone Main 4362.

Any article appear-
ing in these pages
may be reproduced
provided full credit
is given to the
Journal.

Although the Canadian Municipal Journal is the Official Organ of the Union of Canadian Municipalities and other bodies yet these are not responsible for any other matter published in its columns than what in each article or itself is stated to be authorized by either of these bodies

VOL. XIV.

MAY, 1918.

No. 5

CONTENTS.

Canadian Titles	137	Canadian Good Roads Congress	142
Increased Taxes	138	Guild Life of England	142
The Council and Preventable Diseases	138	Citizenship of the Future (Mrs. Rose Henderson)	143
Local Councils and Food Conservation	139	Making Autos Pay for Roads	143
Maintaining the Streets	139	Opportunity for Municipal Councils (Ernest Roberts)	144
Reconstruction	140	Pavement Construction and its Financing (Chas. H. Mullen)	145
Late Treasurer of Montreal	140	U. C. M. Convention	146
Daylight Saving	140	Macadam Maintenance	147
A Great Railroad	140	Road Work in U. S.	147
Shall We Junk our Towns	141	The Forum (Howard S. Ross, K.C.)	148
Municipal Theatres	141	Affairs in Manitoba	150
Increasing Price of Journal	141	Municipal Finance	152

Canadian Titles

Apropos of titles which some members of the Canadian House of Commons object to a very interesting discussion took place in the English House of Lords on the recent Honours list. It appears that the Imperial Government had given an undertaking that the reasons for recommending certain honors would be published with the list. In the case of two mayors recommended for knighthood the only reasons given were that they were the Mayors of Bootle (near Liverpool) and Limerick (Ireland) and on the reasons being questioned as not being sufficient Earl Curzon, on behalf of the government, made answer: "In regard to the Mayors of Bootle and Limerick the statement of this fact was regarded as sufficient by the Government. They were satisfied that these gentlemen had done signal service fitting them for the honors granted them." Another member of the House referring to another recipient who had received a knighthood because he "has been Mayor of Chichester for six consecutive years," said "that was a signal instance of public service." It would appear then that whatever objection they seem to have in the old country, to "political job" honors, mayoral recommendations for honors are fully accepted, it being considered that a man good enough to become the chief magistrate of his community is good enough for any honor of knighthood. As a matter of fact knighthood is well represented in the municipal service of the Old Country not only through many mayors and aldermen, but through a large number of officials as well who have gained the honor because of outstanding ability or long service. And why should not the country do these municipal men honor for good and long service; and why not in Canada?

We know that there is strong objection in some quarters against titles of any kind being conferred on Canadians, and considering some of the later titles that have been given away we don't wonder at the protest, but still there should be recognition

of good public service whether it is rendered to the state or the community. Some objectors against titles maintain that election at the hands of the people in itself is honor enough. This is only half the truth, for while it is an honor to secure the suffrages of the people it is for certain duties to be performed, not for past services. So there should always be the incentive to perform good public service and we don't know if any better incentive than the prize of public recognition. There is no doubt that Great Britain's public and municipal services have been built up to their present standard of efficiency by this very prize always before the ambitious and conscientious. It is certainly not the money prizes that attract men of ability to give their best to the civil service, for there are none. The same in the Indian and Colonial civil service and the municipal service in the other self-governing Dominions.

In Canada though many titles have been conferred since confederation on all kinds and conditions of men we don't know of one that has been conferred on a municipal man as such, not even a lesser title. Yet we have had as executives of our larger cities men of outstanding ability and integrity who have given of their best to the service of their fellow citizens, but they have received no recognition from the state. The only satisfaction they had being the feeling that they had achieved something.

Is this lack of appreciation of municipal men, whose services to the state is equal to that—often better—of men serving in the larger spheres of provincial and federal politics, to go on forever in Canada? We hope not. While we are not taking up the cudgels on behalf of titles (and hereditary titles we abhor) we do say that so long as honors are being conferred in Canada there are men to-day in the municipal service much more deserving of them than many of those who have received the right to the prefix Sir.