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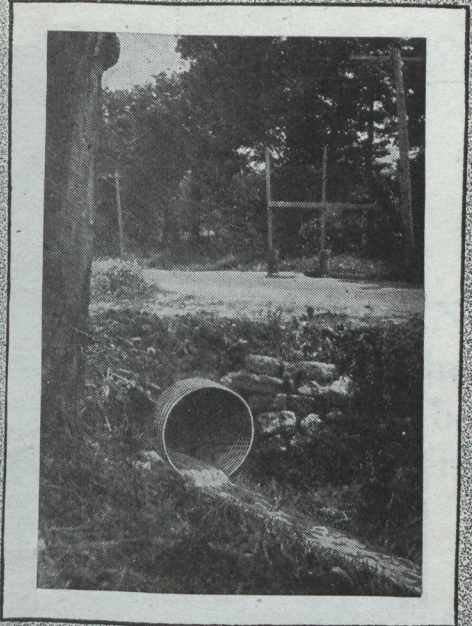


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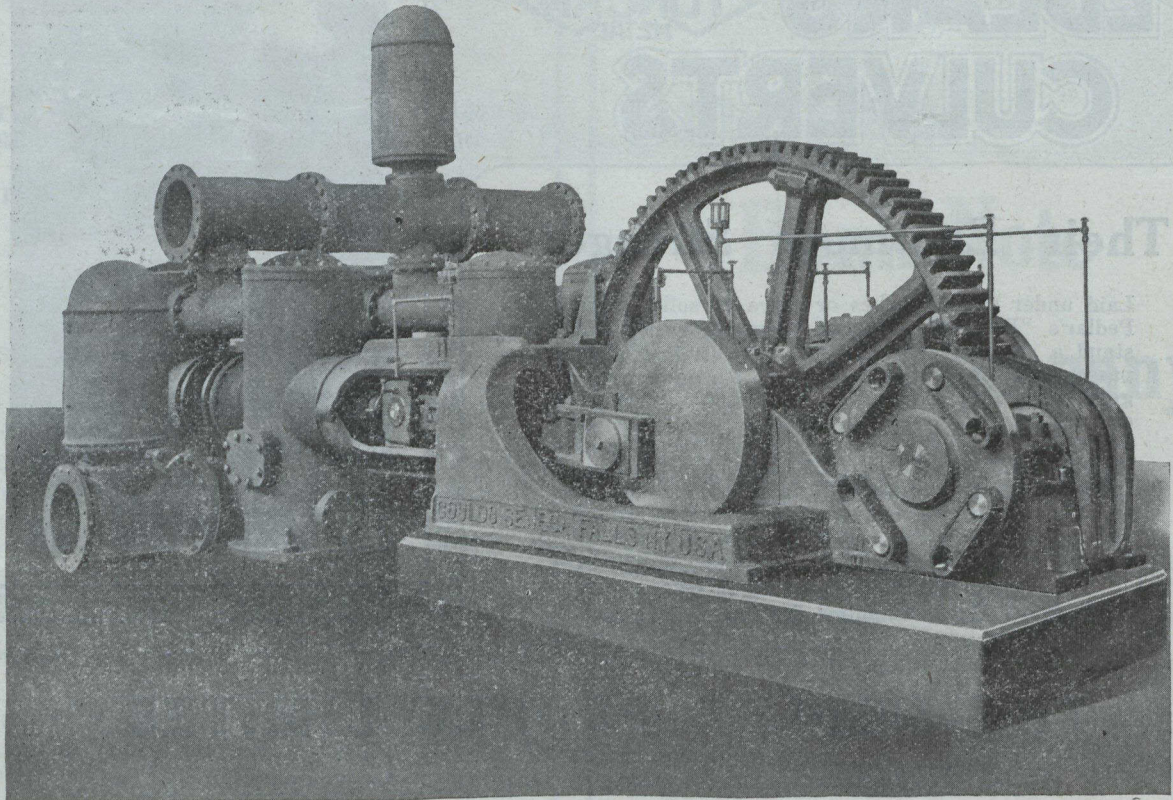
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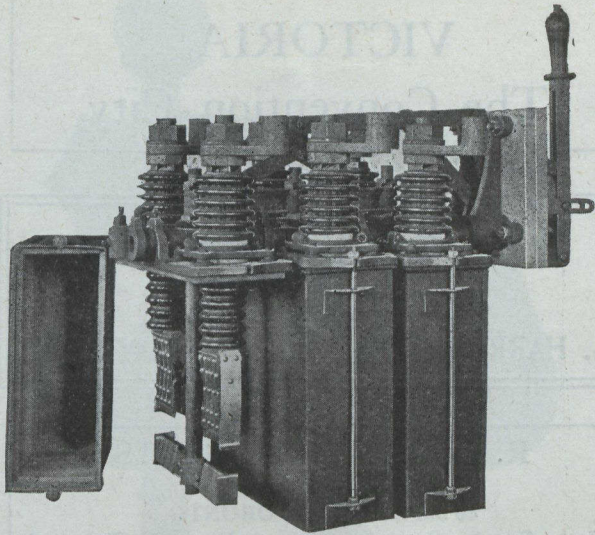
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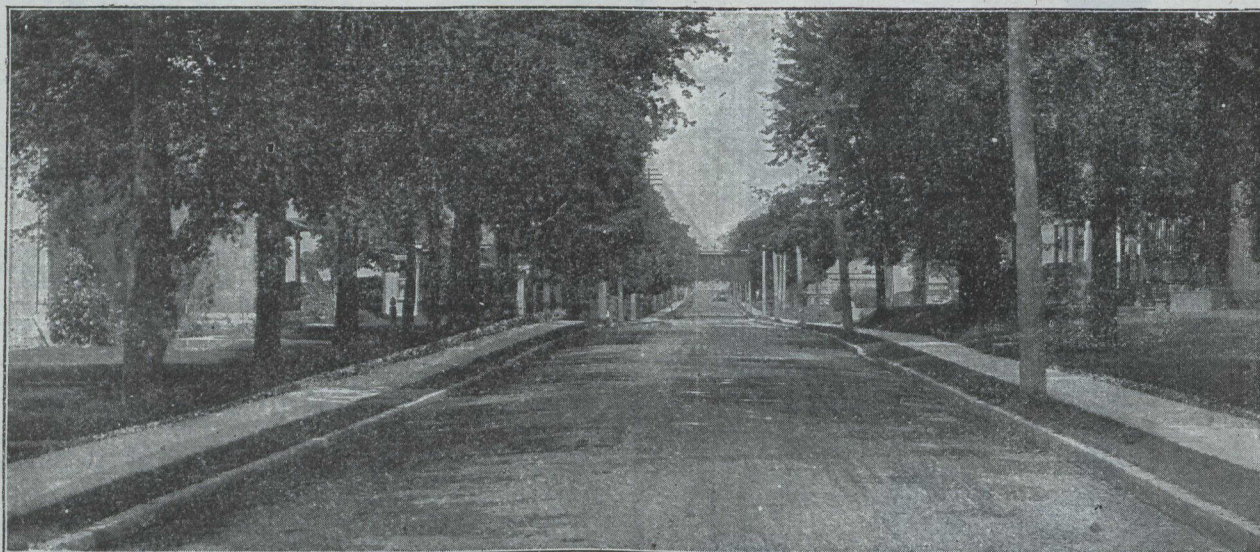


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## Five Years on Wellington Street --

In 1913 this street was paved with a concrete foundation and a surface of crushed stone bonded with "Tarvia-X." The Tarvia top excluded frost and water and cushioned the concrete from the hammering of traffic.

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Such treatment at intervals of a few

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The road is always free of dust and mud and goes through every winter undamaged by frost. Automobiles which disrupt ordinary macadam have no effect on the Tarvia surface except to roll it down smoother. On this and other important streets, Stratford is getting good roads at very moderate expense.

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# Asphalt Pavements

By CHARLES A. MULLEN.\*

(From a Paper presented at Fifth Canadian Good Roads Congress at Hamilton.)

(Continued from last month.)

We have Seen a Mixture Produced by an asphalt paving plant at one o'clock that was all that could be desired, and at four o'clock of the same afternoon that plant was turning out, under the same formula of batch weights, a mixture that was not even third rate. The reason was that no attention was being paid to the sand. At one o'clock the supply was being drawn from a section of the pile that by chance happened to be of a very good grading, but by four o'clock the laborers had worked into a large pocket where the sand was very coarse.

The Result of this Carelessness was a poorly-graded, sloppy mixture, that could not be expected to give service under heavy traffic, and that cost as much as the better mixture made earlier in the day. It will mark badly in warm weather, and probably shove, whether it has a binder course or not. The quantity of asphalt cement that is correct for a mixture having the standard grading of mineral aggregate is far too much for one in which the sand is coarse; but a plant crew that was not well enough organized and trained to watch the sand pile could not be expected to know when the proportion of asphalt cement should have been reduced to prevent a sloppy mixture.

Three Grades of Sand are Needed in most cases to sufficiently approximate the standard or model sand grading. These may, for convenience, be termed fine, medium and coarse grade sands for asphalt paving purposes. It will assist the layman to an understanding of the matter if we say that the fine is of that size which is sometimes spoken of as blow sand, the medium a good plaster's sand, and the coarse a sand of the type we all recognize as suitable for portland cement concrete work.

One Sand is Occasionally Found that is in itself a sufficient approximation of the standard grading; but such cases are rare, and, even then, it is a good precaution to have on hand small stocks of fine and coarse sands for tempering purposes in case the main supply does not at all times prove sufficiently uniform. Frequently a well-graded sand may be secured from a stratafield deposit, by working the face to a certain depth that will take in layers the mixture of which, in falling and handling, will give a satisfactory approximation of the model. This we succeeded in doing with good effect last season at Woodstock, Ontario.

The Mixing of Three Sands at the asphalt paving plant is not a difficult matter. At Saint Foy in Quebec, last season, where the Province was laying a stone-filled sheet asphalt pavement, we combined five grades of material in the mineral aggregate, exclusive of the filler, without difficulty. The various piles are arranged around the boot of the bucket elevator that feeds the heating drum, and then an intelligent laborer can be directed to feed so many shovels of this material and so many of that. A satisfactory result is secured in this way without additional expense, other than possibly half-a-dollar a day extra to make the man doing the feeding interested in his job.

All Sands are not Suitable, even if a satisfactory grading can be secured. We must consider the shape of the grains, the character of their surfaces, the cause of the coloring, and any foreign matter that is present. Sands that are the result of incomplete disintegration of rock, and contain lumps of fine grains, must be avoided.

The Sands for Asphalt Paving are to be found in almost every locality, if one will only look for them. We were told they were not to be had around Montreal, but a survey of the country for fifty miles about uncovered abundance, some in the very deposits from which the city had been getting its supply. Later, the fine sand that had previously been neglected was found within the limits of the city of Montreal, and on city property at that. We have had the same experience with Quebec City and Quebec Province work; and recently, Mr. J. A. Baird, City Engineer of Sarnia, Ontario, in following our suggestion that he search his own city, has found excellent grades of all the sands required.

The Asphalt Paving Plant has never been more than a crude machine at its best. Wherever possible, we are inclined to insist upon the standard type, especially the twin-plug mill mixer with a batch capacity of at least one thousand pounds and means arranged above for propor-

tioning the materials entering every batch by the weighing of each material separately.

Steam Melted Asphalt Cement is never burned in the kettles. Therefore, direct firing should be avoided whenever possible, and watched with great care where not avoidable. Precautions should also be taken not to maintain the asphalt in a molten condition for too long a period, as this will cause it to become harder and lose some of its ductility.

Asphalt Cement in Tank Cars should be arranged for whenever possible. The material may usually be had cheaper this way, and is easier to handle. If there is not sufficient storage capacity at the paving plant, a small quantity of the cement in iron drums should be kept on hand in case of the delay in transit of one of the tanks. Asphalt plants cannot afford to stop work during the busy season, for the overhead expense is too high.

Thoroughly Mix the Aggregate before pouring the asphalt cement into the mill. The practice of putting in the cement before or at the same time as the dust is dangerous. The sand is hot enough before being combined with the dust, so that after it has lost some of its heat to this cold material, the aggregate will still be of the desired temperature; and this original heat of the sand is too great for a thin film of asphalt cement to stand without damage. If the mixer is covered, there will not be this tendency on the part of the mixer man to put in the asphalt cement first to keep the dust from flying into his face.

The Analysis of the Mixture should approximate, as closely as is possible in good practice, the following standard or model:—

Bitumen	12%	12%		
Mineral Aggregate:				
Sieve Test.		Model	Model	
Passing.	Held on.	Asphalt Mixture.	Sand Grading.	
200	mesh	13%	Not over	5%
100	200	13%	17%	
80	100	13%	17%	34%
50	80	23%	30%	
40	50	10%	13%	43%
30	40	8%	10%	
20	30	5%	8%	
10	20	3%	5%	23%
8	10	0%	0%	Not over
Totals.....	100%	100%	100%	100%

The model sand grading is but the reduction to one hundred per cent of the seventy-five per cent of the mixture model that is supplied by test and aggregate free from dust filler.

An Asphalt Paving Formula to produce the approximation of the foregoing mixture, with the usual materials, would be as follows:—

- Asphalt Cement, pure bitumen.... 120 lbs. or 12%
- Stone Dust filler, 80% 200 mesh.. 150 lbs. or 15%
- Sand, specially graded and mixed.. 730 lbs. or 73%

Batch of Mixture ..... 1000 lbs. or 100%

Three Methods of Maintenance for asphalt pavement surfaces should be considered. There is the simplest way, the cutting out of the defective section and replacing it with new mixture; the surface burner method has been used extensively, with fair results; and the re-melting and replaces. Needless to say, all three methods can be used mixing process has been successfully employed in many to advantage in every large city, each being fitted to different conditions that are sure to confront the engineer.

The Re-melting and Re-mixing of the old surfaces has always seemed to the author the one way that should be more carefully developed, with a view to the future maintenance of our asphalted streets. The re-use of the old material, which can be made as good as ever at little cost by re-melting and re-mixing, with possibly a little added soft asphalt to rejuvenate it, will effect great economies in pavement maintenance over a period of years. The cost of new material is saved, and the expense of hauling the old surface to a dump is avoided. The trucks must return to the mixing plant anyway, and they may as well carry a load of old asphalt surface as go back empty for the next load of mixture.



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### THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY.

In the city of Hamilton an association has been formed to ensure that the proposed provincial road from Toronto to the boundary takes a southern course which would take in at least six important cities and towns. The association has been formed because of a strong agitation gotten up to urge the Ontario Government to route the proposed highway through a number of more northern towns. It seems to us that both routes could be adopted by the Government with profit to the province, for though Ontario is well off for good thoroughfares in the vicinity of the urban centres, it cannot—taking into consideration its many cities and towns—boast of its main highways; very few of them being of that permanent nature considered necessary by students of good roads. Of course, these are war times, when all the money possible must be conserved for war purposes. But by many, who should know, the building of permanent highways is considered a war measure, inasmuch as they form an easy and cheap means of transportation for farm produce to the railroads and the markets. This has been well illustrated in the Province of Quebec, where the Government has carried out a scheme of road building costing approximately \$15,000,000. One of the direct results of the scheme has been a tremendous increase in farm cultivation. Thousands and thousands of acres of land have been broken up for cereals and root crops that would never have been so utilized if it had not been for the transportation being made easy by the new roads, and with the temptation of increased prices for farm produce.

Another result of the building of permanent roads on such a big scale in Quebec has been a large increase in tourist traffic, particularly from the United States—always profitable to the cities and towns through which the roads run. So even in war times the building of permanent highways can be made profitable.

### THE FOOD BOARD AND ITS CRITICS.

We would draw the attention of all Canadian citizens to the article on page 207, by Mr. Ernest B. Roberts, of the Food Board, dealing with the criticisms that have been levelled lately against the administration of that body. The stand taken by Mr. Roberts shows that the Food Board is particularly anxious to encourage those who are doing their duty in the matter of food conservation. The writer also shows very clearly the difficulties of the Canada Food Board as compared with the Food Controllers of the United States and Great Britain, which in itself should be sufficient to encourage the citizens generally to give all the help possible to the Food Board by carrying out its regulations.

### THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

In the annual report of the Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research there is much food for thought and inspiration. For over twelve months have the members, all leaders in their different branches of science and industry, been giving close study to the industrial problems that Canada has before her. Not only have they studied the problems but studied them to good purpose, and have already given practical suggestions which if carried out would go far to put not only industrial Canada but municipal Canada in the way of realizing their ambitions in the material and social development of the Dominion. But, alas. Outside the utilization of the Western Lignites, for which \$400,000 has been voted for special machinery, the recommendations of the Council would seem to be dead letters, so far as governmental action is concerned. This is a pity, for such dilitary methods are not very encouraging to those who have given so much of their valuable time for the benefit of the country. It is to be hoped that the government will soon appreciate the fact that the citizens are really ambitious that Canada should be in the vanguard of material progress when this war is over, and that it cannot afford not to put the recommendations of such men as constitute the Advisory Council into practice.



## Saving the Babies

On April 6 the Children's Bureau of the United States entered upon a campaign to preserve and conserve the infant life of the country. The propaganda is to last twelve months—it is termed the Children's Year—during which time a completely organized endeavour is to be made to reduce the death rate of babies to the minimum figure, and thus save at least 100,000 potential citizens to the State, also to see that greater care is taken of older children by those in charge, whether they be parents, guardians or school teachers.

To successfully carry on the campaign the Bureau is depending largely on local effort. For instance, in the Weighing and Measuring Test—considered necessary as the first means of saving the babies—each community is asked during the first two months to weigh and measure every baby within its boundaries. This will create interest and will be particularly valuable in showing up any aberrations from the normal, which will mean that the child requires special attention.

The programme is divided into four—the first part dealing with the babies themselves. The second part deals with Home Care and Income; the third parts takes up Child Labour and School Attendance, and the fourth part deals with Recreation. Each part of the programme is again sub-divided so as to enable every phase bearing directly or indirectly on the child-life of the country to be taken up systematically.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the

United States Government through its Children's Bureau is determined to offset the ravages of war by saving the babies. President Wilson in a foreword to the bulletin containing the scheme, says:—

“Next to the duty of doing everything possible for the soldiers at the front, there could be, it seems to me, no more patriotic duty than that of protecting the children, who constitute one-third of our population.”

He adds the hope that Children's Year “will not only see the goal reached of saving 100,000 lives of infants and young children, but that the work may be so successfully developed as to set up certain irreducible standards for the health, education and work of the American child.”

We in Canada are on a par with the United States in regard to the birth and death rate of children, so would it not be possible for us to follow such a splendid example as set by our neighbours? In most of our larger centres there are societies that are doing excellent work in child saving, but the economic value has never appealed to the popular mind, and consequently much of their effort is lost. On a large scale though, a well organized campaign, as now being carried out by the United States Bureau, should be equally as successful as across the line. As a war measure alone such a scheme of child preservation would be desirable and for the future citizenship of this country invaluable. Who will take the first step?

## The Housing Problem

As a consequence of the high cost of labour and material, which stopped the construction of houses, and a large influx of people into some of the larger cities and towns we in Canada are today facing a serious problem in housing. Dr. Hastings, the Public Health Officer of Toronto, for instance, says that there are over 5,000 families in the Queen City alone that require decent accommodation, and in like proportion comes the same complaint from practically every industrial centre in Canada. To solve the problem, or rather to remedy the evil, for evil is the only term to be used when the lack of proper accommodation means the herding together of families in tenements which should be condemned as unsanitary, and no doubt would be if other living accommodation could be found, quite a number of suggestions have been put forward—from seeking the financial aid of the Federal and Provincial and even Municipal authorities, to the promotion of local building societies. In Ontario the Provincial Government has appointed a special commission to deal with the problem, and no doubt other provincial authorities are thinking along the same lines, though no other province has as yet appointed a commission. In the meantime many municipalities are really in sore straits in regard to the matter, and the question comes—what are they to do? Not only must the councils feel that they have a moral responsibility in seeing that every family within their jurisdiction is properly housed, but as a capital investment each family means so much return to the community, and consequently no

municipality can afford to lose a family for want of housing accommodation.

Some of the financial papers consider that the demand for more housing accommodation is only temporary. We don't think so. Neither does Dr. Hastings, who believes that after the war a population of 150,000, or 25,000 families, will be added to Toronto in less than five years, and other municipalities are looking for the same proportional increase. Since the war commenced, many new factories have been erected. Built for munitions it is true, but if Canada is to become the large manufacturing country her people would have her, and which her vast natural resources warrant, these factories must be kept running, if not by the present owners by others. And every factory requires workers who want homes. Surely then, outside the moral responsibility of the local authorities, there is every reason to believe that the building of houses is a safe investment for the community. Whether the investment should be made by the council or private individuals is a question of local policy. No doubt, if private individuals can be induced to take up the undertaking it might be better, but failing that, the council should not hesitate to build with public money a sufficient number of sanitary dwellings for those workers who by force of circumstances are now compelled to live in over-crowded tenements. Otherwise in each industrial centre slum districts will arise, such as disgraced at one time some of the urban centres in the North of England. And in Canada this is unthinkable.



## PREPAREDNESS FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD

In June, 1916, this Journal commenced its gospel of Canadian Preparedness to meet after war conditions. At that time some people said we were too premature, and others even asked the reason for the Canadian Municipal Journal, which deals exclusively with civic problems, taking up any campaign of Preparedness and Reconstruction. They argued that being industrial in character reconstruction was something that could not touch civic Government at all, and even should it affect the municipal life, there would be plenty of time **when the war was over**. To-day, of course, no one who has followed the events of the war and the preparations that have been made in other parts of this Empire and in the United States, and who has the welfare of the country at heart, would deny the necessity of every public body and association to prepare for the social, economic, and industrial reconstruction that will be forced on to Canada when the war is over. And this applies in particular to municipal bodies, for the reason that the community is directly affected, either beneficially or detrimentally, by any change in local industrial conditions. The effect is seen almost at once in the social and moral life of the community. How this can affect the councils was well illustrated in May, 1915, when many of the mayors from the west and some from the east, met at Ottawa to petition the Federal Government to relieve the then intolerable situation almost in every city, town and village brought about by unemployment caused by war conditions. At that time Canada had not yet received any munition orders, which afterwards were to enrich her people so much, and things looked black. But at that time, and this is our point, the workers looked to the local councils to solve their problem of unemployment. Their families wanted food and they were willing to work, and if no one else could not give them employment, it was up to the council as leaders of the community to provide them with the means of succouring their families? Such was the feeling of the workers as demonstrated in mass meetings and in delegations to the local city halls. In the year 1915 the responsibility of the local councils in the matter of local employment was surely made very personal to more than one mayor, and yet certain people in 1916, who ought to have known better, wanted to know what reason the Canadian Municipal Journal, as the organ of the local councils, had in urging "preparedness" for after the war. We had every reason, otherwise we would not have been worthy of the trust of our readers, most of whom are responsible to the people for their office. The lesson of 1915 was plain to the councils—to prepare to meet the industrial reaction that would take place in almost every community immediately hostilities ceased, in any way compatible with their duties as leaders of the people. This we preached at the time, and have been preaching ever since, and we believe with some success as indicated in the Reconstruction societies that have recently been launched in many industrial centres in Canada.

But if this war will have taught us anything, surely it will have brought home to us the realization that we no longer live for ourselves alone—that to love "thy neighbour as thyself" has a real significance even in this 20th century. That while we are not suffering the horrors of those European

cities devastated by the Hun—horrors that brought out the best as well as the worst in human nature, as instanced in the many records of the mayors and leading citizens of Belgium offering their lives so that their fellow men, women and children may be spared—the lessons of self-denial and unselfishness will not be lost to us even in this far away country. They loved their cities unto death—noble examples of civic leadership. Those European mayors were fathers of their people in the truest sense of the term, and while the mayors and councils of Canada will never be called upon, thanks to our splendid men at the front, to undergo such terrible tests of civic patriotism, yet in helping to make this Canada a place worthy of living in—not merely existing—for this and future generations, they have the largest opportunity. Cleanly living conditions, a decent social life without unhealthy excitement; better and more practical and free education for the masses; libraries; good recreation facilities for young and old; flower gardens in the public squares, are but a few activities for which the councils should make themselves responsible in their respective communities. The local administration should and must make itself the fountain of everything that spells material and social progress to the community if it would live up to its opportunity, and to help in the great work this Journal purposes publishing under the general title of "Municipal Mobilization and Reconstruction" a special number, made up of living articles by the best authorities on their respective subjects. The articles will cover every phase of civic activity in Canada as brought about by war conditions. This number will be a continuation of our "Canadian Preparedness" number which was published last year.

### INSTRUCTION IN CITIZENSHIP.

We were keenly interested the other day in reading the report of a statistical survey made by the Bureau of Municipal Research of the New York high school system of civic instruction because the conclusions, published in bulletin form, are corroborative of our own criticisms of civic teaching, or rather lack of it, in Canadian schools, which appeared some time back in these columns. In the New York schools civics is not treated as a specific subject, but forms part of history, and as, according to the survey, only eight weeks all told, out of a three year course in history, are given to civic instruction it stands to reason that the pupils will not be very far advanced in the fundamentals of Government when their school career is over. And what applies to New York is equally applicable to every province in Canada, so far as civic education is concerned. In many schools in the Dominion the time given to civic instruction is much less than in New York, and in no school curriculum is civics treated as a real live subject. As a matter of fact it is the least considered of all, with the result that when the average boy leaves school to enter the world, whatever knowledge he may have gained in other subjects, he knows little or nothing of the meaning of Canadian citizenship. And then we wonder why there is so little intelligent interest taken in municipal affairs by the average ratepayer. No man can be expected to take an interest in any subject unless he is informed on the fundamentals at least, and to know government and its administration does require much study.



# Education in Citizenship and Reconstruction

S. BAKER,  
(City Clerk of London.)

Some time ago, I submitted to a number of prominent citizens of London, a suggestion that lectures be given on Citizenship. To make the world "Safe for Democracy," not only must the foe be met on the battlefields of France, but democracy must be taught its duties and privileges that it may not fail to develop that unity of purpose that comes from the subordination of personal and private interests to the public weal.

The aim is to create and strengthen a worthy ideal, and develop a type of character that will be willing to prepare to meet its demands and defend it. If the vision be clear, definite and great, the willingness to defend will follow as sure as the blossom follows the spring sunshine and rain.

The many sacred spots, holding all that remains of the heroes of Canada, on foreign fields, point out the fact that Canadians appreciate their duty. Others must take their places, and the increased burden of government will be almost too heavy to bear. The following facts should be given study.

Our natural resources must be conserved and developed. In normal times, the demand is close to the limit of supply. We must be prepared to augment the necessities of life, and business, by thrift, energy and intelligence. It is essential, therefore, that information must be given democracy as to the national resources and the probable national demands. Expert advice now made easily available must be presented to the people of this land. This cannot be done in a day. The government has appointed a commission to supply the facts. Evening classes must be provided and all encouragement possible rendered to assemble the people that the information may be imparted and utilized and necessities converted into actualities.

The laws of health must be known to the public. A sound and healthy body is the greatest asset in life. The establishment of sanitary conditions on farm, in factory, shop and home is as important to us as any other national resource. It is the duty of democracy to conserve life. Factory laws, wages, sanitary conditions and education should not be products of legislation only, forced on unwilling and, oftentimes, complaining citizens, but should be the result of demands of people forming the great mass of democracy to protect, conserve and advance the public weal. How can the youth or the toiling citizen know the fundamental facts of political economy, the absolute necessity for protection on all means to increase the health and life of the working class against the demands of personal gain, unless these questions are presented to them? Happy and contented homes, the goal of democracy, can only be secured by the interests of capital and labor working together. Labor will be heard. Let capital and labor get their feet under the same table. There is one effective means—the encouragement of a workmen's university extension series of lectures. Labor is inviting when the laws of labor and the principles underlying it are understood.

I suggest that, during the winter, two or three popular lectures be given by University Professors and other competent authorities on such subjects as "Wages," "Capital and Labor," "Factory Laws," "Health Laws and Sanitation." The aim of the lecturer should be to bring nearer the millenium when every man shall live a happy and contented life.

Many feel that just now the people are nearer "the heart of things." The intelligent populace only can work out national and civic life. If we are to successfully meet the after the war conditions and avoid the sorry exhibit of Russia, the people must have an opportunity of putting into practice the knowledge they have secured, to seek first the public national requirements, though it may appear, at the moment to prejudice their own interest. This can only be done when they know what the national demands are, as I have already pointed out. The University and School lecturers and the Government Commissioners must be provided with a point of contact to supplement the work of the printer. A post graduate course for Public and High Schools must be made popular and compulsory to teach the things we should do to be ready to make our municipal and state government so responsive, effective and controllable that the shortest, easiest and most natural way to get social and economic progress will be by way of orderly and lawful government action.

British history is the story of the struggle for the principle that "There shall be no taxation with representa-

tion." But history also shows that "A wise despot may give the best government." Autocracy and democracy under wise conditions may both give "happy and contented homes." Different nations have adopted different means of securing the same end. Britain allowed its municipalities to govern themselves as private corporations and fought for freedom by making "taxation and representation" its rallying battle cry in political matters. France, on the other hand, sought freedom by controlling the government themselves as a republic. Britain fought autocracy by seeking power for "groups" or "parties" elected by the people. Then France adopted the method of electing individual men with limited powers, all independent. The people of the United States have followed the French. This fundamental difference in municipal and state government must be understood before our people can intelligently discuss commission government with its many forms and checks. The fact that, about 1832, the British Parliament passed its first municipal Act, and that the Ontario government, about 1846, formulated the Ontario Municipal Act, founded upon the generally accepted British system, developed by the experience of the British people, has a very important bearing on the question. The problems of transportation, sanitation, building regulations and, in general, the demands of the modern city, have completely altered conditions. The need for information is evident. Civic officials must be prepared to enlighten the citizen.

Democracy has ever been "struggling for recognition, often blindly, but always with a tenacity and vigor that stopped at no sacrifice." The citizen must know the cost of their heritage, and know how to apply their knowledge to enrich and enable the world to enjoy its full fruitage. Their ideals must be worthy of any sacrifice.

I am aiming in London to point out how these facts may be vitalized in at least one additional way. The power of the press, the author and the teacher, and all the means now adopted are of immense value. I would prevent any person from voting who had failed to make use of reasonable facilities for information to establish him to vote intelligently. There is no legislation to this effect, and, under present conditions, it would be unwise to secure any. The Councils of cities should supplement the efforts of the many organizations now doing splendid work by throwing open the schoolrooms and public halls for meetings of citizens and assist by providing public and high school extension lecture in definitely prepared programmes, by competent authorities, and encourage attendance and study and discussion.

To be more specific, I am assured by the Trades and Labor Council, the Mothers' Clubs and other bodies in my own city that they will assist and support such a movement. A number of prominent citizens are willing to donate prizes, scholarships, or, in other ways, assist in encouraging real study of the problems of citizenship. The Council, being the fundamental body elected by the people, should, reasonably, be expected to take the lead in establishing some competent authority for organizing, directing and assisting the wider, newer, and all important departments of education in the principles of democracy. And what is being done in London can be done in other Canadian cities.

The following tentative programme is submitted as an illustration of my suggestions. With modifications depending upon conditions arising, it is the programme that will be attempted in London:

September 15th, 1918.—**Canadian Municipal Government.** Chairman, The Mayor—10 minutes.

(a) The development of Canadian Municipal Government—Speaker, 30 minutes.

(b) The six leading fundamentals of citizenship — Speaker, 30 minutes.

(c) The difference between Commissions and Councils —Speaker, 20 minutes.

October 1st, 1918.—**Factory Laws.** Chairman, 10 minutes.

(a) "Factory Laws"—Speaker, 30 minutes.

(b) How may the health of the laborer be better presented—Speaker, 20 minutes.

(c) What is the view point of the employer?—Speaker, 20 minutes.

October 15th, 1918.—**Sanitation**—Chairman, 10 minutes.

(a) Board of Health Regulations.

(b) A woman's view of city's needs.

