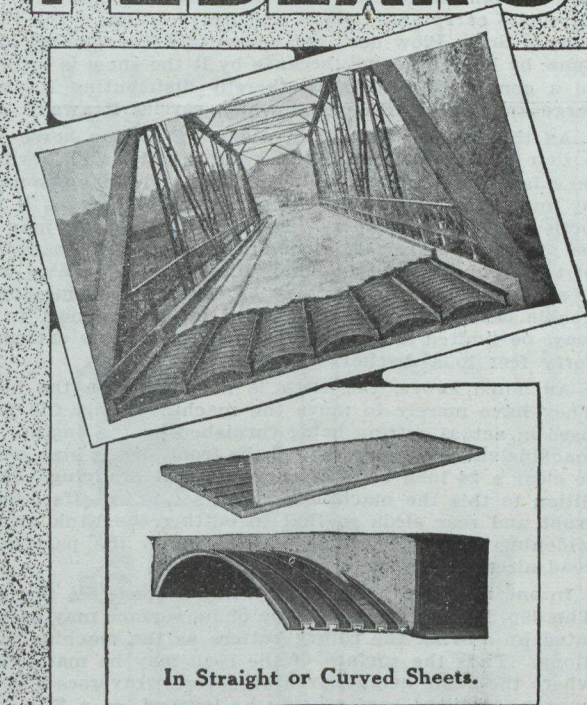


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The Stadig Rotary Snow Plough

(Extract from Report of Dominion Good Roads Association.)

The almost sudden popularity of the automobile and motor truck have as quickly render most of the methods of snow road making as antique as the modes of travel supplanted by the automobile.

This is particularly true on suburban streets and country roads, in localities of heavy snow fall. The road surface which would bear the cutter and sled often breaks beneath the automobile, and a road kept right for this new travel by the old methods is prohibited by the cost and often rendered impossible by labor scarcity. Conditions thus imposed led to the development of the Stadig Rotary Snow Plow. Besides making excellent roads this machine on sidewalks, and after particularly heavy snow falls, has shown a greater capacity than a thousand men with shovels.

The Stadig Rotary Snow Plow is a machine which while being drawn against a snow bank by a team of two or four horses, scoops up the snow and throws it aside without increasing the height of the bank. The horses only move the machine along, the power for scooping up and discharging the snow being furnished by an engine which is a part of the machine.

Tests made by the City of Outremont on a Stadig Machine which the city purchased yielded very valuable snow removal data. The three following paragraphs from the report of February 6, 1918, by City Engineer J. Duchastel to the Mayor and Aldermen of Outremont, give a very clear summary of results on Cote St. Catherine Road:

"Figuring the cost of gasoline, time of operator, Corporation teams and helpers, as well as time of grader and single snow plow used in connection with this work, we find that the cost per lineal yard of street cleared (one side only) is 7.2c. This work covers a period of 23 hours, and a bank of snow 6,775 feet long, 10 feet wide and 1 ft. 9 in. high was cleared in that time."

"As a parallel to this work, the cost of removing snow on the same date, on another section of Cote St. Catherine Road, under the same conditions, was kept, the snow being loaded by hand in sleighs, and removed to a dump less than one-quarter of a mile away. The cost per lineal yard was 23.7c.; this work covers a period of 10 hours, and a bank of snow 950 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 1 ft. 9 in. high was cleared in that time."

"As a check of these last figures, the cost of clearing Cote St. Catherine Road by this method was kept last year, and the figure per lineal yard of street (one side only) was, under practically the same circumstances, 27.4c."

In securing these costs 10% depreciation, 7% interest and a liberal amount for repairs were figured in addition to operating expenses. Therefore, these figures show that the road was cleared by the Stadig Rotary Snow Plow at less than one-third the cost of other means.

Relative to the clearing of sidewalks the above reports state:—

"This machine was also used in opening of sidewalks in sections of the City where drifts made them impassable. An accurate count was kept of this work, details of which I have on record in this office. From 11 to 12 miles of sidewalks per day have thus been cleared at the cost of \$30.45 per day. It is difficult to arrive at the actual cost of this work by other methods, but I believe that I am not too optimistic in saying that a saving of 50% was made."

Snow road and sidewalk clearing with this machine is successful and is without the disadvantage peculiar to other methods. Briefly, the common methods of snow road making which were successful before the automobile became common, are the hand operated shovel, the "V" plow, the road machine and the snow roller. To this might be added the very kind street railway company — when it happens to have a line along the road of immediate interest. Where the snow is considerable the first three methods require that the snow be taken away because the banks would become so high after a few storms as to make continued clearings almost impossible. The road roller is only satisfactory for sleigh roads and on works where the surface it leaves may be sprinkled, thus forming a heavy crust of ice, but the surface left by the roller, whether sprinkled or

not, though satisfactory for sleighing, has not been sufficient to carry automobiles and heavy trucks. The Stadig Rotary Snow Plow does not necessitate the removal of the snow by human agency because by it the snow is projected to a considerable distance thereby distributing it over a large area or into the wind which carries it away.

As the machine is drawn along by a four horse team a four bladed rotary cutter on either side, each revolving on a horizontal shaft and driven 500 revolutions per minute by an engine, scoops up the snow and discharges it from both sides of the machine. The mass of the snow may thus be projected forty feet, being thrown clear for a distance of ten feet, or, if surroundings limit the distance to which it should be thrown this may be controlled by moving the double dampers. The distance of projection may, in this way, be limited at will to any point from this extreme of forty feet to a discharge straight down.

As noted above, the work is not heavy on the horses. They have merely to move the machine along, the power used in actual cutting being furnished by the engine. The machine slides on runners and the front sled is high enough to clear a 24 inch bank of snow without dragging. In addition to this the machine may be set to an offset on the front and rear sleds so that in cutting the bank away in widening the road the horses travel on the part of the road already cleared.

