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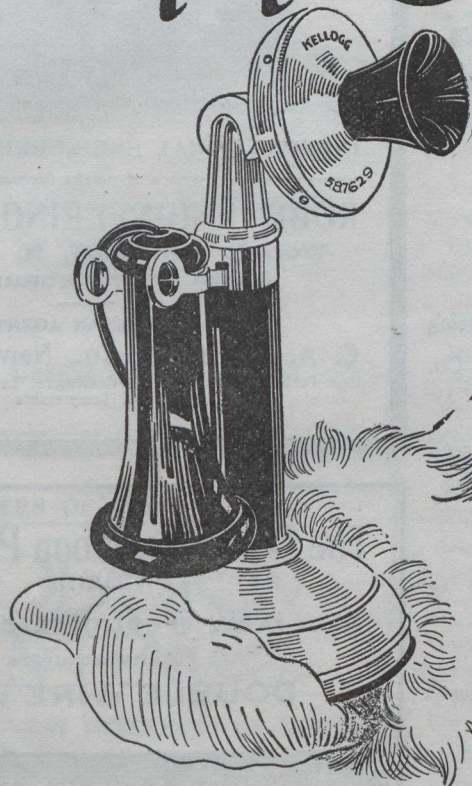
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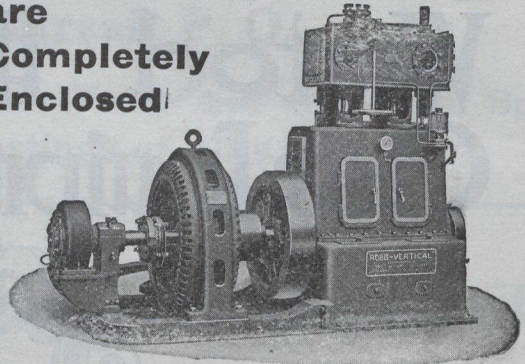
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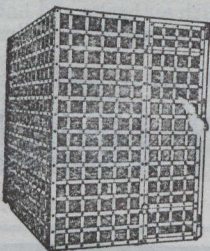
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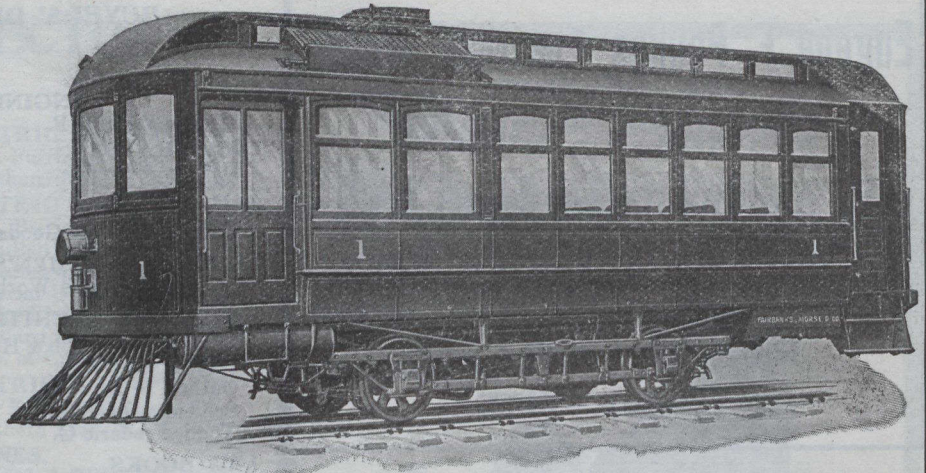
39 DOWD STREET, - MONTREAL

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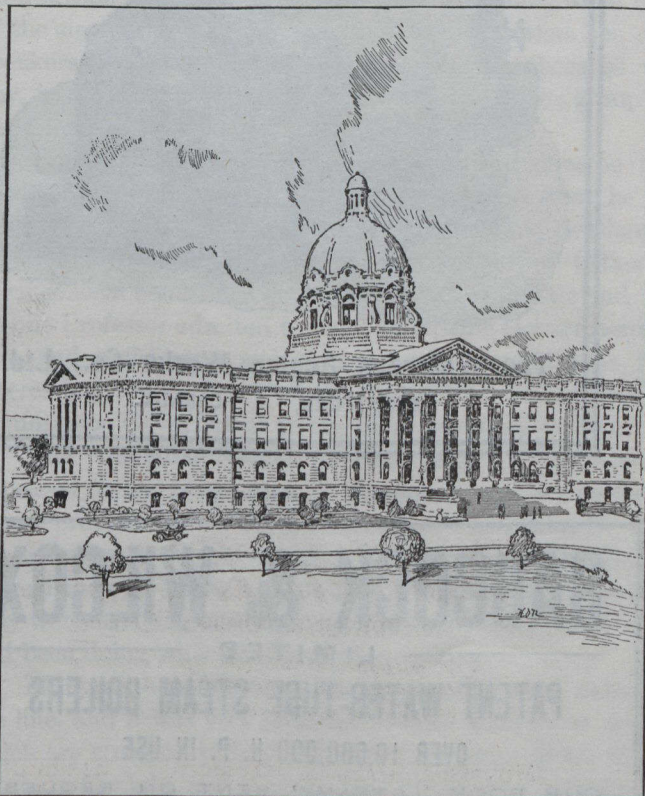
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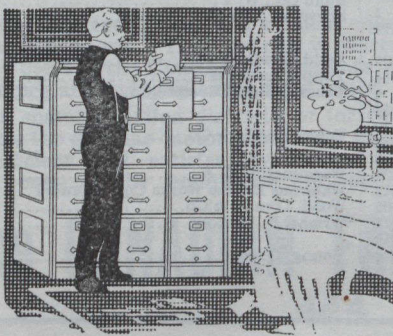
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Chartered Accountants

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Office Specialty Filing and Record-Keeping Systems pay dividends in the form of increased efficiency wherever they are installed. May we have the opportunity of convincing you of the value of Office Specialty Saving Systems?

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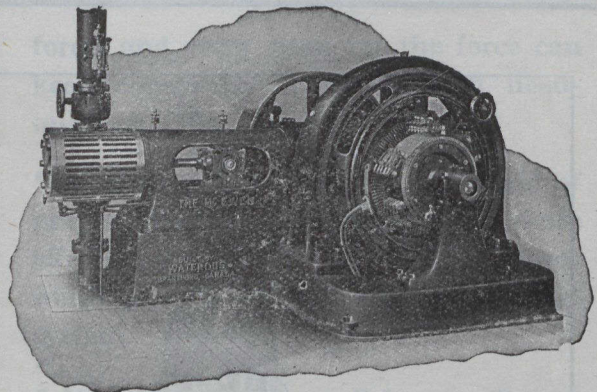
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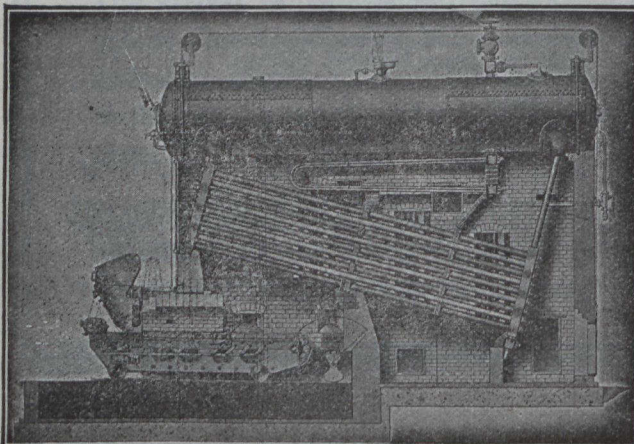


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have a record of success in the very service you require. Every dollar you put into the cost of your McEwen, you get out in economical operation and in all-round seven-days-in-the-week service. Their ability to make good is vouched for by hundreds of satisfied users in Canadian power plants.



The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.
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FOR CANADA

Branch Office: TRADERS' BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

THE CANADIAN MUNICIPAL JOURNAL

AND REVIEW OF CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

HARRY BRAGG, EDITOR

The National Municipal League

After having attended one meeting of the National Municipal League some time ago in Philadelphia, and following its work every year through its literature, it was pleasant to find it possible to attend this year's meetings in Toronto, and these were unique, since for the first time in its history the League met in Canada, and for the first time held its meetings in a City Hall.

The significance of those two statements seems to be that in Canada the study of Municipal questions and new problems is not ostracized by the city officials and relegated to University professors and other students of municipal questions from outside the arena; but that on this side of the line at least the critics of civic institutions are welcome in the home of these institutions. Indeed so warm was the welcome of the city, that the evening reception arranged to take place in the Archeological Museum of the University was expropriated by the Council and annexed to the City Hall.

This is rather remarkable, as the subjects were discussed rather from the academic point of view of students than from that of men who spoke from the experience of having worked under conditions that needed improvement.

The papers were few, and were read by those who were keenly—even desperately—in earnest about these chosen subjects. Thus the audience in each case got an urgent appeal to study what the speaker claimed was the most important subject before the house.

One very evident condition existed, and that was the absolute lack of knowledge of Canadian Municipal conditions in the minds of most of the visitors, and this in spite of Mr. Woodruff's claim that all the questions were common to both countries. This led to some of the allusions being wasted on most of the Canadians present, who were equally ignorant of the confused municipal conditions across the line. For instance, all references to "primaries" and "party ballots" were lost on the Canadians, except the very few who knew the system in the United States.

Confirmation of this came to us in being asked to give one of the visiting Professors some information about Canadian Municipal elections, when he was amazed to find out that he knew nothing of the simplicity of our system, and admitted that the drastic improvements advocated by some of the speakers did not bear any interest to Canada, because we did not need them here. On the following day, in a casual conversation he said to one of the group that he had entirely changed his point of view since the talk with us on the previous evening.

President Foulke smilingly admitted that since he had come to Toronto and examined the ballots used at the municipal elections, he had learned what he had never known before, namely, the simplicity that existed in Canada with regard to municipal elections.

The Report on Commission Government of Cities was largely lost on Canadian municipalities, because local conditions do not need such a drastic and dangerous change in the form of Government. As one Professor admitted to us, Commission Government was a desperate remedy for a desperate condition, and might prove as bad as the original conditions, if the vigilance of the citizens relaxed. It was interesting, too, to find that the Committee had moved from its earlier position of seeing perfection in Commission Government to the more advanced move of a City Manager.

The "Canadian Session (or more properly the Ontario Session, for no one outside of that Province appeared on the programme)", presented surprises to the visitors in every paper. The solution of the Power problem by the Hydro-Electric Commission; the directness and broadness of the Municipal Act; the solution of the Housing problem; and the Public Ownership example in Toronto's Harbour; all opened the eyes of the visitors to the practical work done in Canada in problems which they admitted they were studying academically across the line. As the Chairman pleasantly admitted, we in Canada had been doing while they had been talking.

Many of the subjects on the programme were, naturally, of equal interest to those on both sides of the line, and it was very pleasant to meet with those who are grappling with civic problems, some of which are common to both—and to find some desire to know a little about conditions and laws which obtain in Canada, and this pleasant intercourse between those of two different nations, as was expressed many times, tends towards that harmony which should exist, based upon a common ancestry, common traditions and common ideals and aims for human welfare.

A Little Journey to Saskatoon

Saskatoon, Sask., is again being well advertised by a Special Article, this time in Elbert Hubbard's "FRA", in which he describes parts of his "Little Journeys".

After a lengthy introduction touching upon the absolute value of wheat as the money power of the civilized world, he turns to Saskatoon.

Saskatoon is a city of thirty thousand people—a city without a pauper—a town of tireless workers!

The reason for the evolution of Saskatoon seems to have turned on the fact that here a little company of strong men have worked together. It is a beehive with one animating purpose, and that the success of Saskatoon. The Saskatoon Spirit accounts for Saskatoon.

Ten years ago Saskatoon had a population of one hundred thirteen, Now it has thirty thousand.

Cities are possible only where they minister to the needs of a great agricultural district. We get our wealth out of the soil.

Saskatoon is the natural distributing point for seventeen thousand square miles of richly producing farmland.

Saskatoon is situated on the Saskatchewan River. Unlike most prairie towns, here is a diversity of scene that lends surpassing beauty to this growing young city.

The Saskatchewan is a rapid growing river, with high banks on one side, and on the other, stretching away for miles, is a great, happy, smiling, undulating plain.

On this high upland, diversified with its hills and valleys, is situated most of the City of Saskatoon. No flood can ever reach it, and no financial blizzard blow it away.

Here are railway-terminals, great railroad shops, employing upwards of five thousand men. Here are grist-mills, lumber-mills; shops, stores, factories, and more than two hundred concerns dealing in a wholesale way in the necessaries of life.

Saskatoon ranks third as the greatest distributing-point for agricultural implements on the North American Continent. No city in Canada does so large a business in agricultural implements as does Saskatoon.

In Saskatoon are owned more than seven hundred automobiles.

The City, although only ten years of age, has gotten past the shanty stage. Brick, stone, concrete, steel are the materials used in the construction of its houses.

The Fire Department is equipped with motor vehicles.

The pavements cover forty-two miles of cement. There are upwards of five hundred cluster tungsten electric lights, fifteen modern hotels, and on the banks of the river, overlooking the city, are the Saskatchewan Provincial University and the Saskatchewan Agricultural College. Upwards of two million dollars have already been spent on these buildings.

The College Farm covers an area of thirteen hundred acres. And most beautiful of all, the entire spirit of this University and Agricultural College is to train and fit young men and women for actual workaday life. The New Education the education for usefulness, has arrived.

Scientific farming, scientific stock-raising, domestic science and economics of every kind and nature are here taught as they are taught, say, at Cornell, Ames and Manhattan.

Sanitary Officials

The public is rapidly realizing that sanitation has a very wide meaning, and that special training is needed if sanitary officials are to prove reliable and efficient.

As congestion increases in Canada, and villages become towns, the need of sanitary supervision becomes more necessary if health is to be maintained and the infant death rate kept down.

And we are all learning that health means efficiency, and that children are as much an asset to the nation as are mines or fisheries.

It is therefore very satisfactory to chronicle the fact that the Royal Sanitary Institute is taking up its good work all over the Dominion, after having entered upon it experimentally and tentatively in the work done by one of its Fellows, Professor Starkey of McGill University, of Montreal. It is evidently a result of the pioneer work of Dr. Starkey's that the Institute has determined to widen its field of operations in Canada, feeling that the Dominion is so wide that it needs local branches to cover the ground properly. It also follows as the corollary of the Canadian Public Health Association, which was launched by Dr. Starkey a couple of years ago, and which has such a splendid inauguration, when H. R. H. the Governor-General came down to the opening Meeting in Montreal.

A description of the proposed extended operations of the Institute will be found on another page, but meantime we would commend to our readers the value of the work as an important feature in every municipality, large or small.

Alberta Legislation

(New Standard Clause for all Cities)

Notwithstanding any provision herein contained the City shall have no power:

1. To grant a bonus or any other aid to any person, company or corporation for the construction, establishment or operation of any manufactory, mill or railway or any other business or concern whatsoever either within or without the municipality.

2. To exempt from taxation any such manufactory, mill or railway or other business or concern nor subscribe for stock in or guarantee the bonds, debentures or other securities thereof.

Providing that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to any Agreement in existence at the time of the passing of this amendment between the City and any person, firm or corporation.

Providing also that if the Council of any City attempt to pass a by-law contrary to the above provisions in regard to bonusing, each member of the Council voting in favor of such by-law shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars exclusive of costs and such members of council shall be disqualified from holding any municipal office for a period of two years.

And provided further, that the City may sell to any person, firm or corporation, lands at any sum not less than the actual cost thereof to the City, plus interest at six per cent. per annum from the date of purchase or acquisition to the date of sale, or lease any lands, buildings or portion thereof to any person, firm or corporation at a rent equivalent to six per cent. per annum of the cost thereof to the City; and may also sell, distribute or deliver to any person, firm or corporation,—light, heat, power, water, gas, oil, electricity or coal at any price not less than the actual cost thereof to the city.

THE CANADIAN MUNICIPAL JOURNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN
UNION OF CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES.

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CHIEF CONSTABLES' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER, 1913

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

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Change of copy should reach this office on 18th of month preceeding date of issue, 10th if proof is wanted.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1913 by the CANADIAN MUNICIPAL JOURNAL COMPANY, LIMITED, at the Department of Agriculture.