(c) Advantages to a city.



### LIVE UP TO THE UNIFORM.

The khaki is the sign of the complete sacrifice, the readiness to go the limit in defence of Canada on her own shores and in Canada's first line trenches in France. The uniform means its wearer has burnt his bridges on the past, and is doing his present duty to his country day by day with the future holding all concern of reconstruction.

What the man in uniform does today is done to further the success of the Allied Armies without consideration of its effect on political feeling or the possibility of his bettering himself in days to come. He has only one objective, **TO WIN THE WAR.** What happens after that, he is prepared to take his chances on, trusting in his countrymen.

Such should be the attitude of all citizens, whether in uniform or not. Particularly should this spirit actuate those in authority whose duty it is to administer the laws of the land. Theirs to tighten up administrative machinery so that it will reciprocate with the movements generated by the men in uniform and others in charge of vital national war work.

Municipal councillors, county, township, city, town and village should wear the khaki in spirit and wear it all the time. It would not be a bad scheme to put these councillors in uniform, not so much to distinguish them as enable them to live up to it. The uniform is the outward and tangible symbol of all that Canadians hold dear—Liberty and Justice—and for the perpetuation of which Canadians are now at war and will be until success crowns Allied arms.

It is all very well to preach this doctrine, but to bring it home to each individual councillor, there is nothing like putting the uniform on him and having him look at himself in the mirror. It's odds on it that he would get inspiration from the fine, upstanding man he would see there, and straightway fill up the uniform with more effective action. Wearing his old clothes makes him think that the old times are still here and that he has to play peanut politics or he won't get re-elected. New clothes, a real uniform, khaki, brass buttons and spurs if you will, would holler at him that a new game is on and he had better sit in.

As a matter of fact, can it be said that municipal councillors in Canada are not doing their duty by the various national war endeavours. Some of them are playing the selfish game and not the war game. They are organizing for the next election, not for the successful prosecution of the war, if so, the people are getting wise to it, and they want to change it.

It is easy to discover whether a municipal councillor is doing his duty as a citizen in these times of war. He can't camouflage if you want to smoke him out where he lives. If the Orders and Regulations of the Canada Food Board are rigidly enforced in your municipality, then you may be sure that municipal councillors are doing their bit and in spirit wearing the uniform.

Test your municipal council by this standard, and if you find the councillors 100 per cent efficient, tell them so, and help them to carry on. If they fall short, also tell them so, and urge them to join up with you and wear the khaki in spirit and in truth.—E. R.

### EDUCATION IN CILITIZENSHIP—Continued.

November 1st.—**Wages.**—Chairman, 10 minutes.

- (a) Government control of industries during the war.
- (b) Bolshevism.
- (c) A fair wage.

November 15th, 1918.—**City Government.**

- (a) The City Budget.
- (b) The function of a city.
- (c) Debenture Issues.

December 1st, 1918.—**Reform of London Council.**

- (a) What is the plan proposed?
- (b) What reform is needed?
- (c) What has the Council done?

The meetings will be held in the Public Schools. The first lecture will be limited to thirty minutes and the second and third to twenty minutes. There will be open discussion, each speaker limited to five minutes, afterwards for thirty minutes.

Prizes are offered for the best essays submitted, proving attendance and grasp of purpose of the meeting, to young people in groups or personally. The programme for the following spring will afterwards be determined. Invitations to attend will be sent to every organization in the city to send representatives, and encouragement given to follow up discussions in these bodies by their representatives.

### WAR PROBLEMS OF THE CITIES.

The Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research in a recent Bulletin brings right home to the citizens of the Quaker City their responsibility in this war, and the suggestions are equally applicable to the municipalities of Canada. The Bulletin reads as follows:

Last year the secretary of the Canadian Red Cross told the convention of the National Municipal League of some sketches found on a German prisoner. One picture was of some houses in one of the worst of London's slums, the other was of a degenerate Englishman. On the first picture was written in German: "If the British conquer, this is the kind of house that you will have to live in." On the other were these words: "This is the type of man that the British system produces." To what extent were these accusations true?

We have all shuddered at the tales of war atrocities. If we should take a walk through vast sections of Philadelphia, we should stand aghast before the "peace atrocities" that are continually being penetrated by our social order. The misery, starvation, ignorance, over-crowding, and immorality that exist in almost any of our large American cities are appalling.

It used to be the fashion to put the blame for such conditions upon the individual sufferer, but this is now passed. The sociologist the economist, the social worker, no longer think in those terms. They frankly recognize that the ills of society are the fault of society and can only be socially cured. They proclaim that poverty, unemployment, and overcrowding are social diseases, exactly as preventable as tuberculosis or typhoid fever. Just as the installation of a proper water purification system greatly cuts down the typhoid death rate, so can well-conceived social measures do away with the diseases of society.

The trials of nearly four years of the world war have taught Europe lessons that America has yet to learn. Time has gone faster over there than here. If we would see ourselves as we are going to be, we must look at what England is to-day. The British Labor Party has produced a Reconstruction Manifesto which is being discussed the world over, as heralding the birth of a new social order. Steps are proposed which are intended to provide a national minimum, prevent unemployment, bring democracy into industry, nationalize the public utilities and natural resources, increase production, revolutionize national finance, introduce greater justice in distribution, and secure the national surplus for the common good.

It is not for us to uphold nor to denounce, but we must face facts as they are. These social problems are with us, and they must be solved. If we doubt the efficacy of a proposed remedy, it is up to us to suggest a better remedy. It is the greatest of mistakes to try to turn back the hands of the clock. The world is going ahead to solve these problems, and will not stop for the objections of a disgruntled few.

What has this to do with the Bureau of Municipal Research? Simply this: We shall do our little part in the betterment of society. Our field is Philadelphia, and we find plenty of work for us to do here. The citizens are going to learn to comprehend their problems in a broader, newer way. Wide-spread popular education, a broad-gauged financial program, rapid transit, better health conditions, improved housing and city planning; these are some of the problems before us. We propose to devote the energies of our staff of specialists to the welfare of the community as a whole. We are confident that when the forward-looking citizens of this city understand our aims, we can stand together for a more worthy city-home.

### CONFERENCE ON VITAL STATISTICS.

A conference on Vital Statistics, between representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, was held June 19-21, under the auspices of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The object of the conference was to create a Dominion-wide scheme of Vital Statistics under Dominion and Provincial co-operation. A full report will be given in our August issue.

The Bureau of Municipal Research of Philadelphia recently elected Mr. Sedley H. Phinney to the position of Secretary. He is a civil engineer with degrees from the Universities of Rochester and Wisconsin. Mr. Phinney succeeds Mr. Robert E. Tracy, who some months ago was called to the directorship of the new research bureau in Indianapolis.



## The Child and the Nation

A. J. LIVINSON, M.A.

In war and in peace humanity dictates that life must be guarded not only for state reasons, but for its inherent righteousness. Life is sacred. The state that bandies with the lives of its citizens counts itself out of the concert of civilized nations. A people which neglects the public health of the inhabitants of that country throws itself open to be pilloried by critics, and to be caricatured by the cartoonists in the world's journalism. Thus, it is that the "strength of the nation" are not fickle words to be mouthed by weak-kneed politicians and by hustings' orators, nor by editorial writers seeking to gain favor with a constituency; but they are real earnest words which bespeak the very essence of nationhood. Wherein, therefore, lies the strength of the nation? In its wealth? No. In its industries? No. In its ships? No. The strength of a nation is the man-power and the woman-power of that nation.

So there may be very much said about the rivers up which great ships go, and about the marts of commerce where the wealth of the five continents are warehoused; but behind it all is man-power. However, when man-power is spoken about we really mean the child, which is the com-

### PLENTY.

Agriculture — Industry  
Education,



PHILIPPE HEBERT, R.C.A.

(Taken from King Edward Monument, Montreal).

**"Out of the cradle endlessly rocking  
comes forth the perennial secret and  
task of nationhood."**

mencement of all things. The nation is no stronger than its children.

The disclosures as to health and as to illiteracy of the men of the draft in the United States, as well as of the health of the Canadian recruit, and of the educational assets of the Canadian wounded are sufficient warning to the people of both countries to grapple with the problems of national health and national education in a thorough manner no matter what it costs. The price of admiralty is dear; but not nearly so dear as the price we pay in human derelicts and in the family in disorder. Did we not know about our shortcomings before the Military Service Act, 1917, was enforced? We did, but our statesmen were so busy building necessary canals, railways, and bridges that they forgot all about the engineers who are to drive the en-

gines to-morrow or about the mother who is going to fill the dinner pail of that engineer to-morrow. So it has come to pass that in the rural and the urban centres of Canada there is an air of dissatisfaction which is a heritage from pre-war days. Observant fathers and mothers realized the situation but were helpless to ameliorate it. The odds were against them. The educational system, for one thing, was too much for them. It was a legacy from the early administrators of our education for the masses who gave us an unhappily acclimatized Prussian system of education colored and tempered by the influences of the system prevailing in the United States. The educational machine has functioned ever since; but the parents of to-day are roused against that system because of its inefficacy to meet the demands of practical life—rather than for a "fool's Paradise." Cellular education and hands-behind-your-back education needs recasting in the light of what every section of Canada calls for.

The nation that wishes to survive must reckon with the child. It is true that the well-being of the child rests upon such factors as the church, the home, and the school; but we are as likely as not to forget that it is also dependent upon the child himself. Out of the cradle endlessly rocking comes forth the perennial secret and task of the tax of nationhood. It is a big responsibility that must be taken up afresh with the birth of every newly born babe. Therefore the continuity of effective purpose in the interest of the child is the greatest study that can devolve upon any nation. That continuity of effective guidance must not be lavished upon the native born only, but especially, since this is a colonizing country, upon the foreign born or immigrant class. Anything we can do to assure a successful career, physically, industrially, and morally, of our children should be done fearlessly and unflinchingly at any cost. This means that there must be a re-assessment of valuation placed upon occupations, professions and businesses. It means that the priests, rabbis, and ministers and leaders of all thoughts and cults must come highly prepared for their work in moulding the minds of the young. It connotes, too, that new ideals in commerce must be given a chance to assert themselves. It means that the price of labor must be adjusted so as to suit the honorable existence of the family, and guarantee the lawful pursuit of industry and happiness of every male and female member of that family. It betokens above all things that there must be a new type of teacher and a new type of leadership if we are to do our best for the child. Franklin, Hamilton, Greeley, Lincoln, Schurz, Mann, and Dewey, in the United States; Ryerson, Laurier, Mercier, Montpetit, Meilleur, Dawson and Dale, in Canada; and Knox, Ruskin, Carlyle, Owen, Arnold, Haldane, Geddes and Rosebery, in Great Britain—what were and are they other than men who prepared the people for their role in life. Their leadership not only made history, but turned the course of the entire history of nations. For the sake of the child we must have enlightened and inspiring leadership.

There in the north country is our grand hinterland of wealth for generations still unborn. Here in southern Canada clinging to the boundary line are seven millions of Canadians. Can we get that leadership in our land that will bestir every man and woman in the prosperous home of the prairie grain grower, and in the hovel of the poor city dweller to greater and better things? If we can, then there is a chance for the child; and if we can't our hopes of nationhood with fair play and equal opportunity will assuredly be blasted.

### COMMANDEERING VACANT LOTS.

The City Council of Hamilton (Ont.), is determined that that progressive city will do its share in greater production, for at a recent meeting it decided to commandeer certain vacant lots whose owners would not voluntarily place them at the disposal of the Garden Club. Such a move may seem drastic but in these days when the demand is for greater production of foodstuffs every encouragement must be given to those who are willing to work towards that end, and certainly no sympathy will be given to those owners who showed so little patriotism at this time.



## Food Control as Administered in Canada

ERNEST B. ROBERTS.  
Canada Food Board, Ottawa.

Comparisons are occasionally made in Canada with our food control and that in the United States. This is generally done by visitors who have spent a short time beyond the line. They come back impressed with the apparent better results seen from street cars and at the hotel dinner table. As is customary with anything superficial, these comparisons are not flattering to the home land. It would surprise visitors to learn that the actual attainment in food control in the Dominion need not fear comparison with the greater publicity that food control may obtain elsewhere.

Food Control in Canada has, in a major way, differed from its incidence in the United States. Canadian conditions, it is true, approximate more nearly to those in the United States than to those in European lands. Yet the difference is not geographic so much as historic and traditional, if the term traditional can be rightly applied to something so utterly new in Anglo-Saxon civilization as Food Control is. "Across the line," Food Control took form as an idea, if not as an ideal, with the declaration of war. The people received it with all the "elan" of first war enthusiasms; it was welcomed with the lightheartedness of an untried thing, alien to any standard of measurement. In Canada it came in other circumstances.

The Dominion had been at war for three weary years. The people had gone through the sterner things of long, long casualty lists, which even yet have been spared the Allied Southern land. The United States has to-day been at war for fifteen months. Within one-third of that time the first Canadian contingent, largely British Reservists, who formed the rearguard of the "Old Contemptibles," had won endless glory on the awful fields of St. Julien and of Ypres. Food Control as a war measure, thus came after the impressionability of the people had been dulled, if not bruised.

There arose in Canada a purely cis-Atlantic problem that had to be solved with but little guidance from Europe. In fact, English example soon became rather a drawback. People could at once grasp the fundamental differences in Food Control in Great Britain and in Canada. In the first all food is at some time massed together before it goes to the people; most of it passes as through a doorway in a walled city by the ports of entry. In Canada these conditions are reversed. Supplies are, in the main, scattered through the land and only when they reach the elevators or the cold storage centres do they become controllable.

Some Canadians, oblivious of this, began early to clamor for "price fixing" to stop the mounting cost of living. That was possible, it was everywhere argued, in the Old Land, why not in Canada? The small staff of the Food Controller had to start an educative campaign which had in it something of the "hoeing of the lone furrow." The public was not so much hostile as opinionated. It would not be convinced that Canada differed from Great Britain.

But soon the geographic factor over-rode the historic, and became as troublesome. The very success that Mr. Hoover attained on the American "war fresh" public and its proximity to Canada caused a "volt face," and proved hard on a staff not nearly so numerous or so well equipped. Contradictorily, public opinion in Canada swung around to measure all effort by the American standard. They could not be expected to grasp again that the much more scattered population of Canada make a press and platform campaign more tardy, or that the contagion of a good example is missing in country districts.

It was not until March of this year that the Canadian public showed full warm sympathy with the work of the Food Board. It seemed to take a long time to understand that what a staff of 3,500 could accomplish in the British Food Ministry headquarters, and a staff of 2,000 in the Food Administration in Washington, could not be so readily achieved by a staff of fifty men and sixty girls at Ottawa. But the "If not, why not?" spirit is strong in the Anglo-Saxon race. They are now comprehending. The Food Board has no special reason now to complain of lack of sympathy. Perhaps on the contrary, its trouble is that it has so many willing outsiders continually giving it "expert" advice.

The newest thing that the Food Board is concerned

with is the licensing of all food dealers. This has already been sketched in "The Canadian Municipal Journal." Only by licensing can direct control be secured, thanks to the peculiarly free and easy form which our democratic Government, in a rapidly growing country has assumed. By the end of June the number already licensed was rapidly approaching the expected 100,000 food dealers. It may be mentioned that the clerical labor of the Canada Food Board has grown under it enormously. The letters received daily average over 2,000; there is an office record for one day in May of 8,000 dispatched. On the whole, few of these letters can be answered in "form." They must be dealt with on their merits. It is no secret, of course that the fees from these licenses go a long way towards paying the expenses of the administration. In fact, the work is now almost self-supporting.

These are just a few of the considerations which the Canadian, enthused by a brief and necessarily superficial peep into American matters, should bear in mind. Those who best know what has been accomplished have no reason to be ashamed of what is being done, and effectively done; first, to produce a larger supply of food in the Dominion, and, secondly, properly to conserve this supply before it reaches the open market, and thus to send it where it is imperatively wanted—to the fighters in France, and to the millions of munition-workers in France, Italy and Great Britain.

### GOOD GOVERNMENT REWARDED.

Mr. John H. Patterson, President of The National Cash Register Company, has given to the City of Dayton, Ohio, a million-dollar park. This park, of three hundred acres, was a part of his magnificent Hills and Dales estate and is regarded as one of the most attractive spots in the whole country.