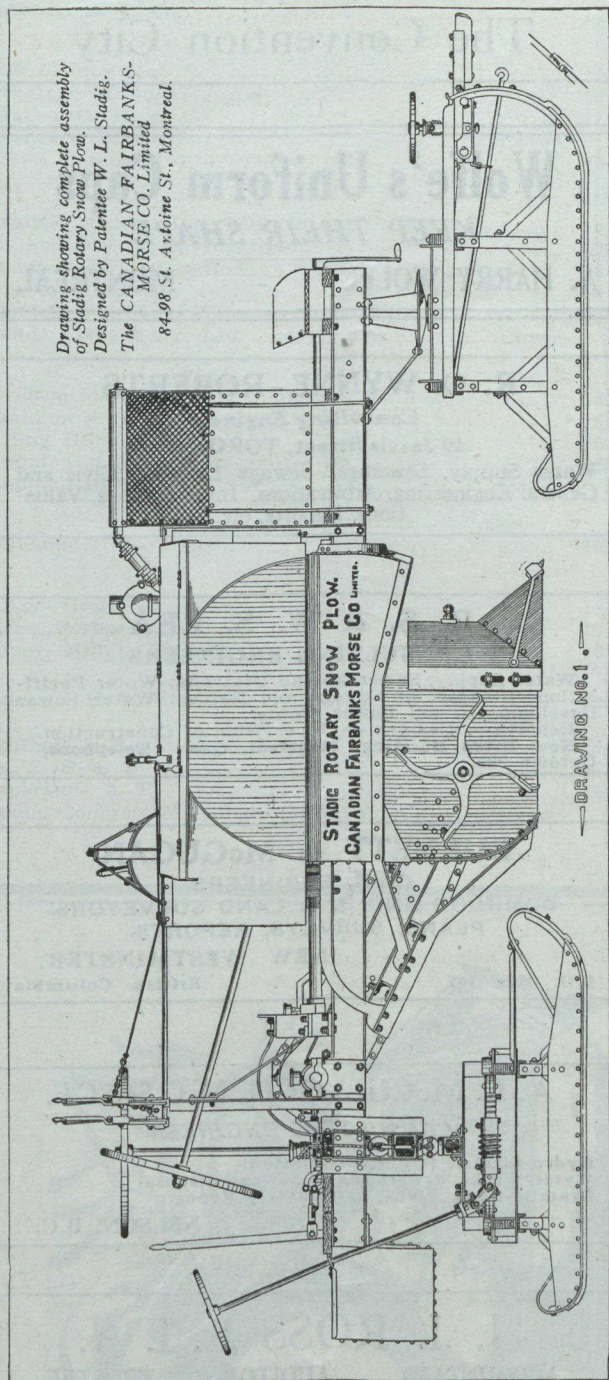
In one traverse the machine clears a space 5½ feet wide. The depth of cut and the slope of its surface may be regulated by moving the rotary cutters as the machine passes along. Thus the surface of the road may be made everywhere the same height, even on several traverses a slowly, uneven, or tilted surface may be levelled, or a 22in. comb lin. to 4in. high may be left by centre plow adjustment. In two traverses (out and return) a road 11 feet wide may be cut and this width may be increased by additional traverses; the snow being thrown beyond the part already cleared.

Col. T. Hugh Boorman, N.Y.; I noticed in the hall a picture of a Rotary Snow Plough, and also noticed that it had been used in Outremont. I think the convention would be very glad if you could tell us one thing, the thing for which I came to Canada, to see if there is any possible way in these days of war of economizing. I understand there is great economy in labor and any man who is saving an hour's time is doing his bit. I am sure we should be glad to hear if you could tell us on that point whether there is any saving of labor by the use of the Stadig Machine.

The President: I will be very pleased to give you my experience with the machine as it is asked for by Col. Boorman. We have in the locality of which I am engineer, a machine built on the Stadig patent of the description you see on the plans. While I admit it is not a machine to be used in a city proper it has done wonderful work in our suburban area. We have building regulations that are rather severe, and our streets are rather wide. They vary between 65 and 80 feet, and we compel the citizens to build their houses anywhere from ten to thirty feet back from the street line. I bring this out simply to show you we have plenty of space to throw the snow on. We used this machine for one year. The machine picks up the snow with a rotary plough, and projects it to either side. Flanges direct the snow, and if the wind is high a great quantity of this snow is taken away or blown away with the wind. I have had figures very closely worked out on the work performed by this machine including the cost of operation; the cost of depreciation, and so forth. I have found that we have economized on our main thoroughfares; we have brought down the cost of removal of snow to less than one-third of what it had cost us in removing the same with sleighs and teams. And I may say our removal of snow with teams and sleighs is exceptionally low because in the first place we own our own horses, which are very strong, and powerful animals, and we pride ourselves on having only the best type of horses, weighing about 1700 pounds each, and our dumps are very close. Even then with the low cost of dumping we have cut down the cost to one-third. I believe Mr. Stadig, somewhere or other; has had some copies struck off my report to the Council on the matter, and that may supplement my remarks. I strongly recommend that type of machine for open districts. On the rural roads, possibly, you

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STADIG ROTARY SNOW PLOW.

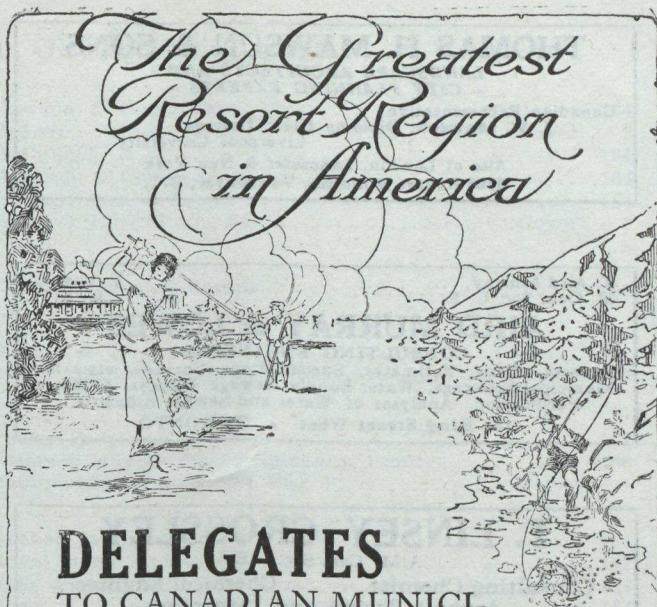
(For description see article on opposite page.)



could not get through drifts as large as those pointed out to us yesterday by Col. Sohler with a machine of this kind because you naturally can only get through the drift through which your horses will pull you through.

We had four horses on this work, and in some exceptional conditions we might require six, but we have opened up as much as eleven or twelve miles of sidewalks banked up on both sides in one day. I think that is all I can say. If there are any further questions I will be only too pleased to answer them. As far as the remarks of Dr. Drinkwater in connection with the snow roller go, I agree entirely with him. It is a very good snow roller with three horses and a very practical way to maintain winter roads when you have to contend with sleighing alone, but it only hardens the surface or crust of the roadway and when you have a slight thaw your roads get rutty in no time.

The Stadig Rotary Snow Plow is built in Canada under the Stadig Patent by the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited.



