

evidently due to lack of foresight. The subject is many-sided and naturally the emphasis has been placed by those discussing it, upon the features that most appealed to them. The medical health officer, the business man, the engineer, the architect, the artist, each finds in it something of special interest. The reason is not far to seek, for at its base city planning implies *conservation of life, and the elimination of waste*. The *thinking before doing*, which is involved, makes for the beauty which is inherent in *things fitly planned*, in so far as they affect the physical development of our cities.

Neglect and lack of foresight in planning cities lead to needless expense, and, when ratepayers find that heavy expenditure is necessary to remedy the results of early neglect, the tendency is to curtail the expenditure. The effect is inevitable. A few years later, they are faced with the same problems in aggravated forms, the remedies are still more expensive and the money spent upon half-remedies is found to have been largely wasted. The prevention of such waste is one of the objects of modern city planning.

As cities grow they naturally encroach upon the territory surrounding them. The result is a divergence of interests which works to the disadvantage of both city and country. Notice, for instance, the ill-kept roads immediately adjoining cities where a working agreement has not been arrived at between the city and suburban districts. Not infrequently, too, there is a clashing of interests between nearby towns and cities in reference to water supply and sewage disposal. Machinery to adjust all such differences and co-ordinate the natural development of town and country is the main object of what, for want of a better name we call city planning. The subject really has a much wider application than is implied in its name. The interests of town and country are alike involved.

We greatly need some organized body to explain to the people what can be done in Canada and what is now being