In presenting the park to the city, Mr. Patterson delivered the following note to the city commissioners:

"I want you to impress upon all the people that this park is given, not at all as a memorial for me, but solely as a memorial to good government in Dayton. I would not have presented this park at this time, had not the people last November, endorsed good government by re-electing three good, non-partisan men to the commission. I wish that the people could realize all the benefits that good government has brought to them, and yet we are only beginning. The commission-manager form of government is the only one which is strictly of the people, by the people, and for the people.

"The people all over the country are watching Dayton. They feel the commission-manager form of government is still on trial. With us, it is no longer on trial, as it has been fully tried and found successful. It is bound to succeed, because the charter of Dayton is founded on the same principles that have made American business successful.

"What is good for Dayton is good for any other city. I look forward to the day when the commission-manager form of government will be universal among cities, counties, and states, and the United States. Then it is but a step to fitting it to the United States of the World."

In addition to the park and all its equipment, Mr. Patterson set apart the sum of \$10,000 annually, for three years, to be devoted toward the upkeep of the place.

### SUFFICIENT SUGAR FOR CANNING.

Housekeepers who are anxious about their preserves for next winter may take comfort. The Food Board announces that there will be sufficient sugar in the country for the preserving and canning season and that the maximum fruit and vegetable crops that can be produced in this country will be taken care of, so far as the sugar supply is concerned. To make sure of this, however, strict conservation will be necessary in the meantime.

### INCREASED GARDEN ACREAGE.

Mr. F. Abraham, Honorary Chairman of the Vacant Lot and Home Garden Section of the Canada Food Board, estimates an increased garden acreage of at least 200 per cent. over that of last year. Great efforts will have to be made to can, dry and store the surplus crop.



## What Australia Is Doing for Her Returned Soldiers

Our contemporary, the New York "Survey," is making a special study of the preparations being made by other countries for the repatriation and re-establishment of their returned soldiers. One of the studies by Mr. Bruno Lasker is of particular interest to Canadians, as showing the generous spirit in which the government of Australia is treating the problem. The following extract is taken from Mr. Lasker's article:—

The federal parliament of Australia and the legislatures of several of the states have during the past year enacted laws to protect the returning soldiers against adversity and the civil population generally against serious industrial disturbance by making it possible for them to secure land and other facilities necessary for successful farming. For this purpose, the sum of twenty million pounds has been appropriated—an amount equivalent on the same population basis to about two billion dollars for the United States (or equal to two hundred million dollars for Canada). The federal bill, introduced in the Senate by the minister of defense and passed by both houses in August and September respectively, provides for a central commission of seven private persons to be appointed by the government and presided over by a member of the cabinet.

The duties of this commission will be administrative. Its regulations and decisions will be executed in each state by a state board, composed in each case by seven private citizens. The state boards, again, will be advised and assisted in their work by local committees appointed for that purpose in all parts of the country. All members of the commission, the state boards and the local commissions will serve in an honorary capacity, and they will include returned soldiers.

The commission will prescribe, among other things, the purposes for which "repatriation funds" may be made available, the limits and the conditions of such assistance; the state boards will consider the applications submitted by returned soldiers who will register their names before discharge. "The main object in view," says a precis of the act, "is to secure a complete network of labor agencies working incessantly in the interests of the returned soldier."

The federal repatriation policy so far includes:

The establishment of curative workshops attached to the hospitals, giving the now familiar treatments for re-education, for the study of natural aptitudes to be taken into account in prescribing more advanced training, for familiarizing the wounded soldier with the use of artificial limbs or exercising injured limbs.

Arrangement with private employers to enable men to get the more advanced training—the employers paying a wage appropriate to the value of the actual work and the government paying the difference between that sum and the recognized wage appropriate to the particular occupation.

The provision of facilities for young men who went to war in the middle of their apprenticeships to complete their tuition, the government accepting the responsibility of supplementing their wages to enable them to do so.

The establishment of hostels or homes for the voluntary occupation by those permanently incapacitated, a reasonable deduction being made from their pensions to pay towards such accommodation; and a special allowance of 2.50 a week, payable by the repatriation authority at its discretion, to friends and relatives taking care of such men.

The establishment of a factory for the manufacture of limbs with branch factories in the different states, not only to make but also to repair and renew artificial limbs.

The encouragement of small rural industries, such as hog raising, the government guaranteeing a market and organizing and handling the sale of the produce; including also the promotion of co-operative organization among such settlers and the establishment of co-operative slaughterhouses and the like.

Loans upon liberal and attractive terms for the purchase of homes in urban areas.

This act has been supplemented in New South Wales by a law, passed in October, enacting proposals adopted at a number of conferences in Melbourne at which all the states were represented. Its provisions apply to all commonwealth and dominion soldiers, including those who have not gone to the front but have been injured in camp at home and

to Australian soldiers who have been enlisted in England and honorably discharged.

Parents or friends of soldiers at the front are permitted to apply for blocks of land to put these into working order before the soldiers return. Transfers of such lands are permissible only to other returned soldiers who have claims equal to those of the original holders. An advance of £500 (\$2,000) may be made to any returned soldier, the state reserving the right to see that this loan is properly spent and the land wisely used. If the conditions of the grant are not complied with, the land may be forfeited.

### The State as Adviser.

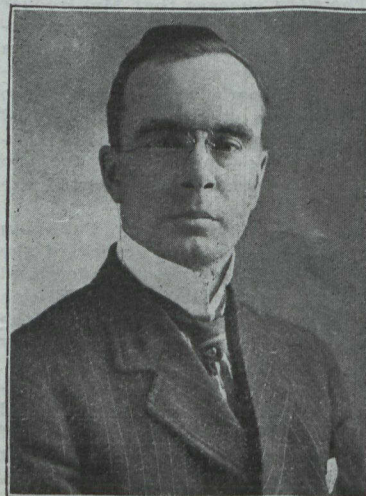
Perhaps the most important feature of the new South Wales scheme is the educational and advisory aid which is provided by the state. Agricultural and pastoral experts will co-operate with the staff of the settlement authority to bring the best knowledge and experience to bear upon the selection of estates, their planning, improvement, and everything else necessary to ensure business success. Already new railroad extensions and other public works have been taken in hand to make these lands more accessible. In short, everything is to be done to increase the safety of the investment for the state and to make the settlement of ex-soldiers the occasion for a first-rate contribution to the colonization of the state.

The other states of the Commonwealth have passed similar measures for the purpose of rendering the national policy effective.

Some of the main points of these Australian schemes may be pointed out which make them of particular suggestive value: First, while all the states are willing to do their share, the federal government accepts complete responsibility for all measures aiming at the replacement of some 300,000 soldiers in the civil life of the nation. Second, land settlement is not put forward as a single expedient of getting over a very difficult and onerous task. It is accompanied by two equally important measures, a national system of public employment—beginning on board ship before the men are actually landed home—and huge appropriations for suitable training in many pursuits and vocations.

We have only mentioned so far the twenty million pounds set out for land settlement. But in addition to this sum, one-tenth of which (\$10,000,000) has been promised by the federal government for the current year, ten million pounds are to be devoted to the other expenses connected with demobilization and re-education. While the fund for land settlement is suitably raised by loans—being paid for, obviously, out of the future revenue from the now derelict lands—the other repatriation expenditures, according to the prime minister, are to be covered out of income tax spread over a number of years.

In Australia, as in the United States (and Canada), the war has brought an enormous increase in bank deposits, and the last two years, according to United States consular reports, have been favorable to most of the commercial, industrial and agricultural interests. There is, therefore, an admirable opportunity to invest liberally yet wisely in the nationally most profitable home industry; the exploitation, improvement and settlement of the virgin land.



ATTENDING THE  
VICTORIA CON-  
VENTION.

HON. WM. GARIEPY,  
Minister for Municipal  
Affairs, Alberta.



# War Convention, 1918, Victoria, B.C.

**TUESDAY, JULY 9th, 10 a.m.**

Meeting of the Executive in Committee Room.

**11 A.M. BUSINESS SESSION.**

**OFFICIAL WELCOME.**

HIS WORSHIP, MAYOR TODD.

REPLY ON BEHALF OF THE DELEGATES.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

HIS WORSHIP, MAYOR HARDIE, OF LETHBRIDGE  
(President of the Union of Canadian Municipalities.)

REPORT OF THE HON. SECRETARY-TREASURER.

A Review of the Activities of the Union.

W. D. LIGTHALL, Esq., K.C., Ex-Mayor of Westmount.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

G. S. WILSON, Esq.

REPORT OF OUR PARLIAMENTARY AGENT.

FRED COOK, Esq., Ex-Mayor of Ottawa.

REPORTS FROM AFFILIATED PROVINCIAL UNIONS.

**TUESDAY, 9th, 2 p.m.**

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS SESSION.

FORMAL OPENING OF CONVENTION BY  
HON. JOHN OLIVER, Premier.

A SURVEY OF THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON CAN-  
ADIAN MUNICIPALITIES.

A.—How is the West Affected by the War?

His Worship Mayor Costello, of Calgary.

B.—How is the East Affected by the War?

His Worship Mayor Hawkins, of Halifax.

C.—How are the Larger Cities Affected by the War?

A general expression of opinion.

D.—How Best to Overcome the Difficulties?

Hon. Wilfrid Gariepy, Minister of Municipal Af-  
fairs, Alberta.

**TUESDAY, 9th, 8 p.m.**

COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET tendered to the Delegates  
by His Worship Mayor Todd, the City Council and  
Citizens of Victoria.

The subject of the addresses will be:

CLOSER RELATIONS BETWEEN THE WESTERN AND  
EASTERN MUNICIPALITIES.

His Worship Mayor Gale, of Vancouver, will speak for  
the West.

His Worship Mayor Bouchard, M.L.A., of St. Hyacinthe,  
will speak for the East.

And other speakers.

**WEDNESDAY, 10th, 10 a.m.**

THE MAINTAINING OF MUNICIPAL CREDIT.

THOMAS BRADSHAW, Esq., Commissioner of Finance,  
Toronto.

FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL RELATIONS TO  
MUNICIPALITIES.

General expression of opinion.

THE CONSOLIDATED RAILWAY ACT—CONTEST  
OVER FUNDAMENTAL MUNICIPAL RIGHTS.

W. D. LIGTHALL, Esq., K.C., Hon. Sec.-Treas.  
Union of Canadian Municipalities.

THE TORONTO AND NIAGARA POWER COMPANY  
FIGHT.

PRESENT POSITION OF UNIFORM MUNICIPAL  
ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS.

H. J. ROSS, Esq., Chairman of the Special Committee.

**WEDNESDAY, 10th, 2 p.m.**

SESSION OF THE  
DOMINION CIVIC IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE.

Under the Auspices of the Commission of Conservation.  
ALDERMAN W. R. OWEN, Chairman of Vancouver  
Board of Health, Presiding.

NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL HOUSING.

THOMAS ADAMS, Esq., Town Planning Adviser, Com-  
mission of Conservation.

MUNICIPAL RESPONSIBILITY IN REGARD TO ECON-  
OMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAND.

J. N. BAYNE, Esq., Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs,  
Sask.

THE RETURNED SOLDIER PROBLEM.

General expression of opinion and suggestion.

THE NECESSITY OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

General expression of opinion.

**WEDNESDAY, 7 p.m.**

VISIT TO THE SHIPYARDS AND ESQUIMALT.

**THURSDAY, 11th, 10 a.m.**

OBSERVATORY DAY.

HOW THE CITIES CAN EFFECTIVELY ASSIST IN THE  
FOOD CRISIS.

Full Discussion and Suggestions requested.

PRESENT POSITION OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN  
CANADA.

WESTERN POWER AND LIGHT QUESTIONS.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1917-18.

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

**THURSDAY NOON.**

The Citizens of Victoria, and the Victoria Rotary Club extend a cordial invitation to the delegates, and their wives, of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, and the Dominion Civic Improvement League to lunch, at the Empress Hotel. Dr. J. S. Plaskett, director, will give an address on the new Observatory (the second largest in the world).

2 P.M.—An automobile tour to Saanich, the Observatory, and Mount Douglas Park. Open-air Supper at Cordova Bay.

9 P.M.—Complimentary Tea by Oak Bay municipality.

A FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF THE CANADIAN MUNICIPAL JOURNAL.



## What Canadian Municipal Officials Are Doing to Help Win the War

The following extracts taken from the Canadian Food Bulletin is convincing evidence that the local authorities are awakening up to their national responsibilities — though many of the councils have not yet made a start. It is hoped that in a short time the whole of a Canadian Food Bulletin will be filled up with records of the active co-operation of the local authorities.

George Troctor was fined \$100 and cost in the Toronto police court, under the Anti-Waste Order, for allowing onions to spoil. The magistrate held that a damp cellar was not a proper place in which to keep onions.

George Nelson was fined in the Winnipeg police court because he was not engaged in any useful occupation. A large number of other cases have been dealt with.

The Vancouver Police have announced their intention to strictly enforce the food regulations relative to public eating places.

The police of Victoria, B.C., instituted action against the proprietors of two hotels there, on a charge of allowing sugar containers to remain on dining room tables. Action was also taken against the proprietor of a restaurant on a charge that he served more bread than was required under the food regulations.

Thirty-two men appeared on a recent day before Judge Lanctot in the Montreal Police Court, charged under the recent Order in Council with having no stated occupation.

Charles Fung, Proprietor of the Brockville Cafe, was fined \$100, with the alternative of three months in jail, for an infraction of the public eating place regulations.

Harold Marshall at Calgary was fined \$100 and costs, and Fred. Harris was fined \$50 and costs under the Anti-Loafing law.

Recorder Semple, in the Montreal Police Court, in a number of cases has imposed the maximum penalty of \$100 and costs for violation of the Anti-loafer law. A sixteen-year old boy, whose parents said he was practically incorrigible, was sent to jail for six months under the law.

The Hamilton Police have been successful in recording a number of convictions under the new Anti-Loafing Act.

The Calgary police authorities have been busily engaged rounding up idlers, and a large number of fines have been imposed under the Anti-loafer law.

Sing Chong, a Chinese restaurant proprietor, was sentenced, in the Victoria police court, to pay a fine of \$100 or go to jail for one month, when he was found guilty of allowing waste of turnips and other vegetables by carelessness in the methods of storage. In the opinion of the Court, many of the vegetables might have been saved had Sing Chong taken necessary and reasonable precautions.

John Brambley, age thirty-nine, a tin-type photographer, arrested in Ottawa, on a charge that he was not engaged in a useful occupation, was given an opportunity to find useful employment.

Geo. Hoshi, proprietor of the Maple Leaf Cafe, Saskatoon, was fined \$100 and costs for serving more than two ounces of white bread to a customer at one time, contrary to the Canada Food Board regulations.

In Saskatoon, Police Magistrate F. M. Brown fined Bernard Jones, a waiter in the Albert Cafe, \$100 and costs with the option of thirty days in jail, for serving "Hamburger" during prohibited hours.

In Toronto, Magistrate Kingsford sentenced R. J. Kidd, a dealer, to pay \$100 and costs with the alternative of three months in jail for allowing apples to go to waste.

Edward Masson was sentenced, in the Ottawa Police Court, to three months in jail for failure to work at some useful occupation.

In St. John, N.B., recently, 25 men were brought into the Police Court under the Anti-Loafing law and remanded for trial.

Three Port Arthur restaurant keepers have each been fined \$100 and costs for serving meat on meatless days.

Magistrate Askwith, in the Ottawa Police Court, imposed a fine of \$50 and \$2 costs, with the alternative of a three months' jail sentence, on Flavino Capocci, an Italian organ-grinder. The Magistrate held that organ-grinding was not a useful occupation nor a proper one for an able-bodied young man.

The City Health Department and the Police authorities in Toronto have been investigating waste of foodstuffs, and have announced that where explanations are not satisfactory, proceedings will be taken against those who are responsible.

The Police Commissioners in West Vancouver have issued instructions to the Chief of Police to see that the food regulations are strictly complied with in that municipality.