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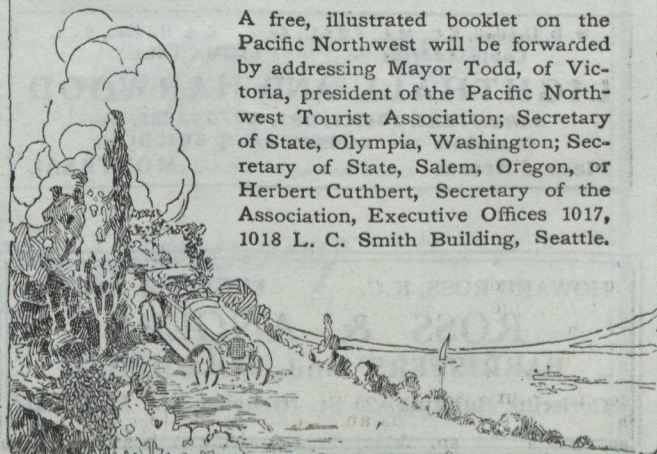
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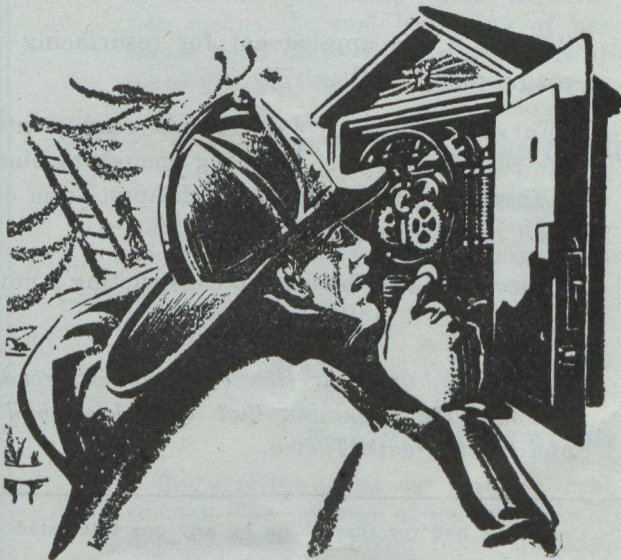
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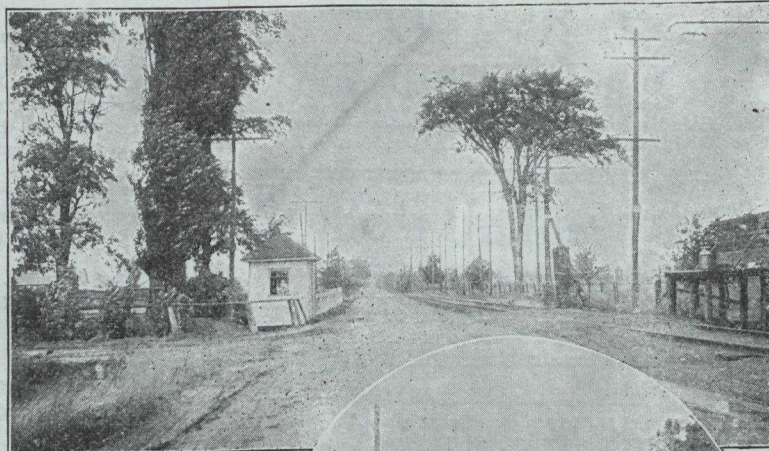
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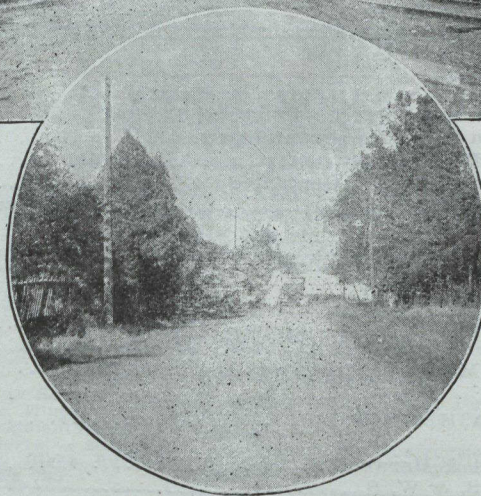
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JUNE, 1918.

No. 6

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Our Responsibility

The other day we had the opportunity of listening to a big brained and big hearted man who had served in the front trenches, had been decorated by his king, and sent across to this continent to preach the gospel of "carry on." To this man the "boys," not forgetting the women who ministered unto them, were not only the salt of the earth in physique and mentality but in broadness of soul and bigness in elimination of self. The speaker knew what of he spoke for he had gone through his hell in the trenches. As he was describing the mightiness and the awfulness of it all on the fields of Flanders—since the beginning of 1917 Greater Britain has borne the brunt of the war in the actual fighting alone as the casualty lists sorrowfully show—and the magnificent sacrifices of the folk in the Old Country, the thoughts that passed through our mind were those of comparison. What real sacrifices had Canada made, outside our splendid men and women at the front and their families. And to particularize—what had the Municipal Councils, considering their opportunities, done to help on the great cause? And the conclusion that was forced upon us was, that either as individuals or as units we in Canada had a long way to go before we could say that we had reached the standard of self-denial and sacrifice that had been attained even by the civilian population across the water. Yet we are fighting the same enemies and for the same object—freedom to live in the best sense of the word.

This does not mean that there are no exceptions. There are many men and women in Canada to-day who are doing real patriotic work and others who are denying themselves to the extent of hurting; but they are few enough to make them exceptions. In Ottawa itself there are quite a number of Canadians of outstanding ability, who have placed their services at the disposal of the country for patriotic pay—little or none at all. There are the Food and

Fuel Boards, and the Registration Board, the executives of which are made up of the best brains, at a small cost to the country. There are the War and Reconstruction committees of the Cabinet whose secretaries are giving their services for fees that will hardly pay their rent. There is the Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, made up of the leaders in the industrial and scientific world who are not only giving their services free, but actually paying their own expenses to attend the sessions, which during the last year have been almost continuous. And there is not the slightest doubt but that every member of the present government, whatever his politics may be, is working as he has never done before so as to carry out his part in the great task of government during this time of stress. Then come the many voluntary associations scattered throughout the country, etc., etc.

But the great mass of the Canadian people have hardly been touched by the war—certainly not to the extent to term it a sacrifice—and the Municipal councils, with very few splendid exceptions, have as yet done little in the way of war work. The reason given for such national inactivity at this time on the part of the local authorities is usually the same—we have not been asked. Which is true so far as direct invitations not being given to do any specific work, and no doubt had the government sought the co-operation of the local councils from the first, instead of creating new machinery in local centres to carry out its war measures, much money and time would have been saved to the country. But there is much more war work to do yet, and there is still time for the government to realize, and appreciate, the help that the local councils can give. In the meantime there is always the responsibility on each council to see that the community does its local share towards winning the war. Every bushel of wheat conserved, every vacant lot cultivated helps to beat the Hun, and the local councils have it in their power to see that much food is conserved and many vacant lots cultivated.