OUR 1914 PROGRAMME

For the coming year we have made arrangements with some of the best writers of Canada who will deal with every subject bearing on Municipal matters exclusively for the Canadian Municipal Journal. This covers a large field, for there are many phases of urban life, and it will be our business to get each phase dealt with intelligently and practically, from every viewpoint. This of course means that we shall not agree with every article appearing in the Journal, but we are not infallible and the more light brought to bear on municipal affairs will help our readers to better grasp the complications

that are fast taking hold of our local public life. For nine years this Journal has been gradually building the foundations of good municipal government, and now that the best Canadian writers are dealing with the subject, we consider it our duty, to secure their work for the benefit of our subscribers.

It is our intention to publish five or six special articles from the pens of our new staff of writers each month, and as each article will necessarily be one-sided, we would ask our readers to frankly give their opinions; but all letters must be short and to the point.

The January number of the Municipal Journal will contain articles on:—

Canadian Municipal Borrowings Contradicted.

By Frederick Wright.

"A sharp criticism of the critics of municipal borrowings."

Municipal Home Rule

By Arthur Roberts.

"Who makes a strong appeal for more local government."

Woman Suffrage and Municipal Government.

By James Murray.

"This article proves, to the satisfaction of the writer, that female suffrage in municipal affairs has been a failure."

A Canadian Municipal League

By W. H. Atherton

The High Cost of Living and How to Solve It.

By F. W. George.

"Mr. George suggests a unique way of solving the problem by the Town Councils."

Illiteracy in Quebec and Its Effect on Municipal Affairs.

By H. W. Hillwell,

"A strong indictment of the Quebec Legislature in turning down the compulsory education Bill in the present session."

Tramway Companies vs Municipal Companies

By a London Business Man.

A series of clever pen sketches of the men prominent in municipal life has been arranged for, the first, which will appear next month, will deal with

Senator David,

City clerk for Montreal.

As our aim is to make the Canadian Municipal Journal of real interest and value to our subscribers we feel we are justified in asking for their support in recommending it to others.

Results of Single Tax

That the single tax should not find as immediate favour in the old Province of Ontario as in the newer Provinces to the West, is to be expected. Ontario is, naturally, more conservative—and we do not mean this in a political sense; and while new Provinces and new cities can adopt the land tax, its adoption in a city like Toronto would be very complicated.

Many people who believe that the land tax is proper for small municipalities, hesitate about its being practical, or even equitable, in cities where the buildings, or improvements, run into tremendous values. And yet Vancouver, which has, through a new city, large and valuable buildings, does not seem to be at all in a repentant frame of mind since its adoption of the land tax. On the contrary, its mayor stated some time ago that if any citizen could be found bold enough to advocate a return to the old double tax idea, he would not be given a bearing.

But it has remained for the Toronto "News" to take a new stand against the single tax, and to show a point of view that is decidedly novel to any student of taxation.

In a recent article under the caption "Results of Single Tax, it says:—

"No one doubts the zeal and sincerity of single taxers. They believe that Henry George proclaimed a new gospel. The truth is that it was an old gospel, but he gave it a fine literary setting. He taught that taxation of land values only would abolish monopoly, check land speculation, improve the housing of workers and destroy the inquisitorial system of personal taxes.

"The truth seems to be that land speculation is not greatly restricted nor land values kept to low levels. Far more serious, however, is an apparent result which is the very reverse of what was predicted. Through an equal taxation of land values speculators and financiers are encouraged to build tenements and apartment houses. Thus they escape the legitimate taxation which falls upon individual householders. The workman who has his own house and lot is penalized, the evil of congestion is aggravated, and slums are created.

"In short, taxation of land values only seems to produce tenements, sky scrapers, congestion of population and living conditions for masses of the people less desirable than those which now prevail under systems of taxation which do not bear heavily upon individual householders and which lay upon other forms of wealth and upon other activities a proportion of the cost of government."

Really the last paragraph is amazing

"Taxation of land values only seems to produce tenements, sky-scrappers" etc.

One would naturally think that New York—which is always associated mentally with "sky-scrappers"—would be under this tyranny of the dreadful "Single Tax"; but that is not the case.

Toronto itself has "tenements" and slums which at least one English sociologist has declared more than any to be found in London. And yet Toronto is not a "Single Tax" victim.

Montreal which also has slums which cannot be beaten by Whitechapel—according to the statement of Mr. Thomas Adams to the writer—is not a single tax city.

In fact in both Montreal and Toronto "speculators and financiers are encouraged to build tenements and apartment houses", but not by the land tax, for it does not exist.

The "congestion of population" which the "News" attributes to the land tax is found rampant in cities where buildings are taxed, as well as the land; and it would be much fairer, and more correct to attribute this "congestion" to the old system, which is in operation, rather than to a system which has not only been adopted, but which, in ordinary cases, has not been seriously discussed.

This journal holds no brief for the Land Tax system, though it has chronicled the success which, so far at all events, must be credited to it in the West.

We have held that what was known as the Edmonton's plan (because it was formerly in force in Edmonton, Alta., though it has been given up for the pure land tax), was best and more practical. This levied no tax on a house, whether it was a palace or a log cabin,—but which did tax buildings used for purposes of profit.

But when the bad conditions of old cities are laid at the door of the land tax, it is time to point out how very incorrect and unfair such an attack is.

The Toronto "News" is perfectly right in attacking the Land Tax if it believes it is to be a mistake. But it should base its criticism upon statements of fact.

Johannesburg, S.A., Municipal Market

Johannesburg, South Africa, has a new Municipal Market, of which it is, justly, very proud.

The market dates back to 1889 when part of the Market Square was leased for 99 years to a Company. But in 1906, the Municipal Council and the Government bought back the land and the Company for \$948,750, each paying one half.

It was intended to use one half of the square for a Market, and the other for Government Building, but when the Union of South Africa was founded, the Transvaal Government transferred its half to the Council, stipulating that its share of the profits should go towards an Art Gallery.

It was then decided to use the Market Square as sites for the Town Hall, Municipal Offices, Art Gallery and Public Garden, and to build a Market at Newont, which is within a one-mile radius of the Post-Office, and which was an unsanitary suburb until the Council bought the whole area.

The site of the Markets and Abbatoirs covers 25 acres, and is connected with the Railway Yards, while the city trains give a rapid service and free return tickets are issued in certain sections. Goods are delivered free by motor wagons up to 3 miles.

The Market Building cost \$575,000, and is the largest building of the kind in South Africa. Near the Produce Market is the Live Stock Market, covering 6 acres, and thus market has become the centre of the trade for South Africa.

The Abattoirs, close by are of the most up-to-date description.

The buildings were erected to designs prepared by the Department of the Town Engineer, Mr. G. S. B. Andrews.

Roads must be drained

The question of drainage is most important for no good roads can be maintained on wet subsoil, except at great cost. If the ground is wet, or liable to be soaked by underground water, then to obtain the most efficient roadway, the subsoil should be well drained by means of stone or agricultural drains, laid so as to intercept the water. This was a condition imposed by Telford and Macadam, but curiously often ignored by them with the result that in Great Britain there are scores of miles of highways in need of efficient drainage works, and meantime the surveyors can maintain a decent surface, only by heavy expenditure of money and materials.

Exempted Property

The fact that no less than \$179,743,965 worth of property in Montreal out of a total valuation of \$618,169,718, is "exempted" and pays no taxes, while participating in all the advantages provided by the city, is a very serious one. It means that the cost of over one third of the property is done by the balance, which is less than two-thirds, which means that the taxable property pays more than half as much again as it should; the owners pay \$1.50 instead of \$1.00.

This unjust condition is aggravated by the fabulous profits which are being made by exempted institutions selling out, while neither the original value nor the unearned increment benefiting the tax-paying citizens.

A small church which cost \$4,000 on a site that cost \$3,000 only a few years ago, has sold for \$80,000. For the Archbishop's Palace in Dominion Square, \$3,000,000 has been offered.

Carrying of Firearms

"When a man is shown to be out for robbery, and at the same time is carrying weapons, that man is a danger to the public, and ought not to be at large."

This is quotation from Judge Lanctot, in the Police Court of Montreal, and will be approved of by every good citizen.

The Minister of Justice, Hon. C. J. Doherty, made a very valuable amendment to the Criminal Code forbidding the carrying of dangerous weapons by anyone, unless he has a permit from the police; and also—which is equally necessary—the sale of such weapons except to a person producing such a permit.

The Chief Constables' Association has been advocating this law for some time, for they knew, by experience, that the unrestricted purchase of revolvers is at the base of many crimes of violence.

Judge Lanctot is perfectly right! The thief who carries a concealed weapon is in his proper place only when he is locked up where he cannot use the weapon.

The crusade of the police in Montreal against concealed weapons is very proper and should be pushed to a finish.

More Playgrounds

The Parks and Playgrounds Association is asking the Montreal City Council to spend a million dollars on Playgrounds, and Chief Constable Campeau is asking for at least one hundred more constables.

It is quite fair to claim that if Montreal has spent that million dollars on playgrounds a few years ago, she might not find it so necessary to increase her police force so.

For every institution that makes the children into better citizens, decreases the need of policemen, and jails, as well as hospitals.

Montreal, as was shown the survey of the city published in a recent issue, is away behind other cities in the area of her Parks and Playgrounds; and we believe that is one reason why she needs more police.

Give all the children—not merely the rich—a chance to learn how, not only to play games, but to "play the game," and you start an insurance against crime.

The First Woman Provost

The Burgh of Dollar, Scotland, has just elected Mrs. Malcolm, widow of the late Provost Malcolm, as his successor, after she had served as a member of the Council for 6 years. Mrs. Malcolm has also served as a Parish Councillor and a member of the School Board.

Profits in Public Utilities

The question of what can be legally done with the profits in public utilities which are owned by the municipality is likely to be raised in the case of Berlin, Ont. The City Council demanded that the Water Commission hand over their profits, which amount to \$9,000, to the City Treasury. The Commissioners have refused, claiming that they have the right to use it for extensions.

Under the old Water Works Act, it was compulsory to hand over such profits to the municipal treasurer, but the Commissioners claim that under the new Public Utilities' Act, they can do as they like.

Naturally—and properly—the citizens claim that profits should not be used for capital expenditure, but for reducing the price; as the present taxpayers should not have to pay unduly high prices to provide for the public.

As the case is typical of many other places in Ontario, it is likely that it will go into Court.

The Truth About Canada

That some Canadians in England take occasion to correct the erroneous ideas that appear, evident from a recent issue of the London "Globe" which contains a letter from Mr. H. K. S. Hemming, formerly of Montreal, giving his views of the "gravity of the crisis through which Canada has just safely passed" as the "Globe" had previously stated.

Mr. Hemming points out that the deductions in the "Globe's" articles were erroneous, because the writer was not familiar with customs in Canada; and shows that of the forty one million dollars owned by Canadian municipalities, about one half is due on overdrafts; and that while the "Globe" estimates that London will be expected to supply the whole amount, only some ten or twelve millions, will be wanted, and even of this; New York will take some.

Mr. Hemming describes pretty fully the practise generally followed by Canadian municipalities, and says that as they are now "practising economy in the undertaking of new works, a considerable falling off in their demand is likely to be experienced in 1914, and this will, no doubt, have the effect of making Canadian issues more acceptable in future to the British investor."

The Real Boss of Montreal

Ald. L. A. Lapointe, M.P., is one of the few Canadian Aldermen who is known outside the boundaries of the Dominion; and this is not simply because he has been for many years a member of the City Council of Montreal, for he has sat continuously for the past fourteen years. Nor is it because he has long held the unofficial title of "Leader of the Council." It is because Ald. Lapointe has attended meetings of civic bodies across the line, notably the National Municipal League (of which he has been Vice-President), and has there made his forceful personality felt as it is felt in the commercial metropolis.

In a recent issue of the Canadian Courier appeared an article with the title given above, which credits Ald. Lapointe with being the real "Boss" of the city. According to this, the Mayor and Controllers and the Council are entirely at the mercy of this "Boss", who is represented as a sort of tyrant who makes every one do exactly as he wishes.

School for Health Officers

Beginning this winter Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are to maintain in co-operation a School for Public Health Officers. The facilities of both institutions are to be available to students in the School and the Certificate of Public Health (C. P. H.) is to be signed by both President Lowell and President Maclaurin.

The object of this school is to prepare young men for public health work, especially to fit them to occupy administrative and executive positions such as health officers or members of boards of health, as well as secretaries, agents, and inspectors of health organisations.

The Administrative Board which will conduct the new School is composed of Professor William T. Sedgwick, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Professor Milton J. Rosenau, of Harvard; and Professor George C. Whipple, of Harvard. Professor Rosenau of Harvard has the title of Director, and the work of the School will be under his immediate supervision.

Following this very good news, our Canadian readers, particularly will be interested to know that training (University, and otherwise) for all persons desirous of undertaking any form of Public Health work, has been continuously given in Montreal, at McGill University, since 1902, under Prof. T. A. Starkey, M.D., D.P.H. Those in the higher branches, such as Medical men, Medical Officers of Health, Sanitary Engineers, Architects, usually receive a university training, and at McGill University full courses to meet the requirements of the above mentioned professions have been in vogue for the past ten years, and moreover have proved not only successful but popular.

All these branches carry with them the respective University Degree. To meet the needs of all others connected with, or interested in, Sanitation, the Examinations of the Royal Sanitary Institute have been instituted in Canada for an equal length of time. These examinations are held in centres throughout the British Empire. Certain minimum standards of instruction have been fixed for candidates, but such instruction need not be given in a recognized University or College.

These examinations when successfully passed, carry with them a certificate of the nature of a Diploma,—which qualification is recognized by all the leading public bodies connected with sanitary matters throughout the Empire.

They are suitable for such people as Sanitary Inspectors, Meat Inspectors, Food Inspectors, Plumbers, Builders, and Health visitors of all kinds.

Lastly, examinations of a somewhat higher standard than the previous ones are held by the Institute for School Teachers and any private individuals who desire to hold a qualification in general sanitary knowledge. Regarding Teachers, it may be observed that steps are being taken to include a compulsory course in the McGill University curriculum, appertaining to instruction given to teachers, thus incorporating it so to speak with their University Degree.

All the above mentioned training, together with examinations, with the exception of those relating to Health Visitors and School Teachers, have been in vogue in Great Britain for the past quarter of century—but in Canada only for the past ten years. However the demand for such instruction is rapidly becoming more pronounced in Canada, in fact commensurate with the awakening interest evinced by the public in Sanitary affairs.

Overhanging Signs

The City of Chicago, Ill., has decided to abolish the mechanical electrical signs along States, as being dangerous to the public, while all overhanging signs of all kinds are to go. Montreal abolished overhanging signs some years ago, thereby promoting safety and beauty in the streets.

Ontario Libraries

The Province of Ontario has good reason to be proud of the number of Libraries, for she has a Library for every 7,000 of her population while New York State has one for every 25,000. The Province contributes more per head in support of Libraries than any State in the Union.

Housing in Quebec

The ancient capital has been aroused on the subject of Housing, and the "Quebec Sanitary Housing Company, Ltd.," has been formed with a capital of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of building comfortable dwellings which can be let at reasonable rates to working men.

The promoters and temporary directors are: Mayor Drouin, Sir George Garneau (Ex-Mayor); Hon. A. Turgeon (President of the Legislative Council); Hon. G. E. Amyot; Mr. John Theodore Ross (President, Quebec Bank); Mr. W. A. Marsh, President of the Board of Trade; and Dr. E. Nadeau, Director of the Immigration Hospital.

It is satisfactory to see that Quebec realizes the responsibility which is coming upon her with the great industrial development that is just commencing.

Streets like the quaint Sous-le-Cap are of great interest to the tourist, but are fatal to the health, morally and physically—of the residents.

His worship, Mayor Drouin, is doing the right thing in taking the lead in a step which will be of such benefit, both immediate and in the future, for his city.

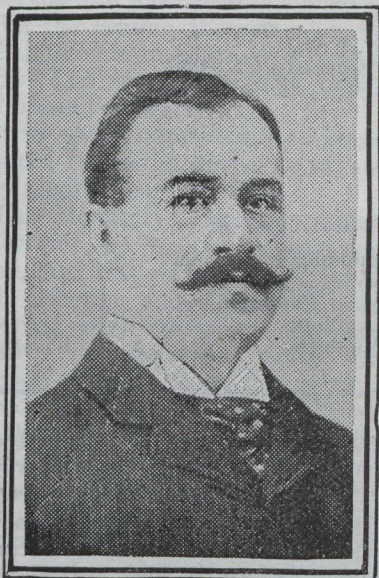
Rapid Method of Coloring Drawings

Every draftsman has occasion at one time or another to color a drawing or a whiteprint. The use of colored inks is unsatisfactory; cross-hatching in colors obscures the details and is slow, while water colors have the disadvantage of slowness besides being difficult to apply evenly. A quick and satisfactory method of coloring involves the use of ordinary wax crayons and gasoline. Crayon of the color desired is applied and then rubbed with a piece of cloth, wet with gasoline, until the color is even, and extended to the limits desired. If it overruns the lines, it can be erased with a pencil eraser. Some colors, particularly the yellows, purples, greens and lights blues, produce much better results than others. It is probably that the gasoline dissolves the wax from the crayon, leaving the pigment as an impalpable powder, which, when rubbed over the paper, colors it uniformly. The method is applicable with equal success to egg-shell and smooth drawing papers and to whiteprints on both paper and cloth.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

France has spent \$35,000,000 in planting trees on the watersheds of important streams.

Some people have the erroneous idea that high buildings and crowded streets make a great city.

Two South Shore Mayors



HENRI ST. MARS
Mayor of Longueuil, P. Q.

Now that Longueuil, which is opposite Montreal, is at the beginning of a new lease of industrialism and commercialism, a new reading of "The Time, the Place and the Man" can be rendered as "Today, Longueuil and Mayor St-Mars," for the situation which has been suddenly thrust upon the old town by the invasion of a large industry, and what it portends to a small community, and the knowledge that other industries are already in sight, call for a strong man to handle it, and certainly no one coming into contact with the mayor of Longueuil can forget that he is one of the biggest men, both physically and mentally, on the South Shore. For some time the men of Longueuil have been preparing for the present opportunity to make their town the largest industrial centre in the district of Montreal. They have planned and laid the foundations of a good civic life. The Mayor maintains, and rightly to, that in the sudden growth of a quiet country, place into a large industrial town there is the danger of a "Slum life" unless the by-laws are stringent enough to prevent it, and Mr. St. Mars and the Aldermen are determined that there will be no housing problem in Longueuil in the future, for they have already solved it by the process of not allowing any building to go up until the plans comply with the regulations of the Council. Since Mayor St. Mars came into office in 1911 he has been fighting for good roads and sidewalks and no meeting or delegation in the interests of Longueuil is complete without him; his tireless energy being always at the disposal of his townsmen and townswomen.

Born in 1868 in Longueuil, Henri St. Mars was educated at the local Seminary and entered the banking business at an early age. He soon showed something of what he was made of and step by step he rose until he occupied the position of manager of the Banque du Peuple at St. John, Que. After the Banque closed its business, Mr. St. Mars took up the private banking business with Mr. Cherrier under the style of St. Mars and Cherrier. Mrs. St. Mars is the daughter of Alderman Pigeon of Longueuil and she has been a large factor in the Mayor's success.

As a man, Mayor St. Mars has the reputation of being one of the staunchest of friends, and having no enemies, he has no difficulty in securing much of the best in a man's life—good friends. His courtesy and delightful sense of humor have helped him to overcome the many obstacles of a banker's life.

Success has not spoiled him. Early and late Henri St. Mars is on the job financing this or that scheme and very few men in Montreal have a larger influence amongst financiers, who have confidence in his judgment and integrity, with the result that many large deals effecting the South Shore have been successfully engineered by Mr. St. Mars, and there is no doubt but that his experience has largely influenced his fellow townsmen in electing him to his present position as Mayor. Henri St. Mars is still young and will go far.



PERCY J. WEBSTER
Mayor of St. Lambert, P. Q.

In Mayor Webster the Town of St. Lambert, P. Q., has a man who is typical of its best—its clean cut manhood—who understands the full meaning of citizenship. He has steadily won his way from the ranks to his present responsible position in the business world, and during these years he lost no opportunity to serve the town of his adoption. Born in Montreal in 1875, Percy Webster was educated at the McGill Model School, where he had a good record, his ambition being to take up a medical course at the University, but losing his father at this period, the boy had to think about earning his living. His first job was office boy at the Consumers' Cordage Co., Ltd., and he soon rose to the position of bookkeeper. His next position was with the Grand Trunk where he stayed twelve months, when he joined the staff of the Dominion Cotton Mills as junior clerk of the Purchasing Department. Here Mr. Webster made rapid progress, and within three years was occupying the responsible position of purchasing agent. When the Dominion

Textile Company, Ltd., was formed in 1905 to take over most of the existing cotton mills, including his own, he was appointed purchasing Agent for the whole. This position Mayor Webster occupies to-day.

Soon after the death of his father, the subject of this sketch came to live in St. Lambert with his mother and younger brother. His first public work was taken up in the following manner. Young Webster had made no friends the first summer, owing probably to shyness, but one autumnal evening while taking a walk along the main street, a small boy on the other side of the street called out "Halloa!" Webster answered "Halloa! "Where are you going?" "Nowhere." "Come on over here." "Alright." "Ever play hockey?" "Not much." "We are starting a club, come along." "Alright." Two hours afterwards he came away from that meeting as Secretary of the St. Lambert Junior Hockey Club, and his young friend, as President. The President of that junior hockey club is to-day Ald. J. Horsfall. Thus did Mr. Webster enter the public life of St. Lambert.

He was elected Councillor in 1907, re-elected by acclamation in 1909; retired from Council in 1911, and was elected Mayor by acclamation in 1912 and again in 1913.

Since Mayor Webster first entered the Council in 1907, much progress has been made and great credit is due to him for his work in the development of the town. Fond of music and with a good tenor voice Mr. Webster was for many years a member of the St. Lambert Choral Society, being soloist in many of the productions. A member of most of the societies in the Town, he is trustee and member of the quarterly official board of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Webster, who married Miss E. H. McConnell, the daughter of W. J. McConnell, in 1901, is blessed with three children—two boys and a girl—and this happy family might be termed a good example of the "family life on the South Shore."

ECHOES

The assessed value of the real estate in Montreal on which taxes will be paid next year will be \$618,169,000. The amount has almost doubled since 1910, when the valuation was \$309,341,000, and has trebled since 1906, when the figure was \$200,964,000. There is much said about the growth of the West. Whoever would see where Canada is growing most should come East.—Exchange.

TORONTO

—The Medical Health Officer has estimated that 1000 houses are needed to meet the demand; the congestion is largely caused by the lack of transportation, which can only be remedied by public ownership of the transportation facilities for the general benefit of the city.—The new civic car line on Danforth Avenue is in operation.—A great struggle is in or about the contemplated purchase of the Street Railway.

VERDUN, QUE. The population is nearly 30,000.—A central site has been chosen for the new post office.

WELLAND, ONT. A large armory and batallion drill hall will be erected here on the free site offered by the town.

Union of New Brunswick Municipalities

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE, 1913-14

President,

COUN. PARKER GRIMMER,
St. Stephen.

Vice-President,

J. KING KELLY, K.C.,
County Secretary, St. John.

Hon. Secretary-Treasurer,

J. W. MCCREADY,
City Clerk, Fredericton.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

W. K. GROSS, Mayor of Moncton
W. P. JONES, K.C., Mayor of Woodstock
A. A. ANDREWS, Mayor of Campbellton
GEO. A. PERLEY, M. L. A., Coun., Sunbury
L. E. DEWOLFE, Coun., St. Stephen

H. R. MCLELLAN, Commissioner, St. John
C. J. MORRISSEY, Mayor of Newcastle
W. E. FARRELL, Alderman, Fredericton
HARRY A. SMITH, Coun., York
A. J. JENSEN, Coun., Victoria

8th Annual Convention

The convention formally opened Oct. 15, with the President, Ald. W. E. Farrell, of Fredericton, in the Chair.

Mayor Gross, on behalf of the City Council, and citizens of Moncton, extended a cordial welcome to the delegates, and at the same time explained the necessity for such an organization and the importance of the work which this Union had done and was carrying on. Short replies were made by Counc. Perley, M.L.A., of Sunbury, and Counc. Grimmer, of St. Stephen, after which the President read his address as follows:—

It gives me much pleasure to welcome the delegates from the different Cities, Towns and Counties of our Province. The only regret I have is that every town and county, as well as the cities, of the Province are not represented. Let me solicit the careful and earnest attention of those present to the subjects brought forward and discussed at this meeting. We shall then have the satisfaction of an honest endeavour to better and improve our own conditions and in as much as we may do so, or try to do so for ourselves, we shall also be assisting those who are absent.

Those who have followed the subjects discussed at former conventions, the decisions arrived at, and the results following, cannot help being impressed with the importance of these meetings. Since the organization of the Union of Canadian Municipalities in 1901, and the formation of Provincial Unions in the different provinces, civic affairs, municipal government and public rights have received an emphasis and a place in the public mind formerly disregarded, because previously very few had given these questions personal thought and individual study. Since then the public at large has had its attention called to these important subjects, chiefly through the means of public conventions such as the one we are now holding and have learned to think about and to appreciate the importance of protecting public interests and public rights, and the development and betterment of civic life and government by the people for the sake of the increased comforts, enjoyments and security which follow. Herein lies the strongest reason for the support and encouragement of this Union by every civic and municipal body in this province.

During the past year your Executive have steadily pursued the policy of former years and have carefully watched over and protected civic and municipal rights. While the Legislature was in session, at one time it was thought a meeting of the Executive would be neces-

sary, but the proposed legislation was not presented, so the need for a general meeting disappeared. I wish to assure you however that every bill, with the exception possibly of some government measures, was carefully read and studied by our Honorary-Secretary as soon as presented and before it had passed the Committee stage of the House. And I may assure you that a review of the legislation passed this year will show nothing prejudicial to public rights or encroachments thereupon. The very fact of the known existence of this Union whose officers are active and diligent in the work of fostering and promoting every measure for the betterment of civic life in this Province, and of persistently opposing every proposed trespass to those rights, privileges and franchises, is the largest element in the promotion of good measures and the greatest deterrent upon municipal and civic encroachment by outsiders.

Speaking for this Union I also wish to express our grateful appreciation of the manner in which our representatives have been received by the members of the Government and of the Legislature. But with all this there is constantly more work in sight that this organization can possibly accomplish, and I believe that the time is arriving, in fact has arrived, when our Province must follow the good example set by other Provinces of this Dominion and establish a Municipal Department, supervised by competent officers whose duties shall consist in closely following all civic matters, giving advice and assistance when needed, and affording protection whenever the occasion requires.

Since our last convention the New Brunswick Telephone Company petitioned the Utilities Commission for authority to change their system of service exchanges throughout the province in certain ways. It was decided that this move on the part of this company called for some attention. The secretary and myself attended the hearings before the Commission at St. John, and this resulted in the withdrawal of the petition by the Company.

The guarantee of municipal securities by their respective provinces is being freely and for the most part favourably discussed by financial and economic writers and journals in Canada, brought about chiefly by many large issues of bonds by many western localities, some of them said to be speculative of future growth and now emphasized by the "tight-money" cry. The criticism and discussion of this subject, both at home and abroad, has materially affected the price of municipal securities all over Canada. The strong suffer with the weak, and no part of the country has so unjustly suffered as the

staid and solid municipal corporations of Eastern Canada. How may our municipalities be protected against this contingency? Shall we ask the Province to supervise and guarantee our bond issues? That appears to be the leading thought of writers on this subject.

I think this question demands consideration and I know of no more competent body to consider it than the present assembly.

After a short appreciative discussion the address was referred to the Executive to take such action upon as they might deem expedient.

The Honorary Secretary submitted his financial report for the year showing a surplus of \$294.72 on hand, and this was referred to an Audit Committee, Ald. Osborne, and Com. DeWolfe, who subsequently reported on its correctness. Notice was then given of a number of resolutions which were referred to the Executive for consideration, when the President introduced Hon. John Morrissey, Minister of Public Works for the Province, who said in part: "I am glad to be with you this year and sorry that I was not present at the meeting last year in St. Stephen, it being the first I had missed since the convention in Campbellton. My reason for being here is because you can hear what is of greatest interest to the people of the Province. I am here as a representative of the Provincial Government and I have control of the expenditure of the money in an important department. My only regret is that we cannot spend more money. I think it is the duty of the Federal Government to supplement our grant of a quarter million of dollars to help us out. Our roads are not what they ought to be. Perhaps it does not become me to say that, but I believe in this enlightened age to call a spade a spade. We ought to have districts in our parishes and support a supervisor and have him permanently. He could travel over the road and see that it is kept in the best of condition. Through this means, we could have a continuous oversight of the roads in each district. The cost would be the same but the benefit to the province would be greater. I travelled over the road from Fredericton to Andover and found it in a bad condition, but I feel safe in saying that \$150 would fix it up. The bridges in the province are in better shape today than ever before. When we came into power we adopted a policy of permanent bridges and I think you will find that the bridges will be there for a great many years and will stand all freshets. The time is not far distant when we will have a permanent road from the borders of Maine to Quebec. I believe that we should borrow a million dollars for forty years and make a permanent road. The auto tax would in forty years pay the debt. Look at the tourists that come to the provinces now. This is beneficial but there would be more come if we had good roads. Some tourists would see a chance to start industries and that would be a great help.

Continuing, he said that we should devote more time to industries instead of talking cheap politics. We should get together after little election fights, for the best interests of our province. We have to get industries and the sooner we realize that the better. Some say, get immigrants, they will build up the province. You cannot do it. The trouble, I believe, is cheap politics.

In his absence Ald. W. F. Osborne, of Fredericton, read a paper prepared by Mr. W. D. Lighthall, K.C., Hon. Secretary Treasurer of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, on "Provincial Unions of Municipalities and what they have done for Canada." This paper was received with marked appreciation and Mr. Lighthall tendered, a unanimous vote of thanks.

"Civics in the Public Schools"

The President next introduced Mr. R. B. Wallace, Deputy Supt. of Schools for New Brunswick, who said:

While the subject of this discussion is limited to the teaching of civics in the public schools, it may be found necessary to make it somewhat general in its application.

Now we do not mean to say that Civics is the only subject, the teaching of which contributes to good citizenship. The teaching of any and all of the subjects in the school course have for their aim the development of the mind, and thus laying the foundations of good citizenship.

Civics is not by any means a new school subject. It has been taught to a limited extent in the past, chiefly incidentally in connection with other subjects of the school course, as history, geography, etc.

Scientists, linguists, mathematicians, historians and other specialists have championed their specialities and have succeeded in obtaining the recognition for them in the school course which their importance demands. The teaching of each of these subjects involves indirectly the knowledge of Civics.

Failure to give Civics greater attention in the past was probably owing to a lack of knowledge concerning it on the part of teachers, due, no doubt, to there being no prescribed text on the subject; also because teachers, desirous of having their pupils make a good standing in the various competitive departmental examinations, felt that their time was more profitably occupied in preparing them in the subjects exclusively required in those tests.

More prominence has been given to the teaching of civics by the recent action of the Board of Education in prescribing a text-book on it for the use and guidance of teachers, and in making it a requirement in the examination of teachers' licenses. While the text is prescribed for teachers only, much better results will be obtained from the teaching of the subject with the text in the hands of the pupils. Teachers, however, are not yet allowed by the School Regulations to insist that pupils provide themselves with the text.

Canada has never had more need of a robust citizenship, of men of rugged, moral and political integrity than she has at the present time. We are growing at a marvellous rate and our country is already feeling the responsibilities of nationhood. We surely need the best type of manly men to have charge of the affairs of the country in these important stages of development.

Civics taught as an abstract subject would probably be found to be dry and uninteresting. It may be made attractive and interesting by taking up the various topics in connection with local events.

The pupils may be led to see the beneficence of our systems of taxation by observing that the burdens of the poorer are being borne in part by the richer, and that taxes are in principle levied not entirely according to the amount of benefit by the individual tax-payer, but to a certain extent according to his ability to pay. Thus the strong are made to help to bear the burdens of the weak, which is as it should be. A better understanding of the needs and advantages of our system of taxation would in all probability lessen the burdens of that most unpopular official known as the tax collector, who should be perhaps regarded more in the light of a benefactor than a criminal whose aim is to extort our money unjustly.

Dr. L. S. Botsford, after expressing his gratification for the privilege given him to address the convention on the

“Responsibility of Municipalities in Control of advanced Tuberculosis”

proceeded to city statistics showing that this disease alone destroyed 15,000 lives in Canada last year, and it is estimated that for every death, four more are infested, making to-day 60,000 consumptives in Canada. He proceeded to argue the necessity of isolation for advanced cases and that this work should be at once assumed by the municipalities. Municipal control of advanced cases is urgent and a demand upon the proper authorities to assume the care of all cases sufficiently advanced to be dangerous or unsuited for a provincial Sanitorium is imperative. Regarding the question of controlling advanced consumption, wherever these cases have been cared for, consumption is on the decrease, and it is just the reverse where the advanced cases are uncared for. There are many proposals as to the best method of handling consumption, and as the Germans lead the world in actual results obtained, and their statistics show that the death rate from consumption has been reduced 62 per cent. during the last 20 years, therefore by following similar measures we shall not be indulging in fanciful theories, untried methods or experiments, and controlling the advanced cases means the removal of the chief source of contagion from the general community.”

In the discussion which followed it was understood the question put by Dr. Botsford would be placed before each municipal body in the Province with a view of inaugurating some concerted action along the lines suggested by the speaker.

The next question discussed was “Road making and Maintenance” as contained in a paper prepared by J. L. Feeney, C.E., and in his absence read by Ald. F. C. Robinson, of Moncton. The treatment of the question was taken up in such an exhaustive way our space forbids reproduction at present.

Thursday Morning.

An address was delivered by J. King Kelley, K.C., secretary for St. John County, on.

“(The Utility of a Municipal Farm for Delinquents”)

The municipal or prison farm is not a dream of sentimental reformers.

The prison farm is nothing, if not intensely a method of unparalleled real worth in the enforcement of the criminal laws, and the punishment of offenders against municipal ordinances. In the care of the dependent and defective, farms are also operated with success.

Those communities which have established the municipal farm would not return to the old order of things if they could.

So much has been published by the Canadian press, in praise of the prison farms at Guelph, Fort William and in the City of Toronto, and the expression “prison without bars” being so poetical one imagines a line of hobos fattening on the bounty of the Ontario government and by magical words and a wizard’s wand transformed into model gentlemen. Too loud, however, has not been sung the praises of Ontario’s success in prison reform; but the real downright merit of the scheme is not that it is a prison without bars, for such

will not be the case when the buildings are completed; but that it is an evolution of character which blends punishment with the moral awakening in just proportions, re-establishes reason and elevates the emotions in proper relations.

The prison farm, where in operation, meets 20th century methods. It is a system which elevates not brutalizes, educates not depraves. Starvation, the dungeon, the treadmill, the official bully, have been eliminated and nourishing food, sunlight, intense work, and the enlightened and sympathetic instructor and guard have been substituted.

The design of the prison farm as an eminent writer states, is an effort “to approach all three classes, the dependent, the delinquent and the defective from the point of view of the physician. Their bodies must be kept in the best condition and their moral and mental attributes trained and strengthened.”

The criminal is an undeveloped man, and as such should be treated; and under our conditions, the best method yet developed is found in the plan of the prison farm. The farmer, roughly breaking up the soil with plough and harrow, the effect of the sunshine and warmth playing their parts, before the full corn in the ear doth appear, is a good parallel when applied to the treatment of the underlying in the process of regeneration with nature.

Briefly I would like you to consider the situation in New Brunswick from the practical side.

All prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for two years and over are cared for by the Government of Canada. Each county maintains at its own expense a goal. In the New Brunswick goals and reforming institutions about 1,500 persons are confined each year and probably about 100 daily. If these convicts have an earning capacity of say \$1.25 per day the loss of wages alone is \$35,500. These figures are not given out as correct but only approximately so. The figures above are sufficiently striking to awaken us, without taking into account the loss of home, of society, of manhood and the consequential injury falling on the inoffensive and the innocent. Each county bears its cost of the administration of the criminal law, and each county suffers its loss of money and manhood, with no compensating gain.

I am aware of many instances where prisoners have been allowed their liberty because the judges dealing with their cases could not make up their minds what should be done with them. The penitentiary was too severe and the common goal as a place of punishment in this Province is more or less a joke.

The atmosphere of our county goals is deplorable, but no worse than in the other provinces of Canada, except portions of Ontario.

It may be just possible in an isolated case, some county goaler is making an effort along enlightened lines in the management and reformation of convicts; but as for any defined system, in the advancement of those who from time to time languish in the cells of the goals of this Province there is precious little.

The Sheriffs try to find employment for the prisoners but the work is haphazard and accidentally effective.

The County of St. John employ two guards at \$2 each per day, over a chain gang breaking or quarrying stone. There is nothing in this to commend as a punishment, but it is much better that prisoners should be in some manner engaged rather than remain in idleness while “doing time.”

To return to the county goal problem: something must be done. Whether the counties, feeling the need

of a better system, will be abandoned to struggle alone, each trying to meet its own problem in its own way, or should the government of New Brunswick proceed to develop the work, are questions I desire to bring to your attention.

A central farm could be operated by the Province. This might meet with strenuous opposition of those interested in the county goals, but the answer to that question is that the county goals, as a whole, have not been made good.

If one farmer can support himself and family on an ordinary farm it is only reasonable that one hundred men could support themselves and produce something to the good.

A farm should be self-supporting, but even if not self-supporting the amount now paid for care and maintenance of prisoners in the county goals would more than balance any deficit in one or separate prison farms.

The argument is made that work could not be found for prisoners during the twelve months. Does the intelligent farmer and his family find no useful employment at his home on the farm during the severe winter months?

As a great deal depends upon the farmer himself, and also the situation of the farm whether he succeeds or fails, much necessarily would depend on the management of a municipal farm. A successful warden would develop lines of industry just as an intelligent farmer should make the most out of his circumstances. A number of articles could be manufactured to advantage, such as cement tile for buildings, and cement drains for roads, blankets, farm wagons and many other useful products which would have a ready sale without competing with free labor.

This province is sadly in need of thoroughbred cattle. The supply does not equal the demand. A herd of Holsteins would not compete with the farmer; because we cannot now produce enough to satisfy the local demands.

No one can deny the human treatment by this Province of its mentally defectives.

The government of New Brunswick provides an education at the joint expense of the counties and the province for the blind, deaf and dumb; it also assists the several hospitals. The province can afford to be noble and provide a sufficient and acceptable manner for its undeveloped moral cripples.

In his paper on

"Policy Administration"

Commissioner McLellan of St. John, dealt with the system which should be followed in order to have an efficient and effective police force. He pointed out the accomplishments required of a chief, his duty in directing the officers and the duty and requirements of the officers themselves. How the officers should conduct themselves when on duty and how they should cover their beats.

The speaker said in part:

"Owing to the conditions under which the St. John police department is being conducted, it has not been possible for me to obtain such an amount of police department knowledge as would have been possible if the St. John department was an efficient one and being conducted as such.

"The department head should be independent of political control, thereby creating his own atmosphere. The election of a commissioner who is willing to accept the responsibility for an efficient force carries with it the assurance to that commissioner that his energy will be

directed towards the maintenance of an efficient force and no other.

"In the construction of an efficient police force it is necessary that the equipment consists of a capable superintendent or chief with a requisite number of capable sub-officials and a proper police patrol system. The superintendent, or chief, should be a man of intelligence, capable of teaching the men in discipline and discretion. He should set an example to those under him of zeal and rectitude of conduct in and off duty. He should set a standard for examination of applicants for the force, and supply each successful applicant with a manual of rules and regulations combined with a list of punishable crimes and a copy of the city by-laws.

"Discipline and discretion should be followed. Discipline is the obedience and respect to lawful authority which distinguishes an organized body from a rabble. It is necessary to lead police officers by taking a personal interest in their work. Discretion must be exercised on account of the amount of authority vested in the police officer."

An interesting paper on

"Municipal Fire Protection and Insurance,"

was read by Mr. Peter Clinch. He said in part:

If the public could be made to realize the seriousness of the fire waste I think they would be more willing to support any improvement with regard to fire prevention or fire protection. The fire loss in conflagrations in this Province is generally borne by property owners and insurance companies in about the proportion of two to one. It is apparent that when the fire losses on this continent are \$300,000,000 the country must actually produce enough wealth to replace that which has gone up in smoke.

Paper, straw, excelsior and other rubbish are allowed to accumulate in cellars sometimes being swept down the elevator shafts; ashes are kept in wooden barrels, contrary to law; electric wires are often unsafe; furnace and steam pipes are not properly protected and many other evidences of carelessness are found.

The most essential thing in the way of fire protection is a good water system with a high water pressure at every hydrant and with the hydrants close together.

The speaker dealt at length with the best means of preventing fires and told how the water should be distributed in the city or town in order to aid in the prevention. He referred to the inconvenience of being obliged to stretch hose across streets blocking cars and traffic.

A paper on

"Civic Taxation"

was read by Mr. Chamberlain Lingley, of St. John. The exemptions, said the speaker, were all too great, and it was time for a radical change in the method of taxation. Mr. Lingley outlined the manner in which the taxes were collected in the city of St. John, and advanced that the assessors be paid a more liberal salary. The speaker was not in sympathy with the idea of single tax. In cities where the single tax was in vogue the real estate values were inflated.

Resolutions.

"Resolved: that the Act of Assembly, New Brunswick, 33 Victoria, chapter 46, 'An Act to exempt the property of Railway Companies from taxation,' should be repealed and that the property of Railway Companies should be liable to taxation on the same basis as the property of other corporations and as such property is taxed in other Provinces of Canada and in the United States."

Moved by Com. Stoat, of York, seconded by Com. Hunter, of Charlotte, and

"Resolved: that this Convention recommends the Provincial Government to so amend the existing laws as to provide for the advance of jury fees from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day.

Moved by Secretary-Treasurer, McCready, seconded by ex-Warden Mullin, of York,

"Whereas the proceedings of this Convention furnish each year a large amount of information of special importance to our municipalities and to the people of the Province generally;

And whereas the objects of this Union are the betterment of civic life and the protection of the rights of the people; this Convention may well be regarded as a permanent Commission furnishing the Government with up-to-date information based upon expert knowledge and experience; and such proceedings merit a public and permanent record being made thereof.

Therefore resolved that the executive be authorized to urge upon the Government the advisability of publishing "the proceedings of this and future conventions along with some of the provincial annual reports."

Moved by Com. McMullin, of York, seconded by Com. Harry A. Smith, of York:

"Whereas there is no provision for pay for breaking out roads in winter in the Highway Act of 1913, it is the opinion of this Convention that the Provincial Government should be asked to make provision for this necessary work."

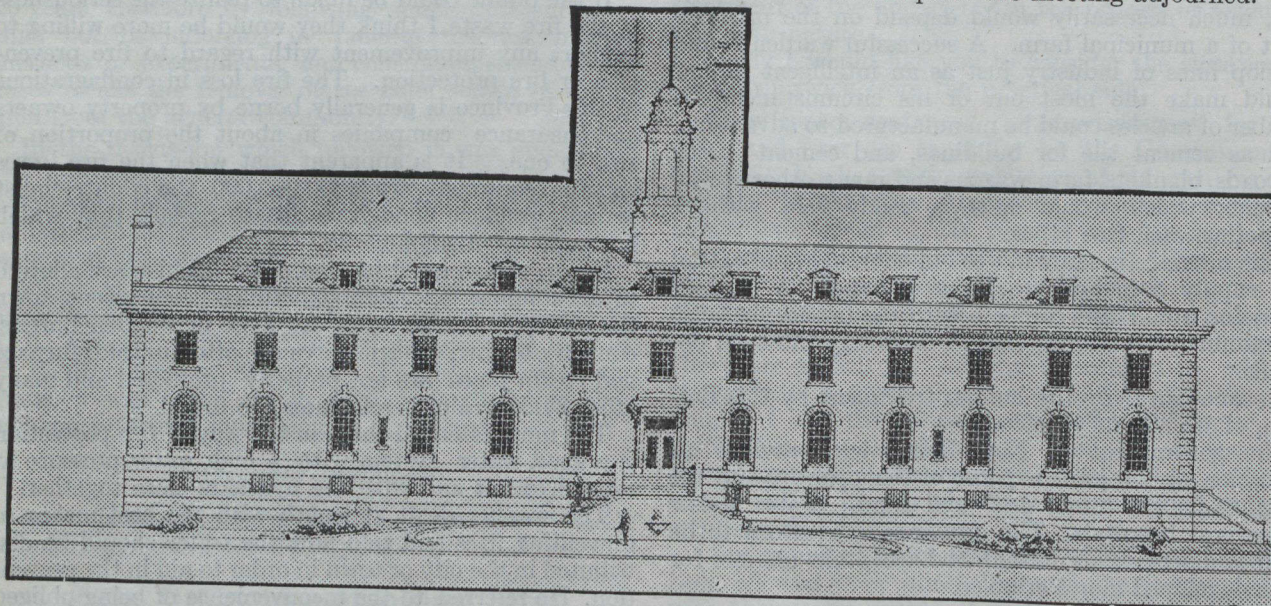
The following resolutions introduced by the Mayor of Dalhousie, was in his absence stated from the chair and unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved that this Convention is strongly in favour of the making of, or in connection with the Governments concerned, an interprovincial highway of good standard construction across Canada."

Moved by J. K. Kelly and seconded and adopted:

"Resolved that this Union strongly favours the establishment of municipal institutions for the care of the dependent poor, and also strongly condemns any method where, in effect, the poor are maintained at the lowest cash tender."

The next place of meeting was fixed to take place at St. John at a date to be fixed by the Executive. After officers had been duly elected as above, and votes of thanks tendered those retiring, to the speakers for their addresses, to the City of Moncton for the hospitalities extended and to the press the meeting adjourned."



Police Station, Regina, Sask.

Police Station, Regina, Sask.

Mssrs. Clemensha and Pornal, the Regina architects who were awarded first prize in the competition to supply the plans for the \$3,000,000 Winnipeg city hall, have also secured first prize in a similar competition to supply plans for Regina's proposed city police station to cost \$180,000. The building is to be three storeys in height. On the ground floor will be arranged the cells for females and males, with five additional private cells, office room, charge room, station room, guard corridor, patrol entrance, and garage. On the main floor will be provided a parade room, offices for the sergeants, clerks, detectives, chief of police, solicitors, magistrate and magistrate's clerks, in addition to the police court, photo room, witness rooms. On the upper floor will be arranged a police lounge room, a large gymnasium, reading room, juveniles detention room, females detention room, police furs store room, switchboard room, and janitor's apartments.

A Farmers' Combine

A suspicion was recently aroused that the farmers who bring in produce to the public market at Hamilton, Ont., have formed a combine or trust. This has arisen because one farmer, on being asked the prices of his produce, said that he did not know, because "The man who fixes the prices has not been round yet."

The evidence seems very clear, and it is easy to believe that a combine exists.

But what is the harm ?

The Electric Company whose headquarters are in Hamilton have joined a trust.

The harvester works are generally supposed to have a friendly understanding among themselves.

The Cement Merger is of common knowledge.

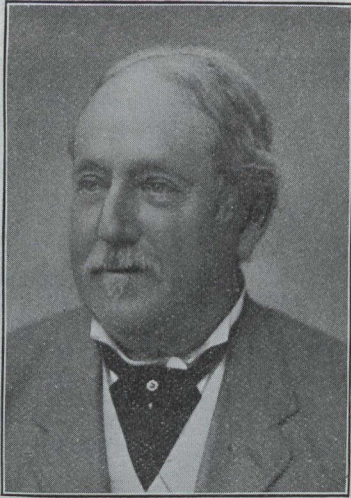
There are few reasons for believing that the produce dealers have a knowledge of what they shall all give and ask.

Why not the farmers?

Public Opinion in the Community

Hon. Wm. D. Foulke, Richmond, Indiana

President at the National Municipal League of America.



Public opinion is a very indefinite and often a very mysterious thing. It is quite intangible and invisible, yet on many occasions it is irresistible. It resembles the currents of the air, and is sometimes soft and salutary as a summer breeze, sometimes terrible and destructive as a hurricane. It won the stern Empire of Rome to the meek religion

of the Nazarene, and it set France aflame with the red terror of the revolution; it armed all Europe for the recovery of the holy sepulchre, and it stirred the heart of America to strike off the shackles of the slave. Slowly and painfully we can arouse it and persuade it, but in its wilder moods we can do little to calm its violence. We must fain take the attitude that science takes before one of the great forces of nature, not opposing it, but harnessing it to sail or engine or dynamo, and curbing its power for evil as men direct into harmless channels the lightning from the skies. Permeating all humanity, it is the ultimate source of our social and political institutions, and the things we do to control it and to direct it are the only ultimately effective things in popular government.

But no form of government, however excellent, can of itself give a good city administration. That must always depend largely on the men who fill the places and these again depend, both as to their qualifications when chosen and their conduct afterwards, upon what is demanded of them by public opinion. It is the character of the citizens and not the framework of machinery of government which is the chief factor in determining the character of a municipality.

Although public opinion in a general way may be said to control in the long run the political conduct of every representative government, yet it is sometimes ineffective because it is badly informed or on account of defects in the methods of representation. The people are often mistaken not only in regard to public questions but still more frequently in respect to the views, the intelligence and the character of the man selected to represent them.

In order to supplement the very incomplete knowledge which constituents usually have of the men they vote for. Associations are formed under the names of "Voters Leagues", "Civic Leagues" or what not, to make an investigation of the records of the different candidates, the results of which are published in the daily press or in pamphlets or posters circulated shortly before the election. These have been found very useful in large cities like Chicago, where they often constitute the only source of information of large numbers of voters. If these voters Leagues are composed of patriotic and disinterested men, skilful in

making enquiries, they are of immense service. They might, however, be positively injurious if interested influences should garble the reports. This has not been the general experience up to the present time and the public confidence in the high reputation of the men in charge of these investigations has hitherto been a sufficient guarantee of their trustworthiness of these reports.

I believe the excellence of the German cities is not due so much to the fact that the form of government there is better than elsewhere, as to the fact that the Germans, by their thorough education, their habits of orderly obedience developed by their military training and by their experience in self government under a system of home rule established by Von Stein a hundred years ago, now form bodies of citizens that are perhaps without equal anywhere else in the world for the performance of the duties of municipal government municipal. It has been a slow growth with them and it will be a slow growth with many of the communities in the United States, which are so far behind a growth in the development of a strong and wholesome public opinion.

The development of a sound public opinion must depend largely upon education and training, especially in those things which develop civic virtue. To do this work thoroughly it should begin at the kindergarten and greater emphasis should be placed on character building in the things which make a child an honest truth-telling, courageous, public spirited and self denying man and citizens, than upon other branches of instruction. He must have command over his own spirit and the will to do things he dislikes to do if he would perform properly in maturer years those public duties which often demand the greatest self denial and self control. This kind of education must continue through every grade, through the common school, the high school, the college, and the university. Wholesome results will follow, though they may not appear until the new generation takes the field. Indeed, I suspect that the influence of our universities on public opinion today is far greater than appears on the surface, although that influence may not be manifest for a decade or a score of years after it has been exerted. Let us do all we can to see that this sort of education is conducted with German thoroughness. Let the curriculum embrace more and more (as indeed it is doing today) those things which fit the student for civic duties. And let us endeavour to create not only in the young, but in all our fellow citizens, a lofty ideal for the community of which they form a part. While we consider carefully all matters of material advantage—broad, clean streets, wholesome food and water, perfect drainage, careful health protection, adequate housing, good education, beautiful parks, harbours, boulevards and public buildings, as well as the development of industry and acquisition of wealth. Let us consider these things not for themselves alone but as the expression of a loftier soul and a nobler purpose in the whole body of the commonwealth in caring for the common welfare. Let us realize that after all it is the spirit of a city and not its mere flesh and blood which constitutes its chief excellence.

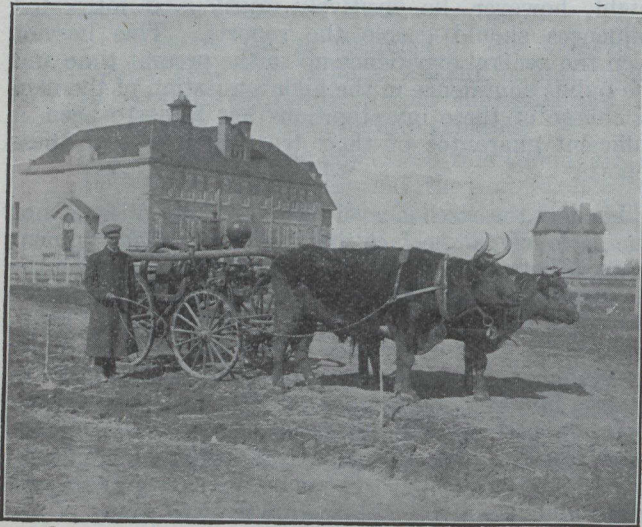
Fire Protection in Saskatoon, Sask.

During the past decade, it is safe to say that no other City in the Dominion has shown such phenomenal growth as Saskatoon, Sask.

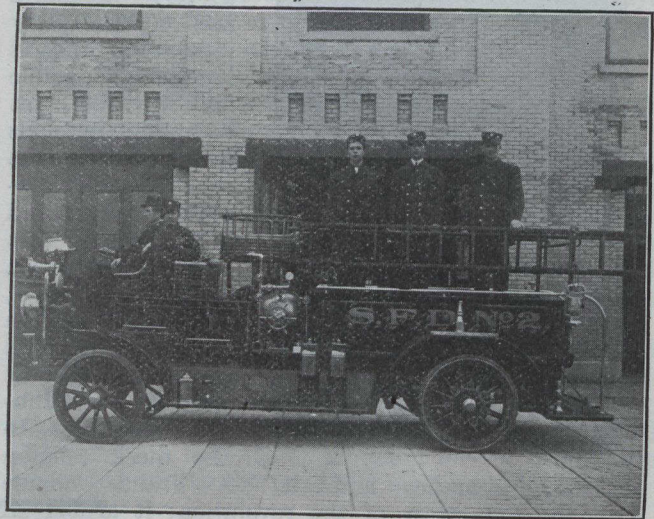
From the accompanying photographs it is self-evident that the civic authorities have kept pace with this

Specially designed boxes are required to withstand the extreme cold experienced in these far Northern cities. All of the apparatus is of the famous Gamewell design, although most of it was manufactured in Canada by the Northern Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., which operates under Gamewell license in this country.

The Switchboard consists of 1-power panel arranged



First Fire Engine



Combination Motor Chemical Engine

growth in one instance, for illustration No. 1 shows the fire engine in use in this city just six years ago, while No. 2 illustration shows the combination motor driven chemical and hose wagon now in service. Such is the evolution of time.

For a city of its size Saskatoon can boast of the most up-to-date and efficient fire alarm system in the West.

to control the Motor Generator Set and the charging current for the batteries, and three panels of two circuits each to control six fire alarm circuits. The Board is of Blue Vermont Marble mounted on an angle iron frame and is very handsome in appearance.

The Storage Battery provided is in duplicate. That is, there are two sets of storage batteries for each circuit, one set being charged while the other one is in use.

Normally, each fire alarm circuit of the system is distinct and separate from all others and works through the automatic repeater. If it is so desired, the circuits can be connected in series and worked independent of the repeater, or any one particular circuit can be cut out of the repeater leaving the others operative through the machine.

The repeater is so arranged that should a signal be received over any one of the box circuits, it will automatically transmit the alarm over the other five circuits without manual intervention. Should any one of the circuits become broken or open for any cause, the repeater will strike one blow on all other circuits and then resume its normal condition, leaving the defective circuit cut out of the machine, the other five circuits being ready to receive and transmit alarms. When the defective circuit is repaired, it is automatically taken into commission on the repeater again. The repeater is positive non-interfering in construction and should an alarm be received over any one circuit while another alarm is coming over one of the other circuits, the repeater automatically locks out the second alarm and will not allow it to be transmitted until the first alarm is completely finished.

Illustration No. 3 illustrates the type of box used in connection with this system. This is known as the Standard Weight Sector Non-Interfering Fire Alarm Box. The mechanism is driven by a weight and is especially designed for use in extremely cold climates where springs are liable to break on account of the low temperature. This box transmits a signal of four rounds at one operation of the starting lever.



Alarm Box—Open

The Central Office equipment consists of: 1 6-circuit Northern Electric Manual Storage Battery Switchboard; 1 6-Circuit Positive Non-Interfering Automatic Repeater; Storage Battery; Battery Rack; Motor Generator Set; etc., with Non-Interfering Weight Sector Boxes on the streets.

What Others Say

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

Numerous newspapers are calling attention to the report recently made by the New York Commissioner of Accounts as to the results of seven years of ownership and operation of the Staten Island ferry by the city. The report shows a loss of \$4,450,699 up to the close of 1911. A still worse showing is made by the Thirty-ninth street (Brooklyn) ferry, the loss having been nearly \$3,000 a day during the entire period of operation; the total being \$6,625,000. The argument drawn from these and other similar showings is that municipalities are foolish to make improvements that can be avoided.

While it is doubtless true that private corporations, being free from political influence and political pulls, can conduct business of any kind more economically than municipal and other governments, it by no means follows that municipal ownership is not in the interest of the people, at least when proper projects are developed in a proper way. Few doubt the wisdom of our postal system, the operations of our Reclamation service, or the maintenance of water works and fire departments by cities.

New York does not maintain ferries and great bridges to make money, but to add to the comfort, conveniences and prosperity of the people. For the same reason our cities maintain great parks and splendid boulevards.

Our various governments do vastly more for the people than they did a generation ago. The investment is a good one, and the people do not complain at taxation so long as public money is honestly and intelligently expended. In the mean time our enthusiasm for progress should not drive us from the Temple of Reason, with its spacious ante room devoted to the uses of Prudence. It is at once unwise and unjust to heavily tax the present generation for the exclusive benefit of those to follow. Hence municipal ownership, of subways, for instance, should be planned and constructed on conservative lines, and should, to the furthest possible extent, be kept free from the baneful influences of politics.—American Contractor.

SAN FRANCISCO'S MUNICIPAL STREET RAILWAY

The first trip over the first complete link in San Francisco's projected chain of municipal railroads meant the inauguration of a line of electric cars running from the Oakland ferry to the beach.

... Here was proof to a public well acquainted with the facts, that municipal contract work had been done in even less than the stipulated time and that, so far as the undertaking had gone, here also was proof that the work could be done as well and at as low cost under municipal, as under private contract. A brief summary of these facts will be interesting and important to every municipality in the nation that is prevented by an unwarranted doubt of its own ability from meeting public needs and public emergencies. Private interests held constantly and strongly to the position that the municipality of San Francisco could not carry on traction construction or operation save at great loss to the taxpayers. Now, these items are at hand: That portion of the Geary street road, opened six months ago, was built within the estimates; the beach and Market street extensions were completed within the time limits placed upon the contractors, and for less than the cost estimates made by the engineers; the incomplete first link, so far as operated, has shown a handsome profit; there is the best of reason for believing that the completed link will show splendid net earnings; the equipment is new, of latest patterns; the cars are clean; all the machinery is first-class; earnings can be applied toward improvements rather than toward the payment of dividends on watered stock. San Francisco is going ahead with the municipalization of its traction system as fast as means shall be available and existing franchises will permit.—Boston, Christian Science Monitor.

OFFER TO MAGISTRATES

A Sunday trader, who was fined at Batley, England, made the following proposal to the Bench: "Most of you are men of means, and if you will compensate me and my co-defendant for what we lose by closing our shops on Sundays we will close; otherwise we shall keep open. We can stand it."

Dietrich
LIMITED

Underground Conduit Systems.

¶ Very few installations of *Underground Conduit* present the same characteristics. Because of this fact, wide experience, covering a great many individual cases, is absolutely essential to the correct design and proper installation of this class of work.

¶ Such experience is at your service if you.

CONSULT

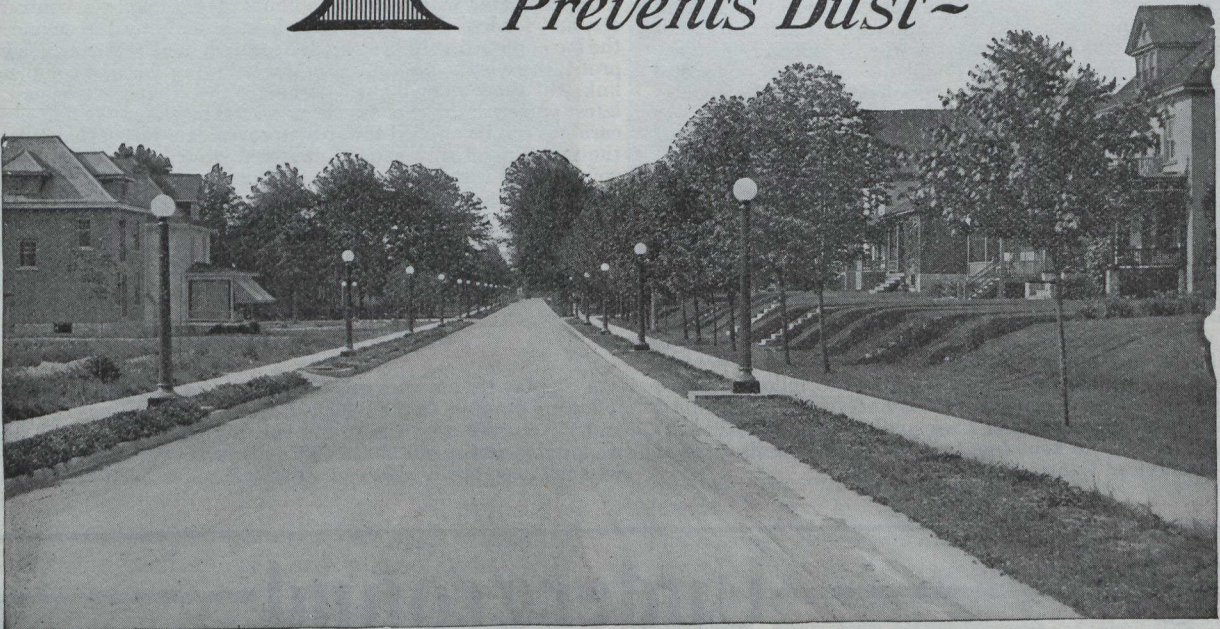
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300 Read Bldg.

MONTREAL.

Tarvia

*Preserves Roads
Prevents Dust~*



Brant Road, Galt, Ont., Can. Constructed with Tarvia Modern Pavement.

Of Interest To Taxpayers

A cloud of dust behind an automobile means that the road surface is being destroyed—blown away. It also means that the road is unfit for modern traffic—that it has been built in the old way intended for slow-moving, horse-drawn traffic.

The science of MacAdam has been re-written these last few years. A mineral binder is no longer enough to hold the stone together.

Something stronger is needed, and the use of Tarvia is the logical and necessary answer to a difficult problem.

In the tarviated road, there is a matrix of Tarvia around each stone, holding it firmly to its work and preventing it from shifting. There is no internal movement, and the attrition of traffic is reduced to a minimum.

If the road is built with Tarvia the extra cost of the treatment is more than made up in longer life and reduced maintenance costs.

Tarvia is made in three grades—"Tarvia X" is a dense, viscid coal tar product of great bonding power, suitable for building macadam roads; "Tarvia A" and "Tarvia B" are thinner grades suitable for roads already in use, to preserve them and make them dustless.

Booklets on request.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

THE CARRITTE-PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED
ST. JOHN, N. B. HALIFAX, N. S. SYDNEY, N. S.

REVIEW OF CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

Conducted by

W. H. Atherton, Ph. D. (Sec. City Improvement League of Montreal) in conjunction with the Editor.

City Improvement League of Montreal

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All communications to be addressed to Dr. W. H. Atherton, Secretary of the City Improvement League, office of the "Canadian Municipal Journal," 402 Coristine Building, Montreal.

Montreal Municipal Problem

(Specially written for the journal by one who is studying this question and is active on one of the Committees at work at the subject.)

For the last two or three years the citizens of Montreal have been experimenting with a dual system of municipal government composed of a Council of thirty one Aldermen and of a Board of five Controllers (or Commissioners) including the Mayor.

The Board of Controllers or Commissioners came into existence by a sweeping reform movement which was supposed to have carried into oblivion the ward Aldermen of old; but, much to the surprise of the people, it was soon found, after the inauguration of the new régime, that the actions of the Board of Commissioners were paralysed by the unwarranted obstructionist methods of these same Aldermen.

Relief was sought again from the Legislature and by a sharp curtailment of the powers vested formerly in the City Council and by a better definition of the powers of the then two governing bodies, a more workable system of administration was put to test.

To say that this new system has been a complete success would be saying something untrue, but its weak and strong points have been brought out, and from the experience gained it ought to be possible now to devise a system satisfactory to all those interested in the good management of the city of Montreal.

A question is never settled until it is settled right.

Apparently, the solution is not to be found by the enactment of more severe laws, as there will always be found flaws in any law which will insure the defeat of the best devised measures.

Furthermore, aggressiveness engenders bitterness, and the citizens of Montreal are beginning to get tired of the everlasting quarrels which are characteristics of the present relations of the City Council and of the Board of Controllers.

Of course everybody knows that the City Council is largely responsible for this trouble.

The solution of the question is not therefore a question of laws but simply a question of men alone.

If the Citizens of Montreal care to have a properly managed City it devolves upon them to elect the proper men to manage it.

Experience has taught us a lesson and it has proven that the system of electing Aldermen by wards was unfair to the Aldermen, unfair to the people, unfair to the City.

An Alderman elected by a ward will naturally look to the interests of his ward alone, and forget that the best interests of his constituents demand that he should look to the interests of the City at large, since the progress of the whole city is preferable to the progress of a part of it only.

And yet the selfish interests of the constituents of the ward must not be overlooked. They have personal interests in the ward which they cherish much more than the general welfare of the City.

Let us not deprive them of this protection which they demand, but let us enlarge upon it by making the ward larger and by dividing the responsibility of its welfare upon more than one man.

Thus a proposition to divide the City into five electoral districts, each district electing three Aldermen by a majority of the ballots cast in the district appears to be a fair solution of the question, provided a fair measure of recognition and power is given to each electoral district in the initiative steps to be taken by the Controllers regarding their district.

Thus, in measures to be initiated by the Board of Controllers for any district the five voices of the Controllers could be heard jointly with the three voices of the Aldermen of such a district, and these measures be carried by a majority of this enlarged deliberative body of eight men, subject to ratification by the joint majority of the entire Board of Control and of the whole Council.

By taking decisions in such a manner most of the objections and difficulties arising between the Aldermen and the Controllers would be avoided.

Of course it would be difficult sometimes to define properly what are the questions solely affecting one district, but this could be very easily regulated by giving each district powers of initiative, of referendum, and of recall, provided its demand for the exercise of such powers be supported by at least two other districts of the remaining four.

This proposed solution of Montreal's municipal problem may appear to some as being an entirely new departure in municipal management, but it is not. Many cities in the United States have secured for the people these powers of initiative, referendum and recall. It is true that these same cities have not retained their City Council and are governed by a Board of Commissioners alone, but this does not prevent Montreal from improving upon their experiment.

What a city like Montreal wants and needs, is honesty and efficiency in the management of its affairs and this in sympathy with the popular will, but what it requires equally as urgently now, is harmony, which will insure efficiency and will induce honest men to put their shoulders to the wheel and insure its progress.

(The views of other readers will be welcome.—Ed.)

Child Welfare Exhibition

We are frequently asked questions regarding the use of the exhibits used at the Montreal Child Welfare Exhibition held October, 1912.

The following facts sent us by the Secretary in charge of the exhibits, Mr. Albert Chevalier, director of the "Assistance Municipale," City Hall, Montreal, will speak for themselves of the continued usefulness of the great object lesson in child welfare pioneered last year in Canada.

Fifty-eight screens were loaned to the National Convention of the National Council of Women, held in the early summer at Montreal; thirty-four were installed at the Convention of French-Canadian Milk Depots, held about the same time; ten were loaned to the Women's Suffrage Exhibit held in Montreal in the winter; a number of blank screens were sold to the Dominion Boys' Exhibition recently held in Toronto; a number of screens, together with the wax models purchased from Paris, showing the evils of Alcoholism, were loaned to the Dominion Alliance Convention held in April last. These screens and others, besides the separate exhibits, on alcoholism, the death rate, etc., can be loaned on application to Mr. Chevalier; as also can lantern slides for lecturing purposes. It is worth remembering that a complete record of the screens was made by lantern slide reproductions. These have been divided into separate, useful, divisions for lectures, or can be arranged for the lecturer's special needs.

A set of sixty-five have been loaned to the Rev. Mr. McMillen, of Halifax, N.S., with a view to promote a Child Welfare Exhibition in that city in 1914.

A lecture with forty-five slides on "Work and Wages" has been given by Mr. Chevalier before a commercial organization and another series on "Hygiene" was used by him at the National Convention of Canadian Charities and Corrections to be held in Winnipeg, Man., from September 13-17.

A series of thirty-six slides was used by Miss Phillips, of the Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital, in a lecture on Child Welfare, in Ontario.

Others have been used by Prof. C. M. Derick, (McGill University) and Dr. J. E. Laberge, of the medical department, City Hall, Montreal.

The souvenir hand books have been requested from other cities and a consignment has been placed with the headquarters of the New York Child Welfare Exhibition to be distributed to libraries and other institutions interested, in the United States and elsewhere, in this great modern movement.

The cuts appearing in that book have been used in the annual reports of the Parks and Playgrounds Association, and by the Department of Assistance Municipale, of Montreal, while twenty-seven have been utilized in the Monthly Bulletin of the Health Board of the Province of Quebec.

As has been said, all the above are at the disposal of those interested in Child Welfare movements, and can be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. Albert Chevalier, Department of Municipal Assistance, City Hall, Montreal.

The City Improvement League has never promoted a more beneficial object than the above Child Welfare Exhibition.

The Luxemburg parliament has established a benefit society for the workers in public service.

Brantford (Eng.) city council has decided to build 200 workmen's houses, to be let at \$1.12 a week, clear of taxes.

A City Plan for Montreal

The City Improvement League of Montreal is frequently applied to from the States for news on the city planning movement initiated by it in 1909. Since the appointment of the Parks Commissioners, Sir William Van Horne (chairman), E. P. Lachapelle, M.D., W. D. Lighthall, K.C., J. C. Walsh, Hon. A. Boyer, Mayor Lavallée and Alexandre Michaud, very little has been done towards a city plan or the commencement of any concerted scheme under their auspices, no funds having been granted. The Commission had power to levy one twentieth of one per cent. on all taxable real estate in all municipalities in the Island of Montreal which would accept it. All were waiting for the city of Montreal to accept first, but the aldermen had not enough confidence that the people were willing to be taxed and so the delay in voting the tax took place. Till a few months ago the League kept up the fight to break through this barrier of timidity. Since then a new and influential association entitled "the Greater Montreal Planning and Housing Association," has arisen with the prime purpose of improving the housing conditions in Montreal, but finding that all reform is blocked by the absence of a city plan, this body has been directing all its efforts to obtain the city planning facilities for the Metropolitan Parks Commissioners, thus continuing with the aid of a reinforcement of new workers in the field, the line pursued consistently by the League all along. By mutual consent this new organization will concentrate all its efforts on city planning and housing and be the recognized authority on the movement in Montreal, thus leaving the League free for other movements.

We are not able to give better news. At the present Session of the Quebec Legislature, the Metropolitan Parks' Commission Bill has come up again in a changed form. The idea of a tax of one twentieth of one per cent has been dropped and power has been granted to the City of Montreal to borrow \$50,000 from the funded debt for the Metropolitan Parks' Commission, to prepare a general plan of the City and Island of Montreal and to begin work at once on Improvements with regard to the surrounding municipalities; in order to avoid delay in obtaining their consent amendments have been introduced into the "Montreal Bill" by which these municipalities will be called on later to reimburse the City of Montreal for their share in the Improvements.

At the present moment, these amendments have been approved by the City Government and by the Legislative Committee of the Quebec Parliament, but have not as yet come up before the House for final passage.

Co-Operation

What are Canadian Civic Societies doing to help their cities this winter?

Will they let us know?—then we can spread the information. We want co-operation sadly. The first step is knowledge of one another. That we are lacking in Canada. We had no official journal for intercourse, till we ventured on the new experiment of utilizing this Journal. This Journal acts as the clearing house of Canadian Municipal activities, both official and volunteer. Will those interested in a great cause, acquaint executive officers of Associations, that they have a medium they can use in these columns, for the record of all forms of Civic Betterment promoted by them?



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We take this occasion to again inform the officers and all municipalities throughout the Dominion, as well as the general public, that the Canadian patents owned and controlled by our company, cover the essential principles of automatic telephony, and that it is our opinion and belief that no system of automatic telephones or semi-automatic telephones of any considerable size can be operated without infringing upon the claims of our Canadian patents, and that we are manufacturing in Canada under our patents and are selling and offering for sale automatic telephone equipment in accordance with the rules and practice and Patent Laws of Canada and that we will hold all infringers, both public and private, responsible.

The great saving in cost of installation and operation of automatic telephone systems over manual telephone systems is becoming generally recognized both by the public and by telephone engineers and experts generally. The superiority and general desirability of automatic telephone service over that of manual telephone service has been so thoroughly demonstrated that it is now recognized generally, and we will be pleased to correspond with any and all municipalities and individuals, corporations and associations desiring further information or contemplating the installation of telephone apparatus.

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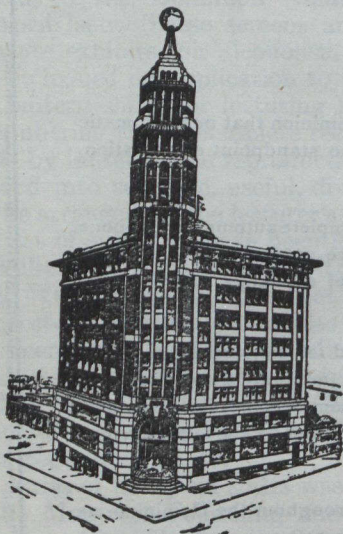
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TELEPHONE

The Government of Alberta will expend \$2,000,000 in telephone extension work.

Fort Francis, Ont. The Council passed a \$12,000 by-law for telephone purposes.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE SYSTEM.—This invention accomplishes the result of automatically distributing the calls upon the switchboard so that as many calls come to an operator's position as she can reasonably well handle, and they come with a much greater steadiness than is true under the presentsy stems.

Sidney Hand Browne, Pittsburgh, Penn., Assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. 1,073,589.

TELEPHONE TRANSMITTER.—In accordance with one of the features of this invention, the movable electrode is mounted directly upon the transmitter diaphragm and in the assembly of the device is inclosed by means of a containing chamber formed in a metal section of the structure. Another feature relates to the means provided for sealing the chamber without appreciably reducing the heat radiation, and consists in the provision of a thin washer of comparatively resilient insulating material secured directly to the diaphragm against which the edge of the containing cut bears. For this purpose a thin washer of hard felt is found to be satisfactory inasmuch as it permits sufficient movement of the diaphragm and will not pack or shrink to such an extent as to permit the comminuted material to escape from the chamber.

Henry C. Egerton, Passaic, N. J., Assignor to Western Electric Co., New York, N. Y. 1,073,667

CURRENT TRANSMITTING INSTRUMENT.—This invention relates to telephone instruments for transmitting electrical current and more particularly to repeating instruments of the granular microphone type for repeating, relaying, or reinforcing telephone currents. It aims, generally, to improve instruments of this type by providing simple and effective means for preventing the packing of granules between the electrodes of the microphone, the packing being an inherent defect of instruments employing granular carbon and impairing and diminishing the efficiency thereof.

Charles D. Lanning, Boston, Mass. 1,073,692.

RECEIVER HOLDER FOR TELEPHONES.—This invention relates to a receiver holder for telephones, and its primary object is to furnish a telephone with novel receiver holders that can be easily and quickly swung into position at a person's ear, the holders releasing the ordinary switch arm or hook whereby a conversation can be carried on over the telephone. Another object is to provide a telephone attachment that permits of two receivers being used in connection with the same.

Hugo C. Raiber, Pittsburgh, Penn. 1,073,708.

SYSTEM FOR DIVIDING CALLS AMONG TELEPHONE OPERATORS' POSITIONS.—In the present invention novel means are provided whereby the subscriber's lines are given control of a plurality of switching mechanisms, and also means for the intercontrol of such mechanisms, whereby the lines have access in a definite order to those which are disengaged and the rate at which calls are received at each operating position is governed.

Harold J. W. Fay, Westboro, Mass., and Edward C. Molina, East Orange, N. J., Assignors to American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Boston, Mass. 1,073,748.

TELEPHONE OUTFIT FOR THE DEAF.—This invention relates to portable telephone outfits for the deaf, the object of the invention being to provide an outfit which is more compact, more convenient, and less awkward than any heretofore made.

Kelley Monroe Turner, Jamaica, N. Y. 1,073,788.

MEANS FOR SELECTIVE SIGNALING.—The invention relates to means for selective signaling of the type wherein a magnetically operated anchor pawl is caused to permit an escape-ment of a toothed disk to a greater or less degree, according to the number of selective impulses sent over the line, whereby one of the instruments is brought to a position in which it makes a connection for producing a signal, the anchor pawl being then automatically released from the toothed disk permitting it to turn, it being one object of this invention to simplify and improve upon the mechanism for causing the anchor pawl to release the toothed disk.

TELEPHONY.—In the preferred embodiment of this invention link connectors are employed which the calling subscribers are enabled to use for establishing connection between calling and called stations and which are provided with equipment, controlled by calling and called stations, for the purpose of preventing complete connections between calling and called stations until after the calling party has operated the device at his station that will charge such calling party with the connection to be effected. This equipment is supplemented by means also governed by the calling subscriber whereby his line may be automatically extended into connection with an operator whose function it is to pass upon the propriety of permitting such calling subscriber to have free connection.

Morton L. Johnson, Chicago, Ill., Assignor to Corwin Telephone Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. 1,075,258.

TELEPHONY.—This invention relates to telephone exchange systems that include telephone lines which extend from telephone substations to an exchange where mechanism is provided for effecting the automatic extension of telephone lines and relates particularly to such telephone exchange systems in which some of the lines are party telephone lines and in which common batteries are employed at the exchanges.

Morton L. Johnson, Chicago, Ill., Assignor to Corwin Telephone Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. 1,075,259.

TELEPHONY.—The invention relates to telephone exchange systems and has for one of its objects the provision of means whereby the stations upon a party line that extends to an exchange may have telephonic communication to the exclusion of the exchange and mechanism controlled at one of the party line stations that serves to prevent the telephone at the remaining party line stations from becoming connected with the party line when telephonic connection is established between the first party line station and the party line.

Morton L. Johnson, Chicago, Ill., Assignor to Corwin Telephone Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. 1,075,260.

TELEPHONE HAND SET.—In accordance with this invention the parts of the hand set are made up for the most part of stamped and molded parts of simple design, one of the features being the provision of a main support for the part which is so formed as to support the transmitter and receiver at the proper angle when in use and to constitute three sides of an inclosure in which the circuit-connecting parts are mounted. Another feature relates to the contact supporting blocks which are formed free of molded-in parts, and are so constructed that the terminals may be readily secured thereto.

Roy R. Ireland, East Orange, and Albert F. F. Gilson, Closter, N. J., Assignors to Western Electric Co., New York. 1,075,423.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE SYSTEM.—This invention relates to telephone exchange systems of the type in which automatic switches or selectors are used for the interconnection of telephone lines, and it has for its object in general to provide improved means associated with the selectors thereof for governing their operation. It provides an arrangement of apparatus associated with the final switches or selectors whereby various kinds of lines, such as ordinary and private branch exchange lines, may be interconnected.

Frank R. McBerty, New Rochelle, N. Y., Assignor to Western Electric Co., New York. 1,075,430.

TELEPHONE PAY STATION.—This invention includes in its make-up, a signal which may be of any suitable kind but which in the present case is of audible type, and a telephone transmitter, in resonant connection, by reason of which when the signal is operated, such fact will, through the transmitter and line, be transferred to a central office operator to indicate to her that toll has been paid or some equivalent necessary act performed. The signal is operated by the person at the calling station or the individual who uses the pay station. One of the primary objects of the invention is to provide means for preventing the operation of the signal until toll for a message has been paid.

George A. Long, Hartford, Conn., Assignor to the Gray Telephone Pay Station Co., Hartford, Conn. 1,075,485.

APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING AND UTILIZING MICRO-MOVEMENTS IN WEAK CURRENT TECHNICS. An apparatus capable of operating in accordance with this invention is broadly characterized by the fact that between the poles of a strong current magnet or strong current compound magnet a field (preferably closed) with high concentration and as far as possible uniform distribution of the lines of force running as far as possible perpendicularly to the windings of a weak current coil axially displaceable in the field and resiliently held in its position of equilibrium, the coil being magnetically energized or not. Jonas Albert Johnsen, Copenhagen, Denmark. 1,075,786.



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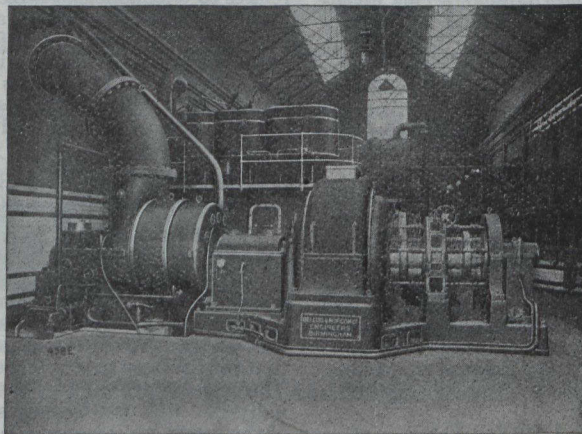
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CIVIC NOTES

WESTERN PROVINCES

BRANDON, MAN. The city expects shortly to have a good supply of natural gas at 40 cents per thousand.

BOW ISLAND, ALTA. A good flow of gas was struck here in the municipal well; efforts will be made to distribute gas in the town immediately and industrial development is expected.

CALGARY, ALTA. Two women are to be appointed to the police force.

EDMONTON, ALTA. Plans have been prepared for the construction of sixteen steel and concrete subways.

MACLEOD, ALTA. The new filtration plant is ready for operation, and should assure the city of an abundant supply of pure water; it has a daily capacity of five million gallons.—The city now owns its power, light and water systems, the municipal buildings, and the townsite.—Natural gas for domestic and manufacturing purposes is now in use, and cheaper rates are being contemplated by the municipal administration.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C. There is a strong movement to have the gas by-law recently defeated, re-submitted.

PORT GUICHON, B.C. The B.C. Condensing Company has acquired a two-acre site, and expects to have a condensory in operation next February; this will be a great help to the dairy interest, as the transportation facilities are poor at present.

REGINA, SASK The north-east section of the city has been connected with the business district by means of the new civic car lines; the service will be expanded as the traffic warrants.

SASKATOON, SASK. The initial thirteen and a half miles of municipal street railway, which started operations on January 1st, is showing a profit of considerable proportions.—A taxi-cab company is in course of formation here.

VEGREVILLE. All the gas rights within or near the city limits are being secured by the city, which is only prevented from boring other well, by the scarcity of capital

VANCOUVER, B.C. A Chinese Board of Trade has been instituted, owing to the volume of trade between Chinese merchants in China and here.—The population is 122,100.—The Council voted against the suggested amendment to the charter to change the civic government to a Board of Control.

VICTORIA, B.C. The Board of Trade is discussing the daylight saving scheme, that is to advance the clock one hour on the first Sunday in April and set it back again on the third Sunday in October.

WINNIPEG, MAN. The work on the new 18,000,000 gallon reservoir is being rushed to completion.—The Provincial Government is preparing to commence work on the Capital building; which will be the finest in the Dominion, and will be situated on the extreme south end of the proposed wall.

PERSONAL

Mr. Peter Lorenson has been appointed City Assessor of Prince Rupert, B.C.

Mr. W. Leclair, ex-Mayor of Trois-Pistoles, Que., accidentally killed himself while out hunting.

Assistant City Engineer R. D. Wilson, of Winnipeg, was accidentally electrocuted while inspecting the city pipe line.

SCHOOL DEBENTURES

The security of School Debentures in at least the Province of Quebec, is not what it should be if the value of the educational part of a town's equipment is considered. The recent issue of the debentures of a certain school in a flourishing town in the Province of Quebec led the writer to enquire why School Bonds—in this Province at all events—were loaded upon so unfavourably. Let it be said for the benefit of readers outside the Province that School Boards have the acknowledged merit of having been approved by a Provincial authority, after an examination, evidently more or less formal, by the authorities at Quebec. The method leading up to the need of School Bonds is for the Commissioners, or Trustees, to submit the plans of a proposed new building or extension to the Secretary of Education at Quebec, with the estimated cost; and this needs no endorsement by the proprietors interested nor by the municipal council. The plans having been approved, building is commenced and when finished, the School Board applies for permission to borrow money, naming different ways. Permission is granted by an Order-in-Council, and smooch sailing is over, for the difficulty of selling the bonds now appears.

Of course, it is at once admitted that municipal bonds, which are a lien on the whole property of the town, offer better security than those of either a Protestant or a Roman Catholic School, which are secured by the property of those belonging to either roll. But in discussing the question with a banker who knows the bond market thoroughly, the real weakness was found.

"Suppose," said he, "that a population that is now largely Protestant should build a school and incur a heavy debenture debt, and then gradually become Roman Catholic, who will continue to pay the interest which might be perfectly easy for a large valuation roll, but would be impossible for a small number of proprietors."

That shows the weakness of School Bonds in any Province where the School system is divided into two separate sections, each putting up its own buildings and collecting its own taxes, without any oversight or guarantee from the municipal council.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE. The Council has had the two wooden bridges connecting the villages of La Providence and St. Joseph de St. Hyacinthe taken away, and is replacing them with steel structures.

TORONTO, ONT. There is a proposal for the City Council to co-operate with the Toronto Housing Company for the construction of more houses on the civic waste lands; twenty thousand houses are needed to supply adequate accommodation.

CIVIC NOTES



EASTERN PROVINCES

AYR, ONT. The Town Council has decided to re-submit the Hydro-Electric by-law to the ratepayers as early as possible; the Commission has already agreed to take over the local electric light plant owned by the town.

BRANTFORD, ONT. The Hydro-Electric power will be turned on here about the middle of January.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. The population is 11,198.

COCHRANE, ONT. The town has been given the deeds to 160 acres of beautiful ravine for a park north of the city; the land is well wooded and has two small lakes; it was given by Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways, after whom the town is named.

DRUMBO, ONT. The Hydro-Electric by-law is to be re-submitted to the ratepayers shortly.

EDMUNSTON, N.B. The Provincial Bank of Canada has opened a branch here.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT. The harbor is to be kept open all winter by the ice-breaking tugs.—Over 100 vessels which will winter here, are to be utilized to store grain and thus relieve the grain storage situation.

GALT, ONT. The new Y. M. C. A. has been formally opened.

GRIMSBY, ONT. A free site has been given for the plant of the Pelee Island Wine Company; the establishment of this industry will be of great value to the grape growers of the whole district.—The Government will build an experimental cold-storage plants for fruit here.

HAILEYBURY, ONT. The town is preparing for the installation of a filtration plant.

HAMILTON, ONT. The by-law to purchase a new gas franchise was carried.

INGERSOLL, ONT. Natural gas will be available within a very short time.—The town of Ingersoll will separate from the County of Oxford for municipal purposes at the end of the year.

LACHUTE, QUE. A new rural mail delivery is now in operation between this town and Contreville.

LITTLE RIVER, QUE. By a vote of 47 to 32 this municipality decided to be annexed to the city of Quebec.

LONDON, ONT. The by-law for the electrification of the London and Port Stanley Railway was carried.

MAISONNEUVE, QUE., expects to have the necessary legislation passed by the Provincial Legislature to enable it to annex St. Michel, Sault au Recollet, Rosemount and part of Longue Pointe.

MIMICO, ONT. The town is facing the problem of providing a water and sewage system on an empty treasury; all the money has been spent on new sidewalks.

MONTREAL. There is a report that the Tramway, Company will soon make application to discuss ways and means whereby it could construct a tube system in the city to relieve the over-crowding.—The second fire within six months has put the "Main" telephone exchange out of commission.—According to a real estate paper, the city's five most pressing needs are as follows: 1st, fewer tax exemptions; 2nd, a more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation; 3rd, better housing for the masses of the people; 4th, better transportation facilities both by subway and by electric car; 5th, more parks and playgrounds.

NEWMARKET, ONT. The expectation of securing 50,000 gallons of water a day from the new artesian well, has been disappointed, as it only yields 12,000 gallons; the town's total supply is only about half of what is required.

OWEN SOUND, ONT. The Council has passed a by-law for a thirty-year contract for 1200 h.p. with the Hydro-Electric Commission.

PLATTSVILLE, ONT. The by-law for Hydro-Electric will be re-submitted to the ratepayers shortly.

PRINCETON, ONT. The Hydro-Electric by-law is to be re-submitted to the ratepayers.

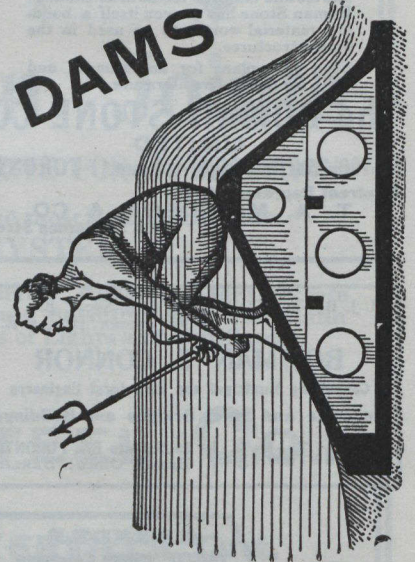
QUEBEC, QUE. By the new street lighting system the main streets are lined on each side with clusters of electric lights; the whole effect is very beautiful.

SARNIA, ONT. The by-law for the water main extension, was passed.

SHERBROOKE, QUE. A boot and shoe company is opening a branch.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT. The two Hydro-Electric by-laws were passed by big majorities.

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needed and selling the surplus. Meantime Toronto will have to face interest charges if the proposed widening of Yonge St. is carried out.

MONTREAL FINANCES

The expenses of the City of Montreal last year were \$9,191,604, as follows:—

Finance, \$1,060,597; Water, \$663,769; Roads, \$1,267,898; Police, \$781,744; Fire, \$614,046; Light, \$245,946; Incineration, \$221,136; Hygiene and Statistics, \$127,417; Parks, \$85,744; City Hall, \$133,070; Markets, \$33,860; Sewers, \$62,011; Building Inspection, \$29,048; Recorder's Court, \$30,241; Chief Engineer, \$14,853; Juvenile Court, \$6,500; the sum of \$1,598,216 was paid over to the School Commissioners and \$2,342,644 was paid out as interest on debt and sinking funds on the special funds payable ex revenue.

The total valuation of property in the city is \$618,169,718, an increase of \$160,918,534 over last year. The value of exempted property is \$179,743,965, an increase of \$43,393,241. The decrease in water rates means a loss of \$75,000 on revenue from that source.

It will be seen that more than twenty-five per cent. over one quarter of the expenditure went to pay interest charges. As it has been pointed out previously, the City of Montreal is greatly hampered with the cost of widening the narrow streets built in the "good old days" when in the walled city the streets were necessarily narrow, in fact only wide enough for the time when all goods were carried on men's shoulders. At last, however, Montreal has solved the problem of street widening by buying more land than is

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IN

The CANADIAN
MUNICIPAL JOURNAL

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ESTABLISHED 1874

HEAD OFFICE, - OTTAWA

Capital Authorized - \$5,000,000

Capital Paid Up - - 3,500,000

Rest - - - - - } 3,900,000

The Bank transacts every description of banking business and gives the most careful attention to any business entrusted to it.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS

THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - - - - - \$10,000,000.00
Capital, paid-up - - - - - 6,925,000.00
Reserve and undivided Profits - - - - - 8,100,000.00

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D. R. WILKIE, President, Hon. R. JAFFRAY, Vice-President,
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Fort William	Sault Ste. Marie	Balgone	Chase
Galt	South Porcupine	Broadview	Cranbrook
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Agents in France. — Credit Lyonnais.
Agents in Germany. — Deutsche Bank.

BANK OF MONTREAL

(Established 1817)

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL Paid-up	\$16,000,000.00
REST	\$16,000,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	\$1,046,217.80

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IN MEXICO:

MEXICO, D. F.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

PAID-UP CAPITAL - \$15,000,000
REST - - - - - 13,500,000

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

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Capital Authorized - - - - -	\$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid up - - - - -	11,560,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits - - - - -	13,000,000
Total Assets - - - - -	180,000,000

Head Office - MONTREAL

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E. F. B. JOHNSTON, K.C. 2nd Vice-President.

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Nov Brunswick—St. John.

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WHY MONEY IS DEAR

The great fall in the price of Consols is due, in some measure, to influences especially affecting that stock and British Government stocks generally. But they are not the only or principal causes of the fall. A similar fate has overtaken the stocks of almost every Government in the world which had been in the enjoyment of first-rate credit. The fact simply is that capital is no longer prepared to serve on the terms which it was willing to accept when those securities were created. It has, so to speak, struck for higher wages. And it is for the time being, at any rate, in a position to obtain them. The squeeze is greater in young countries like Canada, or in countries of recent vast industrial development like Germany, than in a country like France, where capital had been piling up for years and has not had the same sudden spurt of industrial activity to absorb it. But with the free movement of capital from one country to another a great heightened demand in any part of the world makes itself felt, more or less in every part.—Viscount Milner.

BEAUSEJOUR, MAN. A by-law for \$3,000 for an electric light system was passed.

BERLIN, ONT. The by-law to provide \$35,000 for purchasing property for a civic square, was defeated.

BOWMANVILLE, ONT. A by-law to raise \$1,000 for the purchase of a site for armories, was passed.

DEBENTURES

HARRISON MUNICIPALITY, Man.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR
**\$3,500, 10 — YEAR, 6 PER CENT.
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT
DEBENTURES BY**

CHAS. CONGDON,

Sec.-Treasurer, NEWDALE P.O., Man.

BRANDON, MAN. A by-law for \$100,000 for improvements on the hospital, was passed by the ratepayers.

BROCKVILLE, ONT. A by-law to raise \$69,000 for the improvement and extension of the present inadequate light and water systems, was passed; this will not mean an increase in taxes.

CALGARY, ALTA. Two money by-laws were passed recently, \$25,000 for municipal factory buildings; and \$350,000 for the purchase of land for abattoirs and packing plants.

CAMROSE, ALTA., has sold \$10,000, 6 per cent. debentures, to English buyers.

COQUITLAM, B.C. A by-law to raise \$15,000 for fire protection, was carried.

CORNWALL, ONT. A by-law to raise \$10,000 to meet current expenses, if required, was passed.

DANVILLE, QUE. A by-law for \$15,000 for municipal improvements, was passed.

DAUPHIN, MAN. A by-law to raise \$20,000 for extension of the electric and power plant, was passed.

EAST FLAMBORO, ONT. The municipal Council passed a by-law to raise \$25,000 for the building of a school.

ELORA, ONT. A by-law for \$10,000 for a Hydro-Electric system, was carried.

ESSEX COUNTY, ONT. The \$16,000 by-law to provide for an addition to the County Registry Office, was passed.

ESTEVAN, SASK. By-laws approximating nearly \$36,000 to provide for standard street lighting, extension to power plant and light service and sewer extension, were passed with large majorities; work will be rushed to completion this autumn.

EXETER, ONT. A by-law to grant a loan of \$10,000 to the Exeter Manufacturing Company, was carried.

FERGUS, ONT. The \$16,000 by-law for Hydro-Electric power, was carried.

FORT FRANCES, ONT. A by-law for \$10,000 for an electric system, was carried.

HAILEYBURY, ONT., has sold \$20,000, 6 per cent., 20-instalment debentures to Messrs. G. A. Stimson and Company.

HAMILTON, ONT. By-laws authorizing the raising of \$175,000, were passed; \$125,000 is for the repairing of the City Hospital and \$50,000 for the Library Board.

HOLLAND, MAN. A by-law for \$5,000 for completion of the new school, was carried.

JARVIS, ONT. A by-law to borrow \$10,000 from the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was carried.

KAMLOOPS, B. C. A by-law to raise \$6,500 for a drill shed site, was passed by the Council.

WOOD, GUNDY & Co.
6 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

Purchasers of
**MUNICIPAL
DEBENTURES**

We especially invite correspondence.

KILDONAN, MAN. A by-law for \$20,000 for the erection of a public school, was passed by the ratepayers

KINGSTON, ONT. A by-law calling for \$75,000 to guarantee the bonds of the Kingston Iron Pipe and Tubing Company, was carried.

LISTOWEL, ONT. A by-law granting a loan of \$8,000 to the Perfect Knitting Mills Company, was carried.

LONDON, ONT. Three by-laws were passed recently; they were as follows:— for the electrification of the London and Port Stanley Railway, \$700,000; \$400,000 for storm sewers, and \$25,000 for West London breakwater.

MIDLAND, ONT. A by-law granting a loan of \$60,000 to the malleable iron industry, was carried.

MONTREAL. The by-law for \$2,000,000 for the purpose of establishing a municipal electric plant was passed unanimously by the Council.

MOORE TOWNSHIP, ONT., has sold \$10,040 5 per cent., 10-year debentures to the Dominion Bond Company; this issue is to provide for telephone sand drainage.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C. A by-law to raise \$150,000 for the purchase of the New Westminster Gas Company, was passed.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., has sold \$41,423, 5 per cent. 20-instalment debentures to the Dominion Bond Company.

ORILLIA, ONT. A by-law granting \$25,000 as a loan to the C. N. W. Shoe Company, was passed by the town, but quashed by the courts.

OUTLOOK, SASK. Four by-laws were passed recently:—\$10,000 for a municipal curling and skating rink; \$1,400 for sidewalk; \$10,500 for electric light extension; and \$3,500 for waterworks extension.

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NEW INDUSTRIES**BRANTFORD, ONT., GETS NEW RUBBER FACTORY**

The United Rubber Manufacturing and Reclaiming Company are building a factory at Brantford, Ont. A building of concrete 250 by 70 ft. will be erected next spring and it is expected about 100 hands will be employed at the commencement.

GALT, ONT., KNIFE COMPANY

Galt will shortly have a new factory. The promoters are Messrs. Thomas Vair and Son who were connected with the Peter Hay Knife Works.

PLANT FOR BERLIN, ONT.

A new plant costing one million dollars was opened this month in Berlin, Ont., by the Dominion Tire Company which will provide that growing city with an important industry and which marks a forward step in the industrial life of the Dominion. At the present time there are twelve rubber factories operating in this country. The factory contains four storeys and a basement being 432 feet by 90 feet and is constructed of reinforced concrete and so arranged that additions and extensions can easily be added. The Board of Directors consist of Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, Colonel S. P. Colt, and Messrs. Victor E. Mitchell, E. S. Williams, H. E. Sawyer and T. H. Rieder.

NEW COMPANIES FORMED

In spite of the money stringency no less than 109 new companies have recently been formed in Canada with a total capitalization of \$23,520,200 showing that some men at least have confidence in the future of industrial Canada.

what they are doing

Dividing them in Provinces the companies run as follows.

Province:	Number of Cos.	Capitalization.
Prince Edward Island.....	2	540,000
Quebec.....	18	4,125,000
British Columbia.....	22	6,610,000
Alberta.....	35	4,914,200
Manitoba.....	1	1,000,000
Ontario.....	19	4,720,000
Saskatchewan.....	9	1,360,000
New Brunswick.....	3	251,000
	109	23,520,200

What Calgary is Doing ?

The first city in Canada to undertake as a municipal department the construction and operation of an industrial service building is Calgary, Alta., The ratepayers have appropriated \$250,000 to build a six storey concrete structure which will be leased to incoming manufacturers. By starting this way it is anticipated that small industries will be encouraged to start which, on outgrowing their quarters, will be strong enough to build for themselves. This is a great advantage to the newcomer who can use his capital for his business, meaning that every cent he has can be made to work.

ARCHITECTS TAKE ACTION

A firm of Vancouver, B.C., architects, Messrs. James and Davidson, have taken an action against the city of Winnipeg, Man., arising out of the recent competition for the plans of the new city hall. The city of Winnipeg invited competition and the Vancouver firm was among the competitors but was not successful and the action is for the return of the plans.

TOWN PLANNING

In speaking on 'Town Planning Schemes' Mr. Shallcross of the Victoria, B.C., Board of Trade, made some pithy remarks. He said in part:

"They have been generally adopted throughout Great Britain and the urban and rural councils control them. These schemes are produced under the powers of the Town Planning Acts of the last three years, enabling municipalities to control the development of building areas both in respect to roads and the character and number of houses to be erected on any given area. In one district under my notice the municipality limited the number of houses per acre to twelve, whereas under the previous conditions the builders may have erected thirty or forty houses on the same ground."

Mr. Shallcross went on to suggest that Canadian cities take a lesson from the legislation governing the question in the old country. He concluded with:

"The time has certainly come when the people should seriously consider the character of the city itself and set out definitely to prevent over construction, congestion, false methods of construction—all of which could be regulated by laws controlling every phase of the work.

What Makes a City

"What makes a city great? Huge piles of stone
 Heaped heavenward? Vast multitudes that dwell
 Within wide circling walls? Palace and throne
 And riches past the count of man to tell
 And wide domain? Nay, these the empty husk!
 True honor dwells where noble deeds are done
 And great men rise whose works athwart the dusk
 Of misty centuries gleam like the sun!
 To Athens, Sparta, Florence, 'twas the soul
 That was the city's bright immortal part,
 The splendor of the spirit was their goal,
 Their jewel the unconquerable heart!
 So may the city, that we love be great,
 Till every stone shall be articulate."

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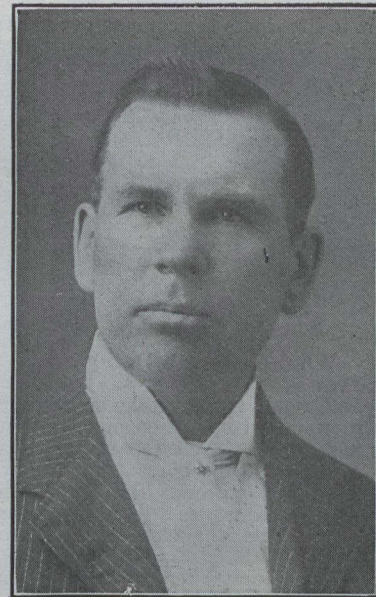
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Thomas Russ Deacon, C.E.

Mayor of Winnipeg, Man.

Re-elected for a second term

To have a Civil Engineer as its Mayor is a very rare experience for a Canadian city, if it is not entirely unique, but Winnipeg, Man., which is very advanced in many ways, has this in the person of Mr. Thomas Deacon, the present Mayor. More than that, Mayor Deacon has the advantage of having had experience as a City Engineer.

Mr. Thomas Deacon, was born at Perth, Ont., in 1865, where his parents Mr. and Mrs. James Deacon lived. He went to school at Pembroke, Ont., and from there entered Toronto University. He commenced his professional career on survey work in the Rocky Mountains in 1887. He then became superintendent of the construction of the Waterworks at North Bay, Ont., and afterwards undertook work in connection with mining in the Nipissing District. He lived at Rat Portage, now Kenora, and while there served as a Member of the Town Council and was acting Mayor in 1901; but resigned and became Town Engineer.

Mr. Deacon came to Winnipeg in 1902, and was soon elected a Director of the Builders' Exchange, and Provincial Vice-President of the Canadian Manufacturer's Association. He was also Managing Director and Consulting Engineer of the Mikado Gold Mining Company. He was a member of the Council of the Board of Trade from 1906-09.

Mayor Deacon is now President and General Manager of the Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works, Limited, Winnipeg, of which he was the founder.

HONOUR FOR CANADIAN ENGINEER

Mr. Thomas Keefer, C.M.G., C.E., has had another honour conferred upon him. The American Society of Engineers, which formerly elected him, through a Canadian, its President, has now elected him an Honorary Member. He had already been elected an Honorary Member of the English Society of Engineers, a position highly esteemed because it is so rarely bestowed.

what they are doing

The Skyscraper Problem

Ernest Flagg

If we consider the list of evils, as enumerated, which has resulted, or which seems likely to result, from the unrestricted erection of high buildings, and also the list of the admittedly good points which those buildings possess, we find that all the evils, with the exception of ugliness, are due to overcrowding, and that all the good qualities are dependent upon not overcrowding. Therefore, we can safely conclude that a plan which will prevent overcrowding while still permitting the erecting of high buildings is the best one to adopt. If such a plan can be found, why is not the problem solved, for what more can be desired than to avoid the evils, while retaining the benefits of high buildings?

The plan I propose is very simple, and, I think, entirely practicable. It is as follows:

I would establish a general level of height for all buildings, low enough to be effective in accomplishing the objects desired by the skyscraper builder; that is to say, equal to about once the width of the street on which the building faces, without other restriction as to area than that the least horizontal dimension of any court or area left vacant for light should equal a certain proportion, say one-tenth of the height of the wall or walls of the building to which it belongs and which enclose or partly enclose it.

Then on an area sufficiently restricted, say, one-quarter of the area of the plot on which the building stands, I would allow the building to any height without other restriction than that this part of the building be set back somewhat from the street so as not to darken it. For corner plots and plots facing on open spaces more liberal rules might be made than for inside plots. I would also allow an owner to dispose of his right to build high in favor of any adjoining plot.

ECONOMICAL PAVEMENT

Economy in construction is a dangerous goal to set before one, if it involves any sacrifice in quality of materials or workmanship. This is particularly true of concrete work, in which "the very best possible" is the only result that should be considered satisfactory. We have always insisted—and cannot insist too strongly—on the prime importance of high-grade quality in all materials entering into concrete construction, and high-grade skill in every detail of their manipulation.

Where we point, therefore, to an example where a good concrete pavement was laid at a cost of less than 70 cents per square yard, we are not holding this price up as a standard of economy that all road engineers should try to attain. Prices of material and labor, transportation, and local conditions, vary greatly; and as regards final cost, as every contractor knows, every piece of work is a job unto itself. In the Chicago district and vicinity, experience has demonstrated that a first-class modern concrete pavement cannot be laid at any figure approximating 70 cents per square yard, but will range in the neighborhood of \$1.25.

Nevertheless, in these days of record-breaking, the unusually low cost of construction in the special example of pavement work referred to—which was laid down last year in Fort Smith, Arkansas—will attract wide attention of road officials to the superior economy of concrete over all other road-building materials that meet the requirements of long life, low cost of maintenance, and satisfactory service.

The job comprised about 100,000 square yards of one-course concrete pavement. The average cost was 69.4 cents per square yard. This cost includes the removal of about $\frac{1}{4}$ cu. yd. of earth per square yard of pavement, in the grading and the rolling of the subgrade. It also includes a 10 per cent allowance for depreciation on equipment, but no charge for superintendence. The pavement was 6 in. thick, of the 1-course type, unreinforced, and was made of 1:2:4 concrete.

The main equipment consisted of a No. 23 "Chicago" batch concrete mixer and $\frac{3}{4}$ -cu. yd. 1-horse carts, besides the usual grading implements. Portland cement on an average cost \$1.18 per barrel; gravel and sand averaged \$1.25 per cubic yard; broken stone, crusher run, averaged \$1.20 per cubic yard. The above prices are for materials delivered on the job. Local gravel and sandstone were used, but the best sand was shipped about 30 miles by rail. Common labor (both negro and white) was paid for at the rate of 15 to 20 cents per hour; engineman, 25 cents; foreman, \$1.25 per month; and teams, 35 cents per hour.

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Waterproofing a concrete roof has been successfully accomplished by the use of ½-inch coating of mortar in the proportion of 1 to 2, applied before the concrete had set and troweled smooth. A solution of 1 lb. of concentrated lye and 5 lbs. of alum was made up with 2 gallons of water, and used by diluting one part of it with 30 parts of water. A mixture of 2 lbs. of cement in a pint of this diluted solution was applied in two coats to the fresh mortar. A large reinforced concrete pipe was also waterproofed in much the same manner, and has likewise remained tight for several years.—Builders' Guide.

SKYSCRAPERS

It seems now to be generally conceded that something must be done to limit the height or area of all buildings. We are learning by experience that streets designed for a city four or five stories high cannot be made to serve properly for one or two or three times that height. We find that these high buildings produce certain inconveniences, among them the following:

1. Too great congestion of the streets.
2. The shutting out of sun and light from streets and buildings.
3. Increase in the fire risk, owing to the danger of the spread of flames from one high building to another.
4. Injustice as between adjoining property owners through the pre-emption of light.
5. The inflation of value within certain favored districts at the expense of the surrounding land.
6. The obligation which these inflated values imposes on owners to build high to escape ruin by taxation.
7. The disfigurement of the city by giving to the streets a wild, western, ragged look, incompatible with dignity, order or sobriety of appearance.

On the other hand, that there are certain advantages attached to these high buildings is evident enough from the fact that we have built so many of them, and those advantages ought not to be lost sight of in the reaction which now seems to be setting in against them. They are as follows:

1. When not too close together they afford most agreeable, healthy and desirable quarters.
2. They increase the available floor area, a very important consideration, especially on Manhattan Island.
3. They increase the value of land by permitting greater use to be made of it.
4. They swell the city's tax roll because they do make land more valuable.
5. Some of them are very good looking, and they have come to be regarded as distinctive of our type of architecture.

We are used to them, and a large part of the community do not want to give them up.

Is it not evident, therefore, that a plan for regulating high buildings which will remove their bad features while retaining their good ones should be the best one to adopt?

Of course, the first plan to suggest itself as a simple limitation of height, such as is found in almost all European cities. This expedient is undoubtedly the best from the aesthetic standpoint for places where high buildings do not already exist.—E. Flag.

NO PAWNSHOPS

Quebec is a city without pawnbrokers, the last person in that business having died about thirty years ago. Since that time, it is said, no person has applied for a license. The high license fee is held responsible to a considerable extent for this unusual state of affairs.—B. C. S. Sunset.

PERSONALS

Mr. E. W. Sayer, of the Sayer Electric Company, Montreal, is a candidate for alderman of the St. Lawrence Ward.

Prof. L. A. Herdt, of McGill University, has been appointed by the city of Quebec to advise on electrical conditions in that city.

Saskatoon has a friendliness and a degree of order, decency, thrift, courtesy, kindness and deliberation, which one does not expect to see in what is usually regarded as a "pioneer country".

what they are doing

The Menace of the Panama Canal

One of the problems which will come to the front when the Panama Canal is open for business next year is discussed by Mr. L. B. Shippee, of the Washington State College, under the title of "Canal Immigration, Coming Problem of the Pacific Coast", in a recent issue of the "Survey".

It is pointed out that the coast states are certain to witness a tremendous growth of population, and that it is likely to be largely of the same class as the recent arrivals, namely from the countries of Southern Europe, instead of from the Northern countries. And the difference has been very marked, for while the Northern races are quite content to go out into the country and settle as farmers on vacant lands, the Southern races prefer to remain in cities or towns, where social life is found. And the latter are also more suitable for manufacturing work than for agricultural. It is shown that manufacturing does not seem to find a suitable environment on the Pacific coast, for iron is only found in small quantities, and even the wollen industry, which seems a likely one, has never got much of a hold.

The writer claims that if some of the money appropriated for the display side of the Exposition were devoted to finding out exact conditions and planning how to absorb the new citizens so as to benefit both themselves and the community, it would be wiser. In conclusion, he says: "It is time for us to shape our policies less for the advantage of the landowner who is planning to unload, and more for escaping those perils which impend from hit-or-miss handling of affairs. Development along the lines of least resistance is a policy no longer adequate to the situation."

Fire Apparatus Unnecessary

There is a little demand for expensive fire apparatus in St. Petersburg. The legal maximum height of buildings is only 77 feet and as the houses are generally hollow squares, and with walls and staircases alike of stone, brick or cement, the danger of a serious conflagration is very remote.

WATSON GRIFFIN'S NEW APPOINTMENT

Mr. Watson Griffin, who has been for over a year Industrial Commissioner of Brandon, Man., has just been appointed special Commissioner by the Federal Department of Trade and Commerce to investigate the development of trade between Canada and the British West Indies and British Guiana.

While congratulations to Mr. Griffin are in order, the Federal Government is to be congratulated upon selecting one who has devoted a vast amount of time and energy to trade conditions in Canada and who is acknowledged to be an expert on this important subject. And in addition to his technical knowledge, the result of careful study, as Mr. Griffin's character is beyond all doubt, the result of his enquiry will be absolutely unbiased by any petty prejudices. Brandon will be the loser, but the Dominion will be the gainer by the change.



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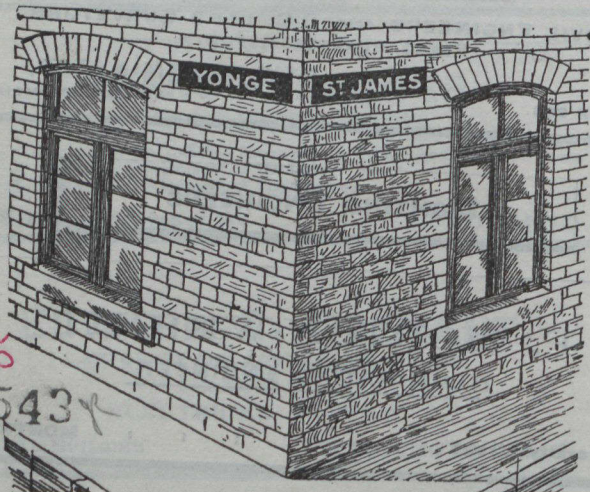
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