In Winnipeg, Sir Hugh John Macdonald, the Police Magistrate, has ordered wholesale arrests of men engaged in various employments, under the Anti-Loafing Act. Sir Hugh has ruled in effect that men doing work which can be done equally well by women are not engaged in useful occupation.

Mike Barbeski and Mike Shandioski were each fined \$100 and costs in Toronto Police Court for serving meat during prohibited hours.

Magistrate Jay, in the Victoria, B.C., police court, imposed a fine of \$100 on Ethel Cook, proprietress of the Wilson Cafe, for unlawfully leaving receptacles containing sugar on a table and counter of the dining room.

Archibald Langdon, proprietor of Langdon's Cafe, Ottawa, was fined \$100 and costs for serving ham on Saturday night, contrary to the food regulations and for serving sugar otherwise than provided in the food regulations.

In Brockville on May 6, Charles Fung, Chinese restaurant proprietor, was fined \$100 and costs for violation of the food regulations.

In Montreal on the afternoon of May 11, twenty idlers were arrested by the City Police.

Charlie Fong, proprietor of the Cecil Cafe, Ottawa, was also found guilty of an infraction of the food laws and paid \$100 and \$2 costs.

Magistrate Hoffernan of Regina, fine three local caterers \$100 each for selling pork tenderloin on a porkless day.

Magistrate Elliott, of Sault Ste. Marie, fined John Wronga, a foreigner, \$100 for having in his possession 10½ bags of flour, contrary to the regulations of the Canada Food Board.

Through the efforts of the police of Fort William, six convictions have already been secured against restaurant keepers, for violation of the food regulations.

Reports from Victoria state that idlers and loafers have gradually disappeared from the streets of that city, as a result of the Order in Council, requiring that all males between ages of 16 and 60 should engage in some useful occupation. The Victoria police lost no time in making plain their intention to enforce the regulations.

In Vancouver many former loafers have gone to work, but a number were slow in doing so and were arraigned before Magistrate Shaw. They were warned and given a chance to make good their promise to go to work at once.

In Toronto on May 16 two Chinamen, restaurant keepers, viz.: Louie Hop Woo Hong, 517 Queen Street West, and Woo Hall, 422 Queen Street West, were fined \$100 and costs with an alternative of thirty days in jail for serving "Hamburg" steak on days forbidden by the food regulations.

Henry Meihm, of Stratford, was fined \$100 for having in his possession more flour than is permitted by the Food Board's regulations.

Peter Falak was fined \$50 and \$2 costs in the Ottawa Police Court, for being unemployed. Falak said he had been working for a month in the bush and was enjoying several weeks' holidays when arrested. Don't you think it is very wrong of you to be taking three weeks' holiday in times like these when everyone should be engaged in doing something for the benefit of the community?" asked Magistrate Askwith.

Judge Cusson of Montreal found that Felix Lewis, a musician, was not engaged in useful work and sentenced him, under the Anti-loafing Act to pay a fine of \$10 and costs or to spend fifteen days in jail.

For wasting onions for the food, B. Wilson and Co., of Victoria, B.C., wholesale fruit and produce dealers, were fined \$100. The onions were taken to city garbage wharf and dumped on a scow preparatory to the latter being taken out into the straits. The City's Sanitary Inspector found that a large quantity of the onions were fit for food.



# The Dominion Government Observatory at Victoria, B.C.

Perched on the top of Observatory Hill, in the environments of British Columbia's capital city, Victoria, stands the white, beautiful, dome capped cube, which houses one of the world's two largest telescopes.

When the Government of the Dominion of Canada decided to erect an Observatory with a telescope powerful enough to do first rank astronomical observation, the scientists appointed by the Government to select a site, began to rake the Dominion fore and aft to find a neighborhood where the atmosphere and the general climatic conditions were such as to afford the greatest amount of steadiness and clarity.

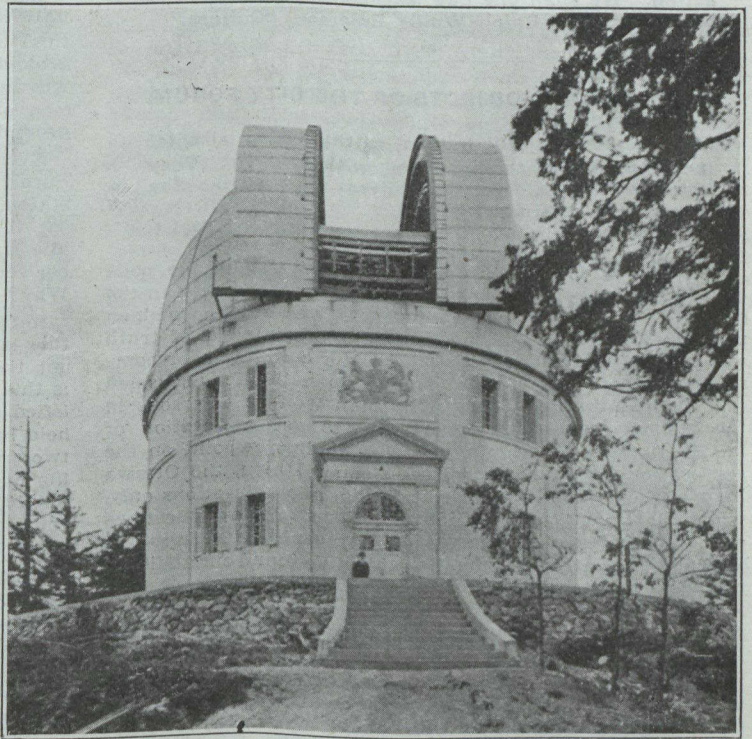
They found several places in their trek across the continent, which appeared to be equal to the required conditions—and then they reached Victoria. Thereafter there was never any question in the minds of the experts. Victoria, they reported, was not only the finest site in Canada for such an institution, but the best on the American continent, on account of its low range of temperature, and the steadiness and clearness of the atmosphere.

The building of the Observatory, and the installation of the mammoth telescope was no small task, but the work has now been completed, with the exception of the mounting of one monster mirror, and this will be done within the next week or two.

The telescope on Observatory Hill differs from the other large telescopes in the world, inasmuch as it is of the reflecting type—the type of telescope with which the public is most familiar is the refracting telescope.

The lens of the Victoria instrument is no less than 72" in diameter and 12" thick. It was cast in Belgium, and was shipped out of that country just three days before the Germans entered Liege. Next, it was passed on to Pittsburg, Pa., where it was ground and polished, and thence it was shipped to Victoria. The tube is large enough to allow a small automobile to be driven through it. The heaviest part of the telescope, called the polar axis, weighs more than nine tons and the lens alone weighs 4,000 lbs., yet one man can move the entire instrument with one hand, so evenly is it balanced.

Naturally, it takes some time to complete an institution such as an Observatory of this kind, but the work at Observatory Hill has gone on so steadily, that with the installation of the last mirror, Dr. J. S. Plaskett, the scientist in charge, and his assistant,



The Dominion Government Observatory, Victoria, B.C.

will be able to settle down to work almost immediately.

With the pretty houses for the staff and their families, the garages, water towers, etc., the Observatory constitutes a little settlement in itself. A winding road, skilfully constructed, and ascending by a fairly easy gradient, makes the big Observatory readily accessible to the visitor by motor road and thousands have inspected the institution since ground was broken for the first building.

The main observatory building is constructed of steel, with a dome so built as to permit of a free circulation of air currents around a continuous passage, so that the interior temperature remains approximately constant. The whole of this dome revolves on wheels and the immense shutters, which have to be opened when observations are to be taken, can be brought directly opposite the object desired.

The motive power is electricity and there are no less than ten motors, and a score of clutches by which to operate the telescope in the dome. The total cost so far is in the neighborhood of \$400,000.

Observatory Hill, upon which the Observatory is located, is 723 feet high, and the winding road leading to the top is 1½ miles in length. The view from the summit is magnificent, the splendid snow-capped Olympic range of mountains, 35 miles distant, and Mt. Baker, 130 miles away, being very clear and distinct.



## The Forum

Conducted by HOWARD S. ROSS, K.C.

"Let us make our education brave and preventive. Politics is an after-work, a poor patching. We are always a little late. The evil is done, the law is passed, and we begin the uphill agitation for repeal of that of which we ought to have opposed the enacting. We shall one day learn to supersede politics by education."—Ralph Waldo Emerson, "Culture."

### THE AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE CITY FORUM.

"Whether in the individual or the nation, all vital progress must spring from within . . . They who would be free themselves must strike the blow."—A. O. Hume.

The desire of people to know and understand the political, social and economic workings of society is seen in the growth of the Open Forum movement which is "a common meeting ground for all the people in the interest of truth and mutual understanding and for the cultivation of community spirit." It stands for the open public discussion of all vital questions affecting human welfare. Persons in the audience have the opportunity to ask a question or briefly (usually three minutes) give their viewpoint on the subject for the day. Ford Hall, Cooper Union, the Ottawa People's Forum and the Detroit Forum allow questions only, while the Rochester and Montreal Forums allow questions and three minute addresses. In a recent letter from the leader of the Detroit Forum, he said: "We found our audience preferred to have questions asked the speakers rather than addresses by members of the audience. The question period was very often more interesting than the main address."

In some Forums the questioner is allowed a second question prefaced by a statement that it is asked because the answer to the first question is not satisfactory. At the Calvary Forum, Rochester, they have what they call the "come back," that is, one minute in which the questioner may put his own view of the question before the audience. In some Forums the questioner is given his choice of these two alternatives.

The Open Forum is the orderly way of giving the citizens the opportunity to talk back. It is the friend of free speech by teaching people to respect free speech. It is a place where people should learn to differ in opinion without differing in feeling and where we should learn to agree about everything but their opinions.

**"It is a method; not a propaganda.  
It is not radical; nor is it conservative.  
It is not religious; nor yet irreligious,  
It is a means for attaining democratic expression and unity."**

The members and officers of an Open Forum are not responsible for and do not necessarily agree with the views of speakers from the platform or from the floor. In selecting speakers the board of management tries to be impartial and to avoid the favoring of speakers representing movements in which any member or group of the board of management may be particularly interested. The most important questions of the day should be presented from different angles. The duration and character of the preliminaries at a Forum meeting depend on local conditions. A number of Forum audiences wish to have as much time as possible for the address, discussion and questions. The audience should be consulted from time to time as to this and other features of the meetings. A questionnaire in writing would probably give the truest indication of the wishes of the audience.

The majority of Forum workers are not in favor of the passing of a resolution following the address. It is felt such a course might lead to permanent divisions in the membership of the Forum and it is found that those interested in the Open Forum movement are generally connected with the different reform organizations in the community. It is hoped Open Forums will be established in every city and town in the Dominion.

If we cannot have homogeneity of race, class or creed for some years, may we not have homogeneity of ideas and ideals?

### REFUSED BY THE PRESS.

The following communication to the New Republic, dealing with the world's and the nation's most vital issue, was refused by its editor, but accepted by "Everyman":

Editor The New Republic: You begin an editorial on "Aid and Comfort to the Enemy" by saying: "The political objects of the war can no longer remain forbidden ground for thought and discussion." Very good. Now, why should the vital question of holding the source of food out of use by land speculators remain forbidden ground for thought and discussion?"

Everywhere we look we see "food will win the war." Surely the New Republic should not practically ignore the statement made by Mr. Nock in the Century Magazine that "at this moment there are four hundred million acres of idle land in the United States of America! Seventy-three per cent of the arable land of the country is, therefore, idle." Why?

If the proposal of a small group of real patriots to tax this land into use, thus gaining both revenue and food, is not the best way, what method would you suggest? Nor is this merely a question of food and revenue. Already satisfied as to the basic reasonableness of the economic view held by the advocates of site value taxation, I wrote, about two years ago, to Surgeon General Gorgas, asking him for his opinion on the relation of land value taxation to the public health. He promptly replied: "I feel confident that the most important sanitary measure that any community could adopt, would be a taxation on land values."

In times like these, are not the vital matters of food, revenue and health, locked up in the land question, of as much importance as "Prudence and the Classics," "Politics in South Africa," "What is Poetry," "The Cobbler of Paris," and troubles in Columbia University, to which, in your last three issues, you devoted over eight pages?

To go back to your editorial headline, "Aid and Comfort to the Enemy," what should we call men who, through sins of commission or omission are responsible for aiding the enemy by hold the source of food out of use?

Ah yes, you say, this fellow has been reading The Public, and perhaps Everyman. A good guess; but, remember you force me to do so. And I find, in The Public of Dec. 28, this introduction to an editorial which deserves far wider circulation than it will get: "The city of Washington is today the most glaring example in the United States, of the folly of permitting landowners to capitalize the public necessity and extort huge sums for little or no service. It is filled with men working at top speed to prosecute the greatest and most critical enterprise ever undertaken by the American people. And these men are being hampered and harassed at every turn by the extortion and slackerism of a little group of landlords and monopolists." Is this statement justified or is it not?

If, as some say, "Socialism is here," isn't it because the more conservative journals and public men have stood idly by, while unenlightened individualism committed seppuku. If that's not the word, what term more elegantly expresses the disembowelment of America by cutting out of use over half its arable land—the source of food?

Why beg the children of the tenements to save their pennies to buy thrift stamps and permit millionaire monopolists to hold out of use millions of acres, thus gaining as they do, not only the "unearned increment," but exemption from their share of war taxes?

Why conscript life, industry, transportation, money, etc., etc., and leave the vast expanse of idle, arable acres practically untouched?

Our wheatless and meatless days will serve a double purpose if they lead to a retrospect of the senseless years of which they are the natural result.

S. W. WILLIAMS.

Famine and pestilence prevail extensively in Persia. The food shortage is so acute, according to a cable dispatch, that the people are eating grass, dogs and cats, and even indulging in cannibalism. Conditions are desperate. The famine is accompanied by typhus. In some places food is almost unobtainable.



**THE FORUM.—Continued.****LAND VALUES AND WATER RATES.**

Engineers for the California State Railroad Commission have disallowed the claim of the Spring Valley Water Company of San Francisco for a return on approximately \$10,000,000 of land values, representing the value of nearly 100,000 acres of land which the company asserted was required in operating its water system. The commission's engineers found that only 13,279 acres were required as operating land, and the rest was being held by the company as a speculation. Its value had already increased from \$5,191,300 to \$9,436,743, and the water users of San Francisco have been paying in rates a return on the latter valuation. The decision is expected to reduce water rates materially.

**No Land Waste in France.**

Because of the urgent necessity of cultivating every acre of land, the French Chamber of Deputies has unanimously passed a bill permitting neighbouring farmers to till land neglected by the owner. Wherever owners, holding land for speculation, or through indifference, interfere with the national food supply by allowing the land held by them to lie fallow, adjoining farmers, upon application to proper officials, will be authorized to plant and harvest it. "Adopted as a war-time policy in France," says Raymond Clapper, "it may be expected that the necessity for thus preventing land waste even in peace time will be seen clearly, and that one more form of economic waste will be permanently destroyed."

**RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH CABINET.**

The political and constitutional changes and reconstructions of the Cabinet in Great Britain since the war have been so many that the recital of them by Mr. John Fairlee of the University of Illinois in the "Michigan Law Review" for May is extremely welcome. The following are perhaps the most interesting facts of which he reminds us. Speaking of Mr. Asquith's Coalition Cabinet of June, 1915, he says:—

"A Coalition Cabinet of this kind was something new in British political history. There have been coalition cabinets before; but they had been only partial, and none had gone to the extent of absorbing nearly all the chief political leaders of the different parties, representing 88 per cent of the House of Commons, and eliminating the organized Opposition. . . . As there was general agreement that it was inadvisable to hold elections, an Act was passed suspending the law which prevented members of the House from accepting office."

Speaking of Lloyd George's War Ministry, formed in December, 1916, he says:—

"Altogether the new Ministry formed a total of 88, nearly double that of pre-war Ministries. Of these 60 were members of the House of Commons, 23 were members of the House of Lords, and 5 were not members of either House. . . . The declining importance of the House of Commons is further indicated by the lack of attention given to it not only by the members of the War Cabinet, but also by the Ministers. This is indicated by the number of Ministers not members of either House, these departments being represented only by under-secretaries. But even the ministerial members of the House have often been absent."

**PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.**

Giving the right number of seats in a representative body to each party is not unimportant. The failure of the old system of election in 1886 to give the Liberals under Gladstone the majority in the Commons, to which their votes entitled them, resulted in leaving the problems of Ireland unsolved for a generation, to vex the Empire even to-day in the midst of its greatest battles.

But giving the right number of seats to each party is perhaps not even the chief part of what is done by proportional representation as applied under the best system. The best system also opens within a party free competition for the seats to be won by it, depriving the "machine" of the control of politics through the mere control of nominations and leaving it only the legitimate power that comes from leadership and organization. Finally, it gives the means of making his will effective even to the voter who does not act with a party.

Established on such a basis democracy may hope to attain not only efficiency but excellence.

**BOOK REVIEW.**

**THE CHRISTIAN IDEA IN THE MODERN WORLD**, by Raymond Calkins, D.D., of Cambridge, Mass. (author of "Idle Words," and other books), is published by The Pilgrim Press of Boston and Chicago. The price is \$1.00 net.

The motive of the book can best be given by quoting the following from the preface: "A large number of people, both young and old, brought up under the influence of traditional Christianity, have begun seriously to question whether the Christian ideal is fitted to the actual conditions of our modern world. The distance seems to widen between the idealism of far-away Galilee and the battle-ground of life to-day. The Christian Idea seems to many to be true neither to the facts of human nature nor to the facts of human life. The contrast is sharpened by those who insist that Jesus' teaching of love outlaws the use of force, inculcates literal non-resistance, and insists on peace at any cost.

To vindicate the reasonableness and practicability of the Christian Idea, to show that it is the only one which does justice to all the elements of human nature, and is the only one which can be trusted to deal adequately with the problems of our modern world, is the purpose of this volume."

The author points out that "The battle-ground has shifted on which is being debated the question whether or not Christianity can continue to be the religion of thoughtful men." It no longer brings on questions of Bible authorship or composition or the reconciling the story of the creation with the story of evolution or as to whether or not the story of Jonah is literal history. Neither do the questions of the truth of the supernatural element in the New Testament involve the question of the real truth of the Christian religion. The main question is not whether Jesus raised a dead body two thousand years ago, but whether He can raise a dead soul today; not whether He satisfied the physical hunger of men and women then, but whether He has a message which can satisfy the soul-hunger of the world to-day. Can Christianity solve our personal problems, our business problems, our social problems, our political problems?

Already multitudes of people have either made up their minds or are rapidly making up their minds that the ideals of the Christian life,—letting all alone the ancient debates about the Bible and the miracles, and advancing to the real question of whether Christianity itself is true or false as a working faith—that the ideals of the Christian life are no longer practicable under the strain of modern circumstances. They find that the family is disintegrating, that business is hopelessly demoralized, that Capitalism is inconsistent with Christianity, that national and international politics are forms of piracy and plunder."

"Must he not, in the words of F. G. Peabody, frankly confess that the Christian law of conduct and the demands of commerce and political stability are radically opposed to each other, and that under the circumstances of modern civilization, which one can neither escape nor for the present transform, the Christian character has become an impracticable dream?"

The author believes war will be justified if those moral ideals which the servant state is there to defend are threatened by brute power and attacked by an unreasoning and unmoral foe.

HOWARD S. ROSS.

**COST OF FOOD CONTROL.**

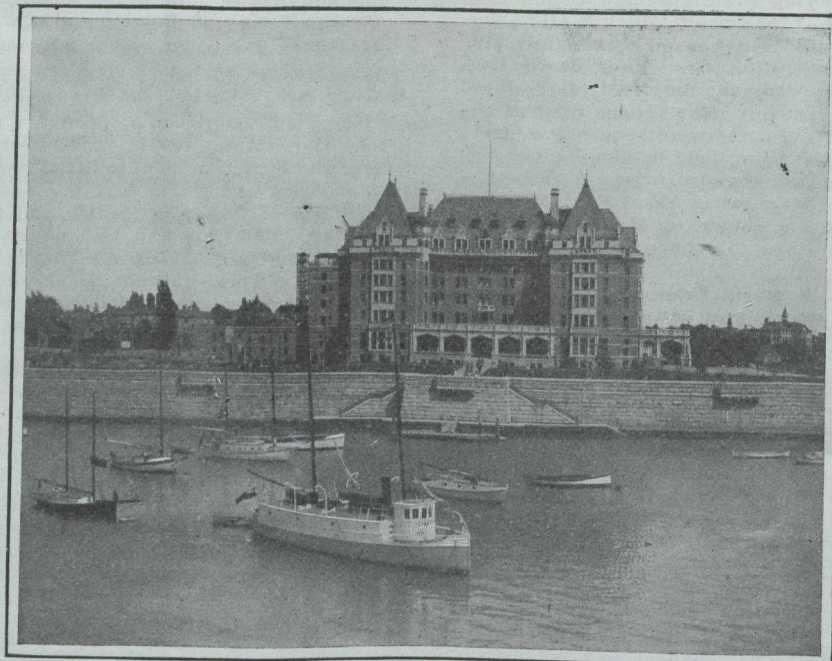
Over and above the small license fees charged to dealers in foodstuffs, the total cost to Canada of the Food Board, since it was organized by Mr. Hanna in June, 1917, has only been \$57,430.80, according to a statement made by Mr. H. B. Thomson, Chairman of the Board at an address in Toronto on May 15th.

**UNLICENSED EATING HOUSES ILLEGAL.**

On and after Saturday, June 1st, it became illegal for restaurant keepers to remain in business unless they have a license from the Canada Food Board. This applies also to boarding-houses, serving twenty-four meals per day to outsiders, other than the household or members of the family.



## The Empress---The Convention Hotel---Victoria, B.C.



EMPRESS HOTEL, VICTORIA.

There are probably more travellers' tales told in the Empress Hotel at Victoria than in any other spot in North America, for here is the real meeting place of East and West. The neighboring Esquimalt is famous in the annals of the British Navy, and many an officer who has seen great service by land or sea has fallen in love with the rose gardens of Victoria, and finally dropped anchor here. After the Pacific voyage, whether from Japan or China or Australia, Victoria is a welcome landing place, and the most fastidious globe-trotter knows the cuisine of the Empress as a standard of super-excellence. Owing to the charm of its climate, Victoria is becoming more and more popular as a winter resort. It has ideal golf links, and the motor roads are among the best and most picturesque on the Pacific Coast.

Very beautiful is the Malahat Drive, which winds high above an inlet of the sea, on the sapphire waters of which it looks down through the tall, dark Douglas firs. Many another road penetrates the great virgin forest of this semi-tropical island.

Fine salmon fishing may be had both at Victoria and at various other points on the East coast of Vancouver Island. At Cameron Lake, reached from Victoria by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, and lying in the heart of the mountains which tower over Vancouver Island, the Canadian Pacific operates a small chalet. There is wonderful sport in season, for Vancouver Island is still only half explored, and the wild animal does not know the rifle of the hunter.

EMPRESS HOTEL, Victoria, B.C.—

Altitude:—Sea level.

Number of rooms:—320.

Rates:—European Plan: \$2.00, without bath, per day, \$3.00, with bath, per day, and upwards.

Meals:—A la carte.

Distance from Montreal:—2,978 miles.

The Empress Hotel is a short distance from boat landing. Within a short distance of the Empress are splendid golf links and tennis courts.

"Summer travel is good in Canada this year, despite the war and some inclement weather," said Mr. W. H. Snell, passenger agent of the C. P. R., eastern lines, recently. "In fact, the war has had two outstanding effects so far as Canada is concerned. Conditions with regard to foreign travel have become so expensive and so restricted that Canadians have been almost compelled to learn some-

thing about the advantages of the Dominion as a holiday resort. At the same time the ordinary wage earner has had such opportunities for making money that an unprecedented number of working people have been able to indulge their lifelong desire to take their wives and family back to their old homes and see 'the old folks at home.' This latter feature of travel has been very marked during the past year, and is more in evidence than ever this summer. In all parts of Canada thousands of men who have for many years nursed the hope of some day taking their families back to their old homes are able to make the trip this year, and they are doing it. The result is good for the country, good for the families, and good for the railways.

"In fact," said Mr. Snell, "one of the most remarkable features of present war conditions is the application of the motto, 'Canada for the Canadians.' More of our people are learning to know their own country than ever before, simply because of the expense and difficulty of going abroad. Travel to Europe has been practically eliminated, owing to war conditions on the Atlantic. The increase in rates in the United States and the difficulties surrounding travel from Canada to American resorts has to a considerable extent reduced summer travel from Canada. The result is that thousands of people who in other times have always gone abroad or to the United States for their summer vacations are now spending their holidays and their money in Canada, with distinct advantage to themselves and the country.

"In this way, while war conditions have cut off a good deal of foreign tourist traffic in Canada, the same conditions have so increased home travel as to more than offset this. People are visiting our own Rockies instead of going to Switzerland, going to Canadian resorts instead of taking German waters, taking trips over the Canadian lakes and rivers, or to our own coasts instead of going to American ocean resorts. It is a curious effect that war should force Canadians to know their own country, but that is one of the results of the European conflagration, and one that should prove of lasting benefit to Canada."

As a result of these general conditions, Mr. Snell said both on the C.P.R. and on all Canadian railways, as well as that passenger traffic in Canada had been unusually good as on the lake and other steamship lines, despite the fact that under war regulations there were no more excursion or special rates.

"Canadians are learning more than ever before the attractions of the Canadian resorts, and the knowledge they are acquiring as a result of the war should mean a good deal in future years in keeping our holiday money at home, as well as attracting tourists from other lands."



### BRITISH WOMEN IN THE WAR.

At the present time, 4,538,000 women aid girls are employed in classified trades that are under the jurisdiction of the British Board of Trade. These figures are exclusive of women employed in small trades and on the land. Domestic servants are also excluded. All hospital helpers, Red Cross and other nurses are not counted. Taking all classes of British women war workers the total is considerably over 5,000,000.

Less than 200,000 women were employed in Great Britain before the war began and these were mostly in textile mills. The report for 1917 gives 198,000 in government offices exclusive of civil service and local government. The latter two employed 146,000. Munition workers numbered over 800,000; workers in chemical and engineering plants, 200,000; land workers, 100,000 (with an additional 30,000 called for this summer) and thousands as mechanics, motor drivers, ambulance drivers, street car and omnibus operators, cab drivers, street car and omnibus operators, cab drivers, every sort of railway work, letter carriers, bank clerks and office workers of every kind. Recruiting goes on steadily in all these lines and the response has been to the tune of 15,000 a week.

The spirit of these women is wonderful. Difficult work and dangerous work is not shunned but taken up cheerfully. Extra hours are taken as a matter of course. We're not tired!" is their motto and when holidays are mentioned the reply is: "What will our men at the front do if we go holiday-making?" Girls who never tied their own shoes nor stuck to anything continuously for thirty minutes, work contentedly through a long day for weeks and months side by side with their former maids or women from the fields.

"Farmerettes" is a name which carries a pleasant suggestion of picturesque employments but too often it stands for such unlovely tasks as cleaning pigsties of such nerve-racking work as tending horses when one is actually afraid of the creatures. "Make the most of yourself and be worthy of the trust that has been placed in you," was the British Government's advice to applicants for service in the Woman's Land Army. Not one of the more than 5,000,000 women engaged in war work has failed to heed the message.

## The Paper For People Who Would Really Know

Those who are reading WORLD WIDE week by week are finding themselves **better informed** as to the thought and doings of these momentous times than those who merely depend on the Daily press; for in WORLD WIDE is presented the well considered thought of those who concern themselves with the **inner things** rather than with their passing appearance. In WORLD WIDE you will find assembled just a few of the **really noteworthy** articles of the week selected from the most responsible **British and American** journals and reviews—care being taken to have different points of view represented. Many of these articles have been written or inspired by the **great men of the times**. Sample copies **FREE**; or for five weeks trial for ten cents in stamps, or fifty cents on trial to end of 1918 to new Subscribers. (Regular subscription rates \$2.00.) JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

### SASKATCHEWAN MUNICIPALITIES.

In an address before the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities Mr. J. N. Bayne, Deputy Minister of the Province, spoke very encouragingly of the financial standing of the local municipalities. This praise was well deserved for considering the difficulties that the councils had to face when war broke out they have done remarkably well in their financing. The western municipalities have had to face such a financial stringency that the eastern municipalities know not of, yet they are coming out of it all stronger than ever, so no wonder Mr. Bayne, as the tone of his address indicates, is proud of the achievements of the municipalities under his care. Several of the smaller urban municipalities have actually paid off practically all outstanding accounts, "It has been mentioned on various occasions," said Mr. Bayne, "that Saskatchewan's resources must be substantial indeed when so many municipalities came through conditions such as we had six or seven years ago with so few casualties. Not in any case has one succumbed to injuries received while the whole number of casualties total five out of a company of six hundred and forty-nine municipalities, or less than three-fourths of one per cent."

#### Prosperous Villages.

Referring to the villages of Saskatchewan, Mr. Bayne remarked: "It is gratifying to be able to announce that every one of them has met its debenture indebtedness and in not a single instance is a Saskatchewan village in default. The manner in which many of them have cleared their records of debts owing either to or by them is indeed encouraging. Further prosperity for our villages may be expected even in these abnormal times. One cause of may possibly be the fact that the 'single tax' or straight land tax village assesses on that basis no more, for, commencing with the year 1918, each village assesses land at its fair actual value and buildings and improvements at 60 per cent. of their value, beside a reasonable assessment on income, stock-in-trade and other assessable material. Business men in many of our villages have been getting their full share of prosperity, and under the present arrangement they will be enabled to contribute more equitably to the upkeep of the villages in which they respectively live. A system whereby a merchant doing a thriving business will be required to pay taxes on his lot only, amounting perhaps to ten dollars per annum, was, at this stage of our history, ready for revision."

#### STUDENTSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS.

To maintain the supply of scientific experts available for service in Canadian industries, the Council has founded, with the approval of the Sub-Committee, a number of studentships and fellowships of value \$750 and \$1,000 each, respectively, to be awarded to university graduates or others, who possess the necessary qualification required in those who aim at a career in scientific or industrial research. The holders of these appointments may prosecute their investigations at any approved Canadian university, and each may be re-appointed if the results of his work are reported to be of sufficient value as a contribution to science to warrant the continuation of the study.

The Council has also been engaged on a number of special problems, three of the most interesting of which are the utilization of the Western Lignites, the restoration of the Sockeye Salmon Fisheries in the Fraser River District and the research on Forestry. The importance of the lignite question may be indicated in a few sentences. The Province of Manitoba and Saskatchewan import annually from Pennsylvania about half a million tons of anthracite for domestic fuel, and send out of the country, therefore, more than \$4,000,000. There are in these provinces, it is estimated, about 57 billions tons of lignites of a poor grade and, consequently, disqualified from serving as domestic fuel. It has been demonstrated, however, that they can be carbonized and briquetted and that the product thus treated is an equivalent of anthracite. As a result of these investigations, conducted by the Lignite Committee, of which Mr. R. A. Ross, of Montreal, is the Chairman, the Council recommended that the Government establish a plant in Southern Saskatchewan to turn out 30,000 tons of this fuel yearly, the estimated cost of which would not, probably, exceed \$7.00 per ton at the plant. The three Governments concerned are about to sign the proposed agreement, the Dominion Government having already voted its share of the total cost of the plant. The Governments expect also to appoint the Commission to operate the plant very shortly. —Extract from Report of Advisory Council for Scientific and Municipal Research.



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Then comes the quaintly interesting city of Quebec—rock-bound, and reminiscent of old-world cities.

The final entrancement of the trip is found in the canyon of the River Saguenay—where the boat steams slowly past Capes that tower higher than the Rock of Gibraltar.

1000 miles of scenic splendor—each day of it so wonderful that you'll marvel why anyone ever went across the Sea for scenery when this vacation route is so readily accessible—at a cost so low that all can go.

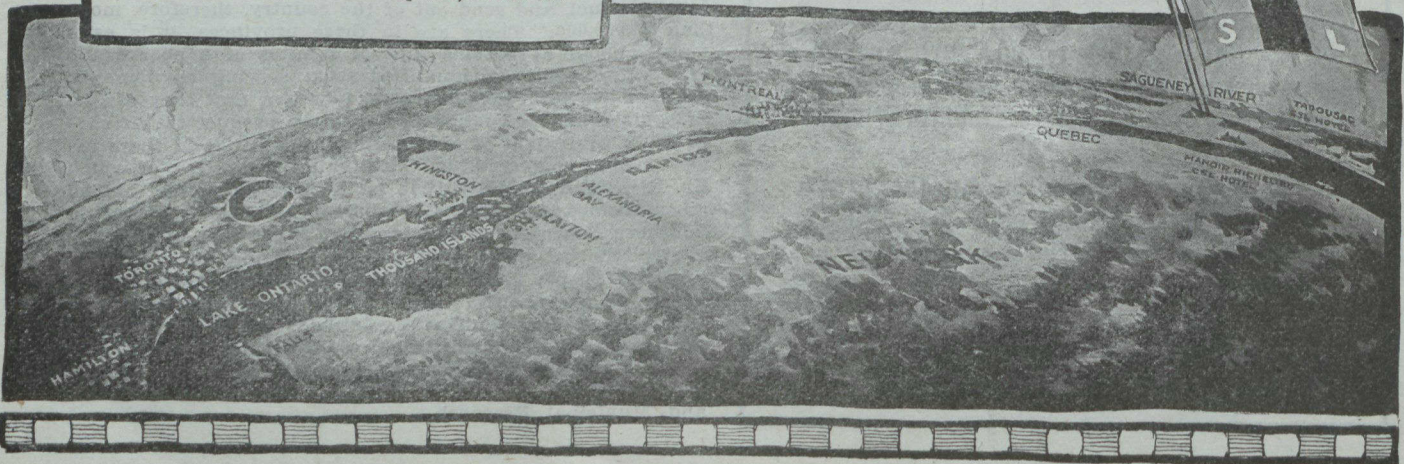
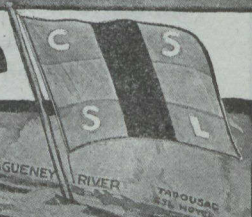
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## NIAGARA TO THE SEA





### INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF ST. LAWRENCE POWERS.

"Within a very few years there will be a demand for every horsepower that can be developed on the St. Lawrence river to which Canada is entitled for use upon the Canadian side," states Sir Clifford Sifton in the Ninth Annual Report of the Commission of Conservation recently issued. "The situation with regard to Niagara will undoubtedly be duplicated," declares Sir Clifford, "and if we are foolish enough to allow vested interests to be created on the other side of the line, we shall inevitably find ourselves handicapped and embarrassed as we now are with respect to Niagara power." He contends that a thorough study of the situation reveals that there is only one sound method of developing these powers, viz., under "an international commission under which the best use of the powers will be made, the most economical development effected and a just and equitable division of the power will take place for the benefit of the people who are directly concerned in its use."

Special prominence is laid in the report on power and fuel problems. Following a comprehensive review of the progress of conservation in 1917, by Sir Clifford Sifton, are addresses on "Peat as a Source of Fuel," by Dr. Eugene Haanel; "The Fuel Situation in Canada," by Fuel Controller C. A. Magrath; "Power Possibilities on the St. Lawrence," by A. V. White; "The Niagara Power Situation," by the same author and a comprehensive treatment of the subject of railway electrification by S. T. Dodd, of the General Electric Company and W. F. Tye, C.E.

The results of the scientific investigations of the Commission to find out how best to regenerate the immense areas of cut-over pulpwood lands in Eastern Canada are also given. Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt deals with the "Conservation of Wild Life in Canada," and Mr. J. P. Babcock with the "Salmon Fishery of the Fraser River District." In addition, a full account of the work accomplished by the Commission during the year in regard to water-powers, town-planning, mining, agriculture and game conservation is given. An interesting feature is a chart showing how the German metal-buying combination controlled the metal markets of the world before the war.

#### DON'T HOARD FOOD.

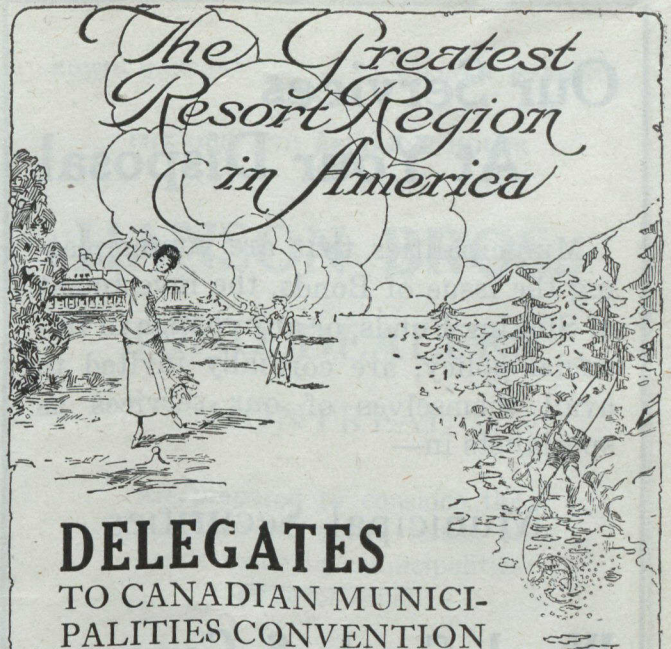
An Order of the Canada Food Board recently made it illegal for people to have more than 15 days supply of flour, made wholly or in part from wheat, on hand at any one time. For people living at a greater distance than two miles and not less than five miles from dealers licensed by the Canada Food Board, sufficient for their ordinary requirements up to 30 days only was allowed and for persons living 10 miles or more 120 days supply.

#### DIVERSE RESOURCES OF CANADA SHOWN IN MONTREAL.

Visualizing in a striking manner a large number of the diverse natural resources of Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway has just opened to the public an exhibit at the Windsor street station. This exhibit, which is situated in a room immediately adjoining the main entrance to the station on Osborne street, has been prepared by the collaboration of the Quebec Government and the C. P. R.

One half comprises the Quebec exhibit, consisting of samples of the resources of the province—lumber, asbestos, and other minerals, grain, maple sugar, fur-bearing animals, such as the ermine, marten, mink, fox and beaver, and fish and game birds.

The C. P. R. exhibit has been gathered from the entire Dominion. A splendid display of grains produced in the fertile fields of Western Canada is a special feature. Supplementing this is a big collection of fruits, forestry products and minerals. A number of colored transparencies show the methods used in developing the forest resources of Canada, from the primary state to the finished product, such as wooden ships. Other transparencies illustrate some of the summer resorts along the company's lines. Complete and recent statistics of all the country's resources add conviction to the display. The exhibit is installed in handsome showcases, brilliantly lit; and it is interesting to know that all the material used in the construction room is Canadian material exclusively.



## DELEGATES TO CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES CONVENTION

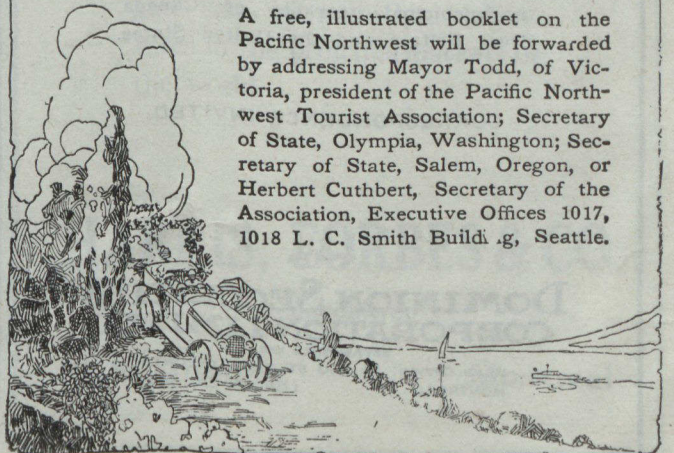
at Victoria, B. C., should arrange to spend as much time as possible in the rest of British Columbia, and in the states of Oregon and Washington, forming the

### International Pacific Northwest Oregon, Washington and British Columbia

The magnificent scenery, ideal summer climate, and opportunities for all kinds of sports make a vacation most enjoyable, but the premier place that the Pacific Northwest is taking in the building of steel and wooden ships, in the production of airplane material, and increasing the output of fish and other products, give to such a tour a very great educational value.

The Pacific Northwest is a natural playground. It is not a freak country. It is the biggest country out of doors, and it charms because it is just natural, it is restful, it is inspiring, it is refreshing, it lifts a man out of himself. It is evergreen, and yet within its borders are thirty Switzerlands.

A free, illustrated booklet on the Pacific Northwest will be forwarded by addressing Mayor Todd, of Victoria, president of the Pacific Northwest Tourist Association; Secretary of State, Olympia, Washington; Secretary of State, Salem, Oregon, or Herbert Cuthbert, Secretary of the Association, Executive Offices 1017, 1018 L. C. Smith Building, Seattle.





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## TAXATION AND ITS COLLECTION.

The Toronto Bureau of Research recently sent out a Bulletin giving four test questions relating to the desirability of any mode of business taxation, together with answers given by the President of the Ontario Municipal Association at the annual convention.

The questions were as follows:—

1. Is it equitable, i.e. capable of being levied with fairness?
2. Is it convenient to collect?
3. Can it be collected economically?
4. Is it conducive to the public benefit?

This is the way they were answered by the President of the Ontario Municipal Association:

1. "Equality means fairness in levying taxation, so that one citizen may not be called upon to sacrifice more than another, or may not be called upon to pay more for a certain service than another does. The business tax is not levied according to whether the individual is or is not able to pay it. It is not levied according to whether the property receives public benefit or not. It is levied if the property is put to good use, and is not levied when the property remains idle. In other words, men pay when they use property, and are exempt, to a certain extent, from taxation when they simply hold property.

2. "It is not a convenient tax to collect. It is especially difficult of assessment upon the right parties in great buildings that are divided up into many sections or offices, each of which must pay a tax according to the kind of business he carries on, and proportionate to the part of the value of the building, which his occupancy is supposed to cover, a very difficult thing, sometimes, to find out. Assessors in cities have more trouble in this way than with any other part of their work.

3. "It is not an economical tax to collect. In the City of Toronto, the business tax is the hardest, and therefore the most expensive, to collect. This is intensified when an assessment made one year is the basis of the tax rate in the following year. When the tax collecting time comes, another person, who was not assessed for a business tax, may be occupant of the premises, and this tax goes upon the individual, not the property. If a man gives up a business he often applies for remission of his tax, and the municipality loses it. It is very unsatisfactory in all its details.

4. "It is not conducive to public benefit, inasmuch as it encourages the disuse of property, which always injures a community, and retards its development; and it discourages the use of property, which benefits a community and promotes its development.

"The person who holds vacant land pays taxes upon the simple assessed value of the land. The one who has a shop or factory is assessed for the value of his land and building, and then is assessed, in addition, for the business he carries on. A block of bare land, worth \$100,000, pays taxes on \$100,000. A factory which, with the ground it stands on, is worth \$100,000, pays taxes on \$160,000. This extra tax is not a "square deal."

If a man holds a \$10,000 property idle, so that it does nothing to build up the city, he pays taxes on \$10,000. If he uses it as a retail store, so as to help the community, he pays taxes on \$12,500. The enterprising and useful citizen pays a business tax which the land speculator escapes. It is an injustice, and it ought to be wiped out.

How the first question was answered by a citizen in an unsolicited communication to the Bureau:

"It would seem to me that it (the business tax) is unfair, for it rests extremely heavily upon the producing interests which, as a rule, require considerable floor space, whereas a non-producer may be doing ten times the business, using ten times the capital, making ten times the profit, using only one-tenth of the floor space, and getting off with one-tenth the taxes paid by the producer."

Though the above queries and answers refer only to the business tax as it applies to Ontario, yet there is much in the article of equal value to the other provinces of Canada. One phase of the subject that appealed to us in particular was the splendid and practical tone of the answers, and we congratulate the Bureau in bringing them direct to the citizens of Toronto in the form of a Bulletin.



**SOME MUNICIPAL AWARDS.****New Westminster, B.C.**

For an issue of \$500,000 5 year 6 per cent bonds of the city of New Westminster, B.C., Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Co. were the successful tenderers. Price 93.68 for \$100,000.

**Quebec, P.Q.**

The local loan of the city of Quebec for \$470,000 6 per cent has been fully subscribed by 253 citizens.

**Calgary, Alta.**

An offering of \$2,300,000, seven per cent ten-year gold bonds of the city of Calgary is being made by A. E. Ames & Co., Dominion Securities Corporation and Wood, Gundy & Co. The bonds are dated June 1 and are in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000. The total issue is \$2,300,000.

**Newcastle, N.B.**

An issue of \$40,000 6 per cent bonds, of various maturities were recently sold to the Eastern Securities Company.

**Kitchener, Ont.**

An issue of \$45,694 6 per cent bonds, of various maturities has been placed with a local institution.

**Strathroy, Ont.**

An issue of \$13,835 6½ per cent 20-installment water-works improvement debentures has been sold to Brent, Noxon & Co.

**Omeme, Ont.**

Omeme, Ont., has placed its issue of \$9,000 6 per cent, 20-installment bonds with W. A. Mackenzie & Co.

**Dartmouth Bonds.**

\$130,000 of the 6 per cent bonds of the town of Dartmouth, N.S., has been sold to H. M. Bradford, of Halifax, Price 98.21 for 10, 15, or 20-year bonds.

**St. Catharines, Ont.**

An issue of 6 per cent Bonds of the City of St. Catharines amounting to \$127,798 has been awarded to Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Co. Price 97.08.

**Sherbrooke, P.Q.**

Messrs. Hanson Brothers, of Montreal, have purchased bonds to the amount of \$150,000 from the city of Sherbrooke, P.Q., and resold them to purchasers in the province.

**Truro, N.S.**

Messrs. J. C. Mackintosh and Company, of Halifax, have purchased a block of \$22,600 6 per cent 30-year refunding bonds at 97.27.

**Fitzroy, Ont.**

Messrs. C. H. Burgess and Company, of Toronto, have purchased a block of \$7,000 6 per cent bonds, payable in 25 annual instalments.

**York Township, Ont.**

Messrs. W. L. McKinnon and Company, of Toronto, have purchased a block of \$7,060 6½ per cent bonds, payable in 10 annual instalments.

**Smith's Falls, Ont.**

Messrs. Neely's, Limited, of Toronto, have been awarded a block of \$28,000 6 per cent consolidated debt debentures, payable in 20 annual instalments.

**County of Lincoln, Ont.**

A block of \$150,000 6 per cent 10 and 20-year bonds has been awarded to the Dominion Securities Corporation, of Toronto. The issue was sold at 99.17.

**Sarnia, Ont.**

The city has sold a block of \$95,000 local improvement bonds.

**Toronto, Ont.**

A syndicate, comprising Messrs. A. E. Ames and Company, Dominion Securities Corporation and Wood, Gundy and Company, has purchased a block of \$835,000 6 per cent bonds, payable in 30 annual instalments.

**City of Montreal.**

The city of Montreal has sold \$6,100,000 worth of bonds to Rene T. Leclerc, who is offering them at par with 6 per cent interest.

EDWIN HANSON

WILLIAM HANSON

THE OLD AND RELIABLE HOUSE  
OF**HANSON BROS.,**  
**BOND DEALERS**  
**MONTREAL**

Are prepared to consider the purchase of entire issues of bonds made by municipalities large or small

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**MONTREAL**

Established 1883

**Municipal Debentures****Bought and Sold**

With offices in Canada, Great Britain and the United States, we are especially equipped to give municipalities expert advice in regard to the purchase and sale of municipal debentures in the principal markets of the world.

**HARRIS, FORBES & CO**

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**21 St. John St.****Montreal**



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Head Office, MONTREAL

J. N. GREENSHIELDS, K.C., President.  
J. W. PYKE, Vice-President.  
F. W. TOFIELD, Manager.

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in the  
**Joint Administration**  
of  
**Municipal Sinking Funds**

Full Particulars Upon Application.

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Corner St. Francois Xavier and St. James Streets.

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MUNICIPALITIES WILL PROFIT  
BY COMMUNICATING WITH US  
WHEN CONTEMPLATING THE  
ISSUE OF DEBENTURES.

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Traders Bank Building - Toronto, Can.

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APPLY TO

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and Accident Insurance Company**

Head Office, TORONTO

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GUARANTEED BY THE "DOMINION."  
A STRONG CANADIAN COMPANY  
WITH LARGE RESERVE FUNDS IS  
SAFER, SANER AND MORE SATIS-  
FACTORY IN EVERY WAY THAN  
TRUSTING TO THE VARIABLE FOR-  
TUNES OF PRIVATE BONDSMEN.

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WINNIPEG. CALGARY. REGINA.  
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*Limited*

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*—Buys—*

## *Municipal Debentures*

*And Acts as Financial Agents for  
Municipalities*

**CONSULT THEM**



# The Merchants Bank of Canada

## Proceedings of the Fifty-fifth Annual Meeting of Shareholders on June 5th, 1918

The fifty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Merchants Bank of Canada was held Wednesday, June 5th, in the Board Room at the Head Office of the Bank at Montreal. The meeting was called to order at twelve o'clock noon.

On motion of Mr. John Patterson the Vice-President, Mr. K. W. Blackwell, in the absence of the President (Sir H. Montagu Allan), was asked to take the chair.

Mr. J. M. Kilbourn was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read.

The Chairman, Mr. K. W. Blackwell, then presented the Annual Report, as follows:—

It is my privilege to submit for your approval the Fifty-fifth Annual Statement of the Merchants Bank of Canada as at the close of business on the evening of the 30th April, 1918, the last day of the Bank's fiscal year, accompanied by a statement of the Profits covering the same period.

You will observe, with satisfaction, I doubt not, that the profits as a result of the year's operations amount to \$1,236,680.96, being an increase over last year of \$116,372.12.

Subscriptions by the Bank's clientele throughout the country to that important piece of national financing, known as the Victory Loan, amounted to no less a sum than \$25,000,000, distributed amongst fifty-three thousand depositors. Notwithstanding the heavy consequent withdrawals, our deposits have grown about \$20,000,000, or roughly, twenty-one per cent. Our commercial advances have correspondingly increased, thus enabling us, while maintaining a proper measure of liquid strength, to materially improve our earning power.

The whole position as reflected by the Balance Sheet will be viewed, I am sure, with feelings of entire satisfaction.

There has been no activity during the course of the year in branch extensions, owing to the exigencies of the staff situation. Indeed, we are, in all the circumstances, doing well to keep pace with the development of our business under the difficulties by which we are surrounded in this respect.

All the various offices have been inspected during the past twelve months.

The Auditors' Certificate is appended.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

K. W. BLACKWELL,  
Vice-President.

### Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ended 30th April, 1918.

The Net Profits of the year, after payment of charges, rebate on discounts, interest on deposits, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, have amounted to . . . . .	\$1,236,680.96
The balance brought forward from 30th April, 1917, was . . . . .	421,292.96
<hr/>	
Making a total of . . . . .	\$1,657,973.92

This has been disposed of as follows:

Dividend No. 120, at the rate of 10 p.c. per annum . . . . .	\$175,000.00
“ “ 121, “ 10 “ . . . . .	175,000.00
“ “ 122, “ 10 “ . . . . .	175,000.00
“ “ 123, “ 10 “ . . . . .	175,000.00
<hr/>	
Government War Tax on Note Circulation . . . . .	\$ 700,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund . . . . .	70,000.00
Transferred to Contingent Fund . . . . .	50,000.00
Transferred to Contingent Fund . . . . .	400,000.00
Balance carried forward . . . . .	437,973.92
<hr/>	
	\$1,657,973.92

K. W. BLACKWELL,  
Vice-President.

E. F. HEBDEN,  
Managing Director.

D. C. MACAROW,  
General Manager.

### Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th April, 1918.

#### LIABILITIES.

	1918.	1917.
<b>1. To the Shareholders:</b>		
Capital Stock paid in . . . . .	\$ 7,000,000.00	\$ 7,000,000.00
Rest or Reserve Fund . . . . .	7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid . . . . .	176,900.00	178,365.00
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account submitted herewith . . . . .	437,973.92	421,292.96
<hr/>		
<b>2. To the Public:</b>	\$ 14,614,873.92	\$ 14,599,657.96
Notes of the Bank in Circulation . . . . .	12,327,168.00	9,483,468.00
Deposits not bearing interest . . . . .	34,886,747.83	27,101,587.86
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date of statement) . . . . .	75,946,985.48	65,000,484.42
Balances due to other Banks in Canada . . . . .	1,400,941.75	628,863.08
Balances due to Banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries . . . . .	1,161,976.79	3,904,690.72
Bills payable . . . . .	598,851.20	441,806.78
Acceptances under letters of credit . . . . .	598,851.20	441,806.78
Liabilities not included in the foregoing . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
<hr/>		
	\$140,937,544.97	\$121,130,558.82



## ASSETS....

Current Coin .....	\$ 4,890,061.36	\$ 4,766,438.82
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves .....	6,000,000.00	3,500,000.00
Dominion Notes .....	5,912,092.50	7,650,790.50
Cheques on other Banks .....	893,076.00	793,307.00
Cheques on other Banks .....	5,311,786.12	5,674,828.67
Balances due by other Banks in Canada.....	4,704.37	2,635.33
Balances due by Banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom.. ..	82,580.53	61,225.79
Balances due by Banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom .....	1,357,843.03	2,418,100.10
Dominion and Provincial Government securities, not exceeding market value.....	5,435,464.66	3,862,507.19
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value...	4,060,204.70	3,964,251.24
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities other than Canadian .....	14,589,065.54	11,263,196.20
Call Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks.....	5,223,953.88	4,627,863.57
Call loans elsewhere than in Canada .....	3,906,648.93	3,461,420.47
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 57,667,481.62	\$ 52,041,624.88
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less Rebate of Interest).....	76,194,016.15	62,737,958.74
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less Rebate of interest....	339,387.29	377,582.42
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra.....	593,851.20	411,806.78
Real Estate other than bank premises.....	312,928.11	294,197.07
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for.....	272,226.60	149,039.68
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	4,886,438.98	4,617,400.23
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	355,000.00	375,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	310,615.02	125,949.02
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$140,937,544.97	\$121,130,559.82

K. W. BLACKWELL,  
Vice-President.

E. F. HEBDEN,  
Managing Director.

D. C. MACAROW,  
General Manager.

### Report of the Auditors to the Shareholders of The Merchants Bank of Canada.

In accordance with the provisions of sub-Sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the shareholders as follows:

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books of Account and other records at the Chief Office of the Bank and with the signed returns from the Branches and Agencies and have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office against the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank at 30th April, 1918, and at a different time during the year and found them to agree with such entries. We also attended at some of the Branches during the year and checked the cash and verified the securities held at the dates of our attendances and found them to agree with the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion, the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank, and the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

VIVIAN HARCOURT,  
GORDON TANSLEY,

Auditors.

(of the firm of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co.)  
Montreal, 23rd May, 1918.

\* In moving the adoption of the Report the Chairman, after referring to the features of the Annual Statement, continued, in brief:

"Some strange doctrines have recently taken possession of the minds of many people on this subject. It is a phase of the war excitements," he said.

"I am enthusiastic on the subject of fair play towards Vested Interests," he continued. "You and I, gentlemen, as bankers, and bank shareholders, are the natural guardians of Vested Interests.

"We must argue against and oppose the mischievous propaganda of unthinking and illogical people. They will tell you that this is a socialistic age and complain that banks and large capitalists are banded together to keep on amassing wealth to the detriment of the conditions of the general community.

"We may answer this in saying most truthfully that banks themselves are absolutely socialistic in their methods. They accept money from those who have it, and lend it to those who need it and can use it safely.

"The great resources of any large bank belong mainly to its depositors, its own capital being, comparatively speaking, quite insignificant, nor do its depositors belong to any one particular class. It is a careful trustee of millions of dollars belonging to all classes.

"In our case, for example, the large total of our deposits and current accounts belong to so many thousands of individuals that the average holding is only about \$500.

"Surely such depositors are not capitalists! Therefore, it would be most unfair to accuse us of being prejudiced in favor of great capitalists.

"The cost of the war is being paid for out of the savings of past years, and is now in some countries nearly approaching the limit of exhaustion, and the question of how interest charges are to be met, engages the deepest attention of all classes. Here again the treatment of Vested Interests must be carefully guarded against unwise and wanton action; when we hear people talk about the conscription of wealth and levy on capital in a vague and indefinite way we realize that this might be pushed to a limit that would break down the whole financial fabric."

He went into a discussion of what so-called conscription of wealth meant and the impossibility of turning property into cash as very little individual wealth was composed of cash.

"Vested Interests," he added, "are also threatened from another quarter. We, in this young country, must guard them against the free trader. I am not going into politics here, but the fact cannot be overlooked that amongst the agricultural community there are many who are favorable to taking down the tariff bars, in order to cheapen articles that enter into their own daily use, without thinking of the consequences, they don't seem to realize that if they disturb the present equilibrium of tax distribution, a greater share of the taxation must undoubtedly fall upon their own shoulders."

He concluded with an appeal to the public for fairer treatment of vested interests.

In seconding the adoption of the Report, Mr. Thomas Long then said:

It is a great pleasure to me to be invited to second the adoption of the Annual Report, which has been presented by the Vice-President. I am sure that as stock-holders we are all pleased and delighted to see the substantial growth that has taken place within the past few years in the volume of business transacted by this Bank. That this progress is still continuing is apparent by the report we have just heard, so that we may look forward to the future with both hope and confidence. (Applause.)

After remarks by Mr. Percival C. Elgee and Mr. R. Campbell Nelles, the Annual Report was unanimously adopted.



Mr. E. F. Hebden, managing director, addressing the shareholders, stated that a year ago they had looked for the close of the war before another meeting, but in this expectation the world had been disappointed. Meanwhile, the affairs of the bank continue to prosper, stimulated by favorable economic conditions.

Mr. Hebden referred to the important position held by the chartered banks of Canada and said: "There is no more important part of the civil arm than the chartered banks. I say it without the possibility of the statement being gain-said, that the chartered banks of Canada have been a pile-driving influence from Confederation on—notwithstanding some setbacks to themselves—in the development of Canada's material resources in every field of enterprise." (Applause.)

Mr. Hebden also referred at length to the very crippling effect the exceedingly heavy military levies upon Banks' staffs are having and will have upon their organizations.

Mr. D. C. Macarow, general manager, reviewed the financial statement and said, in part: "The times through which we are passing are indeed anxious and exacting, and the future unquestionably holds many serious problems, upon the wise solution of which far-reaching issues will depend. But the potentialities of this country are well nigh boundless, and if continued to be developed along sound and businesslike lines, as we have no doubt they will be, the future, I am sure, may be regarded without undue apprehension.

"Economists tell you that the stability and wealth of a country such as ours lies largely in the measure and value of the exportable surplus of our products. Judged by this

true standard and in the light of past achievements one will require to be a pessimist indeed to regard our future otherwise than with well-grounded confidence."

Mr. Macarow paid a tribute to the loyalty of the staff to the Bank and to their country, so many of them having laid down their lives in defence of the latter, and those who are debarred from active participation in the war "doing their bit" in taking on additional burdens of work in the Bank to compensate for the shortage in the staff. (Applause.)

On motion of Mr. John Patterson, seconded by Mr. A. D. Fraser, Messrs. Vivian Harcourt and Gordon Tansley, of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co., were appointed auditors of the bank, to hold office until the next annual general meeting.

Messrs. John Patterson and Arthur Browning were by unanimous vote appointed scrutineers, and instructed to cast one ballot for the election of the following persons as directors: Sir H. Montagu Allan and Messrs. K. W. Blackwell, Thomas Long, F. Orr Lewis, Andrew A. Allan, Lieut.-Col. C. C. Ballantyne, A. J. Dawes, F. Howard Wilson, Farquhar Robertson, Geo. L. Cains, Alfred B. Evans, E. F. Hebden, T. Ahearn and Lieut.-Col. Jas. R. Moodie.

On motion of Messrs. R. Campbell Nelles and John Patterson, a vote of thanks was tendered the Board of Directors, the General Manager and Staff which was briefly acknowledged by the General Manager, Mr. D. C. Macarow.

This concluded the business of the meeting, which then adjourned.

At the subsequent special meeting of the Directors, Sir H. Montagu Allan was re-elected president, and Mr. K. W. Blackwell, vice-president.

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Large or Small Installations  
Multiple or Series Systems  
Underground Cable Material  
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**A. H. Winter Joyner**  
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## MUNICIPALITIES

**A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager**

City and District Savings Bank  
MONTREAL



# BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 100 Years (1817-1917)

CAPITAL (PAID UP)	- - -	\$16,000,000
REST	- - -	\$16,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS		\$1,664,893
TOTAL ASSETS	- - -	\$403,980,236

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart, President.

Sir Charles Gordon, K.B.E., Vice-President.

R. B. Angus, Esq.	Maj. Herbert Molson, M.C.
Wm. McMaster, Esq.	C. R. Hosmer, Esq.
H. R. Drummond, Esq.	D. Forbes Angus, Esq.
Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.	Harold Kennedy, Esq.
H. W. Beauclerk, Esq.	G. B. Fraser, Esq.
Col. Henry Cockshutt,	J. H. Ashdown, Esq.

## Head Office : MONTREAL

General Manager -- Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor,

BRANCHES } Throughout Canada and Newfound-  
 111 } land;  
 AGENCIES } Also at London, England;  
 } And New York, Chicago and Spokane,  
 } in the United States.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

BUSINESS FOUNDED 1795

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MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES AND CHEQUES

A SPECIALTY

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Branches: MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG.

# THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized.....	\$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid Up.....	12,911,700
Reserve and Undivided Profits.....	14,564,000
Total Assets.....	335,000,000

## HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir Herbert S. HOLT, Pres. E. L. PEASE Vice-Pres.  
 E. F. B. JOHNSTON, K.C., 2nd Vice-Pres.

Jas. Redmond	C. S. Wilcox
G. R. Crowe	A. E. Dymont
D. K. Elliott	C. E. Neill
Hon. W. H. Thorne	Sir Mortimer B. Davis
Hugh Paton	G. H. Duggan
Wm. Robertson	John T. Ross
A. J. Brown, K.C.	R. MacD. Paterson
W. J. Sheppard	G. G. Stuart, K.C.

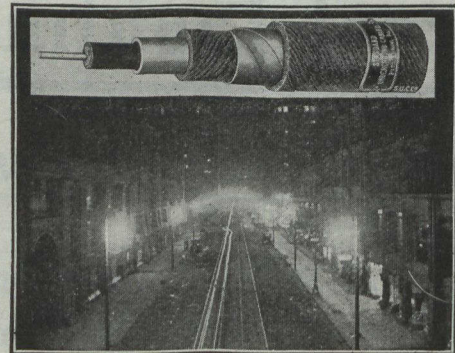
### OFFICERS

E. L. Pease, Man. Director, C. E. Neill, Gen. Manager.  
 F. J. Sherman, Asst. Gen.-Manager; M. W. Wilson,  
 Supt. of Branches.

Branches in every Province of the Dominion of Canada and in Newfoundland; in Havana and throughout Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Cost Rica, and Venezuela; Antigua, St. John's; Bahamas, Nassau; Barbados, Bridgetown; Dominica, Roseau; Grenada, St. George's; Jamaica, Kingston; Montserrat, Plymouth; Nevis, Charlestown; St. Kitt's, Basseterre; Trinidad, Port of Spain and San Fernando; British Guiana, Georgetown, New Amsterdam and Rose Hall (Corentyne); British Honduras, Belize.

LONDON, England, OFFICE—Princes St., E.C.

NEW YORK AGENCY—Cor. William and Cedar Sts.  
 (Savings Department at all Branches.)



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## STANDARD Steel-Taped-Armored Cables

have given many years of satisfactory service installed in this manner, and in many cases their use has resulted in a saving of 50% as compared with single runs of cables in conduits.

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## Standard Underground Cable Co. of Canada, Limited

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