The Canada Food Board

If it were possible to dissect the collective mind of the Canadian people at this moment it would be found that a large part of it was taken up with the Canada Food Board, or rather with the orders that emanate from that august body, and particularly the later orders which more or less affect directly every householder and every eater in the restaurants and other public places; and if it were still further possible to analyse the mind of the average citizen it would be found that many peculiar conceptions have been formed of what the Food Board really does, should do, and why, to warrant its existence. One would think, for instance, that the necessity for such a board in Canada is obvious to all, and yet such is the contradictory nature of the human mind, as cultivated in a democratic and free country, that the idea of being restrained in one's eating is inwardly, if not outwardly, resented; notwithstanding such restraining means the release of necessary foods for our armies and allies. This resentment is just our little ego that knows not the spirit of self-control and all that it means, and which certainly would not give up anything until compelled by a still stronger force or spirit of sacrifice. It is to help strengthen this sacrificial spirit that the Food Board issues its orders.

THE CONVENTION CITY.

This year the convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, being held in Victoria, B. C., is fortunate in many ways, particularly to Eastern delegates, who will have the opportunity of visiting a number of cities on the route and see for themselves the wonderful progress made in our Western centres. Indeed, to those who have never been West, or at least for a number of years, each stopping place will be a revelation. They will find that in civic up-to-dateness the cities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia will have much to teach them—each with its own pride, its own optimism and its own confidence in the future. The delegates will find, too, that the Western cities, like the Eastern, have found themselves in the new national spirit that has spread itself across the land. Some would call it the war spirit. It is. But it is more. It is the manifestation of the determination to win out not only in the war but in the great future of the country — materially, socially and economically.

The consumation of the long trip will be in the city of Victoria. And it will be worth it all. Splendidly situated on a beautiful harbor the capital city of British Columbia presents a picture not easily forgotten. This ever-green city is worth seeing at any time of the year, but especially so in July when the convention meets. Then nature will be at her best. The great masses of foliage and flowers, the fine buildings, the splendid streets, all combine to make the picture delightful and restful to the eye. This together with the hospitality that will be showered upon the delegates by the council and citizens will make the city of Victoria long remember-

The object of the Food Board is to get all the wheat, beef, pork and other necessities possible to the eastern ports of Canada for shipment to Europe. The members know to a bushel the quantities of grain in Canada and they know the average home consumption. They know the necessities of our troops and our people across the seas, and they know too that if the Dominion is to send its fair proportion in this hour of need the Canadian citizens will have to reduce their normal consumption of certain foods to almost half. To do this has not been a particularly popular job and yet the Canadian Food Board by appealing to the better side of the people has been enabled to release proportionately more food for Europe than has the United States Controller. Very few court proceedings have been considered necessary though the Board has large powers to enable it to put its orders into force. All of which means that we as Canadians are fast killing that little ego of self, though it is not dead yet, as one can witness every day in the dining and tea rooms of the hotels, but still the Food Board, through the ability of the chairman (Mr. H. B. Thomson) and the clever publicity propaganda of its educational bureau is rapidly getting the confidence of the citizens to that point when the orders will be followed not only to the letter, but in the right spirit.

ed by those who will be fortunate enough to be able to attend the Convention.

REGISTRATION DAY.

On June 22 all persons in Canada over 16 years of age must be registered. This is essentially a war measure and in keeping with the determination of the Federal Government to mobilize the man and woman power to better enable this country to do its share towards winning the war. This determination all loyal Canadians cannot help but back up, and though we may not all agree with the system to be used, so long as it attains its object it does not matter much about the means. The great difference between the system to be adopted in the new registration and in the National Service registration, which was a fiasco, is the difference between personal and mail service. The Registration Board, under the chairmanship of Senator Robertson, are depending principally on volunteers—about 50,000 men and women—and while there may be a few breaks, the fact that each volunteer worker is to be responsible for the filling up of 100 cards should in itself be sufficient inducement to each citizen to do his or her part in making the present registration a success.

In this national service the municipal councils can help much and we would ask every municipal man to read very carefully the appeal of Senator Robertson, who as well as being chairman of the Registration Board is the representative of labor in the Federal Government. The Senator has great confidence in the support of the municipal councils and, as we have already told him, we know that that confidence is not misplaced.

The Gothenburg System of Liquor Licensing

From time to time we have received inquiries about the Gothenburg system of liquor licensing, particularly as it affects the municipality. We had the opportunity of studying the system on the spot some years ago when the idea was taken up in England though not on anything like the large scale it was in Sweden. The system which originated in the town of Gothenburg, Sweden, in 1865, is a licensing scheme by which all places selling liquor are controlled by companies directly responsible to the local authority. Each tavern, or saloon, is in charge of a manager who in addition to a regular salary receives a small commission on all non-intoxicants, and no customer is allowed to have more than two drinks of intoxicants at one time. The company is allowed up to five per cent. on the actual capital invested; all profits above that going to the local treasury. Such in brief is the Gothenburg system.

As a temperance scheme the Gothenburg scheme of licensing has worked out well. Without interfering with the liberty of the subject the local authorities hold complete control, through the direct licensing and regular inspection of each saloon, of the liquor consumed in the community. So well did the system work that practically every community in the country soon adopted it and for long has Sweden been looked upon as the most sober country in the world. In England the system was introduced in a modified form by the late Earl Grey, who formed

THE DEADLY LEVEL CROSSING.

In spite of the agitation that has been going on for years the deadly level crossing is still too prominent a fact in many of our urban centres. Even in Montreal, with its population of three-quarters of a million, the level crossing is to be met in every part of the city though negotiations have been going on between the local authorities and the railroads—principally the Grand Trunk—for more than twenty years, but nothing has come of it. No doubt each side would give many reasons why each conference has failed to bring results—the other side, of course, being in the fault. In the meantime the danger to human life has increased because of the increasing density of population and the larger number of traffic blocks; and in a lesser but proportionate degree this same danger is in most Canadian cities and towns.

In Canada the great difficulty is that part of the expense of the removal of the level crossing, either by raising the tracks or tunneling—usually half—must be borne by the municipality affected, even should the railroad or railroads, be willing. If not willing then the Railway Commission must investigate, and there the matter ends. What is wanted, and badly wanted, in Canada is an Act compelling all railroads to raise their tracks where they run through urban districts. In Chicago an order was made some time ago which compelled all the railroad companies, not only to raise their tracks, but to bear the whole cost, and every municipality in the Dominion should have the same power.

a company called the Public House Trust Company. The stockholders were principally landowners who had on their estates a certain number of public houses, and while these houses were situated principally in country places, yet where the system was introduced it certainly proved a success at least so far as the diminution of the consumption of intoxicants was concerned. In the urban centres the public houses, or saloons, were, and are to-day, almost entirely owned by the brewing interests so that the system had little or no chance of being tested in the thickly populated districts.

As to what chance of success the Gothenburg system would have in Canada is hard to answer. In the first place almost the whole of the Dominion is dry, and by May next prohibition will be general—until the end of the war. Whether or not complete prohibition is to be a fact after the war depends on the citizens. Some people, and thinking people too, believe that a reaction will take place. They consider that the citizens look upon prohibition as a war measure only, and as such will loyally obey the laws, but just as soon as peace does come they will expect, and demand, a return to the old order. We prefer not anticipating. But should the citizens of Canada demand a change or even a modification of the present prohibition laws when peace reigns again, we do suggest in all seriousness that the Gothenburg system is infinitely better than the old order of indiscriminate drinking that prevailed through the Dominion previous to the war.

CIVIC STRIKES IN CANADA.

Civic strikes would seem to have become quite common in Canada—Toronto, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Vancouver,—have all been affected through the striking of municipal employees, principally of the outside services. Though none of the strikes were of a very serious nature yet the fact that it was possible for any body of civic workers to feel themselves with a grievance, whether right or wrong, is disturbing to the proper administration of civic affairs. It should be remembered that the municipality is supposed to be a model employer to the scavenger as well as to the highest paid official and strikes, if possible, should be prevented. We find that at least one civic strike could have been avoided if the higher officials had used a little discretion and we do suggest that no municipal official should be allowed to take the responsibility of turning down any demand of civic workers, when the alternative is striking, unless with the sanction of the council. The responsibility rests entirely on the council, not on any official however well placed he may be.

THE COMMUNITY END.

“No man can serve two masters; he cannot serve himself and the community; for then the kingdom would be divided against itself; he can only serve himself by serving the community, and this is surely the only sound foundation on which industry can rest. If we are ever to solve the great industrial problem, it can only be by recognizing that industry is primarily a national service, and that the object of those engaged in it is first and foremost for the good of the community as a whole.”—L. Hitchens.

The Call of the World to the Nations

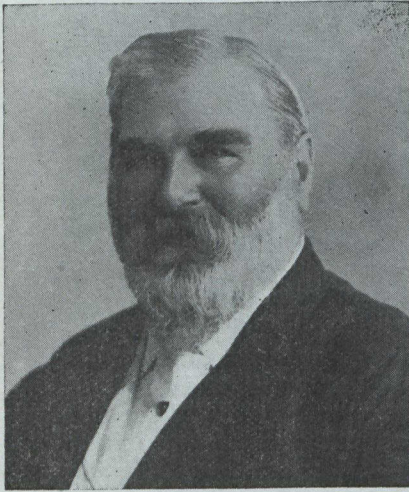
(Revised in Terms of Impending Events.)

DR. J. M. HARPER

"Right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win."

Frederick Faber.

Is the world as yet fully awake to the necessity of its own safeguarding? If not, it surely is time that it should be, in face of all that is happening. A call for coalescence in its defence has for the past three years and more been sounded in the ear of its civilization. From continent to continent, from the United States to Japan, the call has been heard. And at this very moment there is but one greatest interest for that civilization to rally around, now that Teutonism has openly made up its mind to make a world of its own, over-ruled by militant prowess that has set up a god of its own. That militant



proWess, if suffered to add further to its prestige for cruelty among the children of men, is not likely to pause in its over-reaching until it has trodden under foot every race of international good-will. As it is, the international conscience seems to have been seized by an attack of creeping paralysis. But what kind of a conscience is the world likely to have, should a Germanic autocracy be given more of its way to undermine, further than it has already undermined, the first principles of morality in a God-governed world? The moment has arrived for an international co-operation in behalf of the world's welfare in terms of freedom and justice. And it is the whole civilized world that is now calling upon all the civilized nations and peoples of the world to come to the world's rescue from the threatening supremacy of a dare-devil self-seeking Germanism. As Francis Key says: "Peace and good-will is the power that preserveth the nations; and the nations cannot but conquer the enemies of the world, when their cause is a just one."

* * *

Awake O ye Nations, who may, and reach out
For the olden-time grip on events—
Reach out, as the rescuers of freedom have done,
Despite the laggart's laments!
With phalanx for phalanx, equipped strength for strength;
The balance of power is ours,
To save from the rage of the tyrant's rampage,
Before he the world deflowers!
The war that is on hath brought face to face
The zeal of good-faith defying disgrace;
And who with a sneer dares turn a deaf ear,
To the world's appeal the disgrace to efface?

The sacrilege rampant in Europe's domain
Brings home to all realms near and far
The designs, dire-matured by militant guile,
To give rein to the horrors of war;
And the call of the world comes a call as from God—
A call that dispelleth dismay—
A sanctified call, far-reaching to all,
To which 'twere a crime to say nay.
The war that is on is ours man for man—
A war which a pseudo-peacemaker began;
And his campaign of hate 'tis ours to defeat,
If a peace born of God and good-will we'd regain.

With courage renewed, with hopes all aglow,
Baptized by the sheen of goodwill—
With the right on our side, whate'er may betide,
'Tis the law of God's grace we'd fulfil;
With phalanx for phalanx equipped strength for strength,
With courage enlist thine and mine,
In war's go-and-come, beyond and at home,

'Tis ours what is ours to align;
The war that is on, begotten of hate,
Still weaveth for us its problems of fate,
And solve them must we, the world to free,
From the foes that would banish good-will from its gate.

As defence seeketh succour from every resource,
Draining deep from all that we have,
Let the humblest give heed to the cause of mankind,
The prestige of freedom to save:
Let the good-will of wealth continue to share
Its overflow harvests in hand,
With a promise of more from its vast threshing-floor,
In terms of philanthropy's bond.
Ay, the war that is on is ours to confront,
Despite all dismay at things out of joint:
Side by side we must fight, to our very last mite,
The right to uphold and the tyrant displant.

* * *

"My country is the world; my countrymen are mankind
.....With reasonable men I will reason; with human men
I will plead; but to tyrants I will give no quarter, nor
waste arguments where they certainly will be lost." —
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

"In this war the world has known other moments of tense anticipation, but none more full of meaning than the present moment. The thought of the ordeal before us should hush all dissentient and discontented voices, and should inspire all who remain at home with a determination not to be unworthy of those who are facing privation and death in the cause of freedom."—THE LONDON TIMES.

"That there ought to be cultivated an international conscience is a truth as glaring as that there is a God. And until the nations, confessedly fighting on behalf of the welfare of the world, seek to re-establish it as a wholesome ethical force, they are no whit better than the fool who hath said in his heart there is no God. And no one is more assured of this than the unbalanced Kaiser of Germany, who, as we all know, has set up a god of his own, whom no one, not even himself, would think of worshipping as the only living and true God."—THE CRITIC OF THE CLOISTER.

"A nation in the furnace of war cannot very well fail to become more and more of a brotherhood. And a league of nations is all but sure to become an established fact when once the sword has been turned into a plough-share. While the Entente armies, therefore, are doing their utmost to gain a decisive victory on behalf of the world and its civilization, surely the people, face to face with big things, need not worry too seriously over little ones."—PARLIAMENTARY ADVICE FROM PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE.

RESEARCH BUREAU'S WAR SERVICE.

For several months the Bureau of Municipal Research of Philadelphia has been operating a War Information Booth in the City Hall Court Yard. An attractive pavilion "manned" by a paid staff of intelligent young women is located at the crossing of the city's two principal streams of foot traffic, and answers a large number of inquiries daily.

In a large city there are so many recruiting stations, Red Cross and other relief offices, employment agencies, and other centres of activity, that the eager volunteer, the troubled mother, the war gardener is at a loss where to go for information. The Information Booth acts as a clearing house and directs such inquirers to the proper source, or else answers the query directly. Among the usual topics of inquiry are the following: War gardens, activities of various war organizations, home service, food economies, recent war legislation, foreign mail regulations, enlistment, employment, location of cantonments and ship yards, housing, casualty lists, etc.

This service has proved a great conservator of both energy and enthusiasm and is universally regarded as a great success. Many Canadian cities might well consider this form of activity.

Utilization of Waste in Cities

R. E. GOSNELL.*

Among other things into which I made inquiries at Washington was the question of the utilization of garbage or kitchen waste. That is a matter which has been taken up by the United States Food Administration, and investigations have been made of present conditions and possibilities. America is a great country of waste—I mean Canada and the United States together. We are discovering more and more that Germany's power of resistance in the war is a power economics. In her intensified methods of cultivation, in study of the utilization of waste, and in her study of by-products she has accomplished results which are wonderful. She has performed miracles, and comparing her industrial system with ours, her professors have every reason to be conceited, as they are. If Germany were as wise in her psychology as she has been in her science, she would have been great without military aspirations at all.

What we waste in garbage may be ascertained from what it is possible to recover in values. It has been illustrated in the United States that at present prices one ton of garbage will produce from three to four dollars in tankage, and seven dollars value in grease, or ten dollars per ton in all. It may be that the American housewife and the cooks of the boarding houses and hotels of the United States are extraordinarily wasteful, and more wasteful than in Canada. One cannot very well stay in the United States for any length of time without acquiring the statistical habit, and here are some of the facts.

Twenty-nine cities in the United States having a total population of 17,000,000 producing 1,200,000 tons of garbage per annum now dispose of their garbage by reduction. From these 29 plants there is produced annually 70,000,000 lbs. of grease valued at \$8,500,000, 150,000 tons of fertilizer tankage valued at \$2,250,000.

Fertilizing elements produced from the tankage at the present time, estimated at 9,000,000 lbs. Nitrogen, 25,000,000 lbs. Phosphate of Lime, and 2,500,000 lbs. of Potash.

The output of Glycerine from garbage grease produced in the United States is sufficient to produce 8,000,000 lbs. of nitro-glycerine. The yield for soap stock is sufficient to manufacture 200,000,000 commercial cakes of soap of 12 ounces each.

Developments are now being made and from tests made, 8 to 10 gallons of commercial alcohol have been produced per ton garbage in addition to recovery of grease and tankage. There is, at the present time, a plant being constructed to utilize and produce alcohol.

The reduction method is suitable only for the larger cities, but there are still 23 cities in the United States which have a total population of 5,500,000 which do not use their garbage and are large enough to undertake it. These latter could produce 400,000 tons of garbage per annum, from which could be received \$2,400,000 value of grease and \$1,000,000 value of tankage.

So much for results obtained from garbage, but methods as compared with Germany show Americans to be nearly six times as wasteful. The United States produced an average of 200 lbs. garbage per capita per year as compared with 37 lbs. in Germany, in 1913. Germany puts six times less food into the garbage pail and yet takes a lot out in fats and fertilizers. It is foolish, however, to throw good food away with the hopes of recovering it again in some useful form, and that is the point to keep in mind.

Utilization of waste in cities in Canada is a matter for the cities themselves to take up. At present garbage is either burned in an incinerator or dumped into the sea or is used for filling purposes. Our present methods are frightfully wasteful, and at present when fats and fertilizers are the very breath of life, our aim should be to accomplish the following:

1. Wastes to be utilized instead of destroyed.
2. Increased meat supply.
3. Increased production of fertilizing elements.
4. Increased production of fats.
5. Decrease in cost of disposal.

Feeding garbage to pigs is now practised in a number of cities, including Worcester, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Providence, R.I.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Denver, Colo.; Col-

orado Springs, Colo.; and a number of other smaller cities.

In establishing piggeries for the disposal of garbage, proper standardized methods should be adopted. Special attention must be given to housing and feeding, breeding, etc.

For every 1,000 population, sufficient waste as garbage is produced to feed and develop 25 hogs ready for the market. If garbage is disposed of by feeding, the sales of pork will show returns of from \$7.00 to \$8.00 per ton on garbage fed.

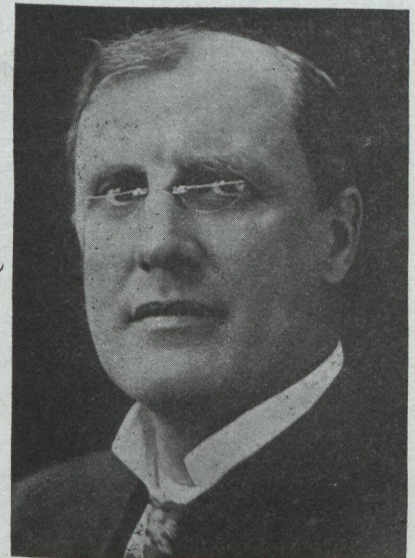
Less than one-half of one per cent of the hogs from the Worcester, Mass. piggery were condemned by United States Meat Inspectors. Percentage was lower there for Western fed hogs purchased by the same packing company.

Dr. Chaplin, Health Officer of Providence, R.I., states, after 19 years of experience in disposing of garbage by feeding, that diseases will not be caused by this source.

Garbage fed hogs bring the same price as other hogs.

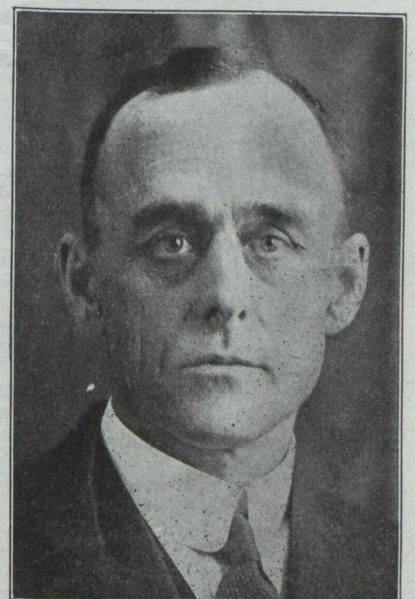
Ninety-five per cent of the pork produced in Massachusetts is garbage fed, as reported by Dr. Cahill, of the Massachusetts Bureau of Animal Industry.

Dead animals, should, in all cities, be utilized—ton for ton, it will show greater loss of all city waste if not utilized.



MAYOR HARDIE

President of the Union of Canadian Municipalities who will preside at the Victoria Convention in July.



ALDERMAN R. RYAN
Three Rivers, P.Q.

First Vice-President of the Union of Canadian Municipalities.

*From a Report on Food Conservation.

Towards a Municipal Theatre

HARCOURT FARMER.

It is an interesting indication of human progress to note that the theatre to-day is regarded and accepted as part and parcel of every-day life. We speak of the theatre as we speak of the family, the church, the state. It is an institution, and as such is slowly being allowed the recognition that it requires. One might even say, the recognition it richly deserves; though until the theatre comes into its own, reaches its fullest estate, it cannot put forth its best effort, and we cannot accord a place to something that has not yet placed itself. In Europe the theatre is a force to be reckoned with. In America the theatre is still practically in its infancy.

The old-fashioned prejudice against the theatre is dying out. It was, of all the curious puritanical survivals, the most curious. The critics of lavender days, secure in the perfection of their own morals, attacked the theatre as being morally harmful to the community. These puerile minds represented the midvictorian intellect; they cheerfully described flying machines as inventions of the devil. So it is not surprising that the theatre had to struggle for a long time against the spleenful slings and arrows of the bourgeois critics.

But to-day, as I say, the theatre is slowly coming into its own. Scarcely a newspaper that has not its dramatic page; hardly a magazine without its theatrical mention and comment. Lecturers all over the American continent are telling what the theatre is, and what it should be. Writers on every hand are doing permanent missionary work of a high order. The public is being educated to the fact that the theatre is an inherent and vital part of human life; and it is responding. The response is slow, it is difficult, for growth is always painful. But it is steady.

It is always risky to indulge in prophesy; but I think I am right when I say that there will be a time when the theatre will be regarded by people in Canada as a national thing, when its ownership and its operation will be a matter of civic pride, and then the commercially-owned theatre will be a fantastic relic of theatrical antiquity.

* * *

What do I mean by implying that the theatre is de facto a state institution and consequently a municipal concern?

If we agree that all educational media are affairs of the municipality, we must agree that the theatre is educational, and so it should be a municipal affair. It is an educational force, and consciously and unconsciously it exerts a tremendous educational drive against stupidity and ignorance.

If we agree that certain recognized means of public amusement and recreation are affairs of the municipality, we must agree that the theatre is without a peer in its ability to amuse, so it should be recognized by the municipality and encouraged.

If we agree that the majority of public utilities — railroads, street traction, water supply, fire protection and prevention—are affairs of the municipality, we must agree that the theatre ranks with other public utilities. It is a vital popular thing. It merits municipal ownership.

My reference to the commercial theatre must be taken generally and not particularly. There are many commercial managers in England, in the United States, in Canada, who personally evince the keenest desire to produce good plays. But economic conditions, competition, and the inelasticity of other managers, render it impossible for them to produce other than mediocre plays. The blame must not lie upon the individual, but upon the nation.

The Canadian theatregoer, on the average, is little interested in the theatre. The average American goes to the theatre, and goes because he enjoys going. The average Englishman goes to the theatre because it is an ancient custom which has its definite attractions. But the average Canadian goes to the theatre because he has been told he ought to go, or because he has nothing else to do. To the average Canadian mind the theatre is an empty name. To the average Canadian mind, the welfare of the theatre, the development of a Canadian drama, the producing of good plays, are all matters with which he is sublimely unconcerned. He ignorantly divides plays into two classes: girl shows and "highbrow" shows. Now, in their way, leg shows are all very well. For the kind of mentality they appeal to, they are the best possible form of cheap aphrodisiac. But good plays are emphatically not "high-

brow" shows. Good plays, the kind that Miss Horniman presented in Manchester, and the Abbey Theatre presented in Dublin, and the kind Mr. Arthur Hopkins (one of the most intelligent of commercial managers in the United States) presents in New York, these are not "highbrow" plays; they are intelligent contemporary interpretations of life.

When good drama is given at popular prices, it will invariably draw an appreciative audience. I mention one instance by way of proof. The Montreal Stage Society, of which I am director, gave a public performance of Ibsen's great drama of heredity "Ghosts" in Montreal on May 10th last. The audience was a large one. The receipts covered the expenses of production, and gave the Society a respectable profit besides. And this with a good play.

Yet the Canadian theatregoer is not yet sufficiently educated to the point where a tour of "Ghosts" through Canada would be a profitable and practical undertaking. He will see the "Follies"; but he will ignore Sir Herbert Tree. To the trained observer, there is something cynically pitiful about this. But it will change. There is much hope for us all.

When the time comes that we shall have a Canadian theatre, possibly the average Canadian theatregoer will interest himself to a greater extent in the theatre. But at present we have no national theatre. We have buildings into which theatrical attractions are put, true; but the plays that are put into them are mostly of American origin, sponsored by American managers, financed by American money, acted by American casts. To the Broadway manager who sends his attractions here, Montreal is simply a "week-stand" for the earning of such-and-such a percentage. Pleasant facts for Canadians, there!

I am not objecting to American productions or American actors; there is no reason why I should attempt so silly a thing. But I am calling my readers' attention to certain damning facts. I am trying to convince practical men who read this journal that Canada, the coming country of the world, has no theatre. We have a government, we have an army, we have a press, we have a parliament; but we have no national theatre, no drama, no national music. I am reminding my readers that the continued use of Canadian territory by Broadway managers to exploit American plays for American profit is little short of scandalous. It is folly. And it is unnecessary. Our schools, our churches, our factories, our military and civil matters — all are Canadian undertakings, national, universal, intimate, personal things. Yet the theatre, one of our most vital properties, we have no part in. It is run by Canadians for the profits of our neighbors.

* * *

Such are the facts. In this article, necessarily much condensed, it is manifestly impossible to present the entire case for the theatre; so I rest in the hope that perhaps the few facts I have been able to give may give food for thought here and there. If the thoughts crystallize into decisive action, so much the better.

Such are the facts. They are unpretty. What is the remedy?

It must be remembered that a National Theatre is absolutely essential to our growth as a country. There are no doubts about that. A national theatre is as necessary as a national picture gallery, as necessary as national libraries, national music halls. If there exists any man so sapheaded as to question this statement, let me remind him that Canada hopes and plans to eventually occupy a position of prominence and power in the world — tremendously more so than Canada does to-day. And just as a nation must be pre-eminent in commerce so must it be pre-eminent in art. All sorts of things go to the making of a man. All aspects must be considered in the making of a nation.

* * *

Assuming that a state theatre is attainable and desirable—and it is—there remains the question of organization, and after that, operation. The first step would be the erection of theatres, or the purchase of existing theatres by each municipality. A town of 100,000 can well and profitably support a municipally-owned theatre. Germany can do it, has done it, and presumably will continue to do it. It is high time we recognized Germany's superiority

Food Licensing in Canada

ERNEST B. ROBERTS, Canada Food Board, Ottawa.

The Dominion has never experienced so vast a system of licensing as now exists under the Canada Food Board. At the close of the week, ending May 18th, the following were the approximate licenses granted:

Wholesale Fish Merchants, 1,500; Package Cereal Makers, 100; Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Dealers, 1,200; Millers, 500; Manufacturing Bakers, 2,300; Wholesale Grocers, 700; Wholesale Produce Dealers, 500; Retail Grocers, 11,000.

Now practically every dealer in foodstuffs from Nova Scotia to British Columbia, and from the international line northward, except the farmer, is under license. The first and naturally tentative step was taken in June, 1917, when millers' profits were restricted to 25c a barrel, but this was found inadequate to properly control the wheat supply — the most important of the foodstuffs so far as Canada, taken singly, was concerned. On December 1st, therefore, the millers were placed under a licensing system. This gave remarkably good results on the whole, but still it was found that there were loopholes through which some millers did not scruple to slip.

But the experience then gained was enough. The Canada Food Board, advancing in this matter step by step with the authorities in the United States, where the food control problem is almost identical with our own, began a scheme whereby all food dealers, large and small, should come within a really controlling system. They came, willingly in most cases, in the following order: Produce Wholesale, Produce Commission Merchants, Produce Brokers, in March; Wholesale Grocers, Jobbers, Commission Agents, and Brokers, in April; Retail Grocers, Butchers, Bakers, Produce Dealers, Flour and Feed Dealers in May.

In broad, easily understood language, the "Why" of licensing has been given in the following terms:

"Licensing keeps down profiteering. Every licensee is required at stated periods to make reports concerning his business. Most of these men are upright and patriotic; some, like Hamlet, are 'indifferent honest.' But the LICENSE is the only way of catching the UNSCRUPULOUS. It is the one weapon that in all the warring countries has been found to be the terror of the EVILDOER in business. If there is a SUSPICION of undue profit, an examination of books will be ordered. The LICENSE gives

the power of the SHOWDOWN. Licensing controls profits; with profits controlled, prices are only such as will encourage production. If unfair profit is discovered the license may be suspended or cancelled. And out the profiteer will have to go—for NO LICENSE, NO BUSINESS! 'Price fixing' is only arbitrary, but LICENSING gives the CONSUMER something which protects him from excessive PROFITS and, at the same time, gives the Retailer a means to average his profits, with fairness."

Some of the most pertinent clauses in the already long and rapidly extending series of Orders-in-Council by which the Canada Food Board is alone able to work, may be given here. The regulations in No. 597 were given in some detail in the last issue of the *Canadian Municipal Journal*. One paragraph may be repeated. It is the key to so much that succeeds:

"The wilful waste of any food or food products where such waste results from carelessness, or from the manner of storage thereof, or is due to any other avoidable cause, is hereby prohibited. It shall be the duty of each municipality in Canada to enforce this regulation within its municipal limits."

Seven days after this was published on April 12th, Order No. 26 of the Food Board was issued. Regulation 1, reads:

"No person, without first having obtained permission in writing from the Canada Food Board shall own or hold any quantity of meats, lard or oleomargarine greater than is reasonably necessary to supply his own Canadian trade requirements for a period of sixty days."

So with eggs, butter, cheese, poultry, canned, condensed and evaporated milk, all of which are covered by Order 26. "What is to be done with the surplus," one might very naturally ask. Paragraph 7 of the same Order really indicates the why and the wherefore. It runs:

"The owning or holding of a stock of food or food products in excess of the Canadian requirements as provided in this Order and which stock of food or food products so owned and held, is subject to the orders of the Purchasing Agents of Great Britain and her Allies, shall not be construed as a violation of the terms of this Order."

Then follows the statement that the decision as to what constitutes a reasonably necessary quantity for any person to hold must rest with the Food Board. This brings our food control plainly to its logical end — that it is a war-time measure in which everyone ought to be glad to participate for the sake of getting the foods we have in abundance over where they are wanted on the war front and in the munition-making areas of Great Britain and France. As before stated, it is the duty of "each municipality in Canada" to carry out the Food Board regulations, and the following paragraph should be ample protection against annoyance of any officers working under the order:—

Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations, or of any order made thereunder, or obstructing or impeding any officer or person enforcing or carrying out any of the provisions of these regulations, or of any order made thereunder, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or to both fine and imprisonment.

A subsequent article will deal with other aspects of this all-important work of licensing in the all-important plan of our all-important duty in shouldering properly our burden in the war. The aid and the ardent enthusiasm of the municipal employee is especially desirable; he can do so much if he chooses; he can leave so much undone if he so prefers. But the very newness of the work in Canada should appeal to him and should convince him that his aid especially is wanted, because of the wide Imperial need which underlies the very existence of the Food Board in the Dominion. For whether we care to acknowledge it or not, in this war which has already waged for almost four vile years, or whether we care, ostrich-like to hide our head in the sand, there lies the making or the unmaking of a democratic future for this vast land, which we call Canada,

TOWARDS A MUNICIPAL THