

In short, what is required is a map showing the existing development and general physical character of the area in the same way as this is shown on the ordnance survey maps in Great Britain.* The need for such maps for Canadian cities and their environs is all the more necessary because of the extent to which land has been subdivided beyond the limits of built-upon areas of most cities.

With regard to levels, all that is necessary on the preliminary survey map is to show spot levels at frequent intervals along the existing roads, or perhaps along streams and on high elevations. Contour maps, showing precise intervals of level every 5, 10, 25 or more feet, are not necessary at this stage, although in undulating areas they will be required when the scheme comes to be prepared. In any case, the contours shown on the Militia maps (one inch to one mile) at vertical intervals of 25 feet are sufficient for most purposes of general schemes, if transferred to maps prepared on a larger scale. This is a matter which will have to be decided according to local circumstances. When the preliminary survey is completed, copies of the map might usefully be employed to show the distribution of population and of industries and the traffic conditions of the city. All that is work which can be profitably carried out without danger, in advance of legislation, but to go further is to jeopardize any scheme which it is proposed to prepare.

For town planning schemes and for general use, apart from precise engineering purposes, it would suffice if the maps were prepared on a scale of 400 feet to one inch,† so that a comparatively large town could be placed on a map of workable size, but for many purposes a scale of 400 feet to one inch, as has been followed in the case of the Baltimore survey, would be more useful. The small scale map of part of the suburbs of Edinburgh, Scotland, —880 feet to one inch—is a useful map for many purposes, but is not large enough to enable precise areas to be fixed. It shows, however, that even on this small scale the British maps give an almost accurate idea of the character of a district. One of the difficulties in connection with the preparation of such maps is that they require the services of men of special engineering training and experience, and they can only be prepared economically if the work is supervised by some one who has done similar work before. For this reason it would be of great advantage if some practical means were found to enable the Departments of the Dominion Service which are engaged in preparing survey maps to give assistance to municipalities on terms to be mutually arranged. The

* See illustration facing page 172.

† See Cincinnati topographical map, facing page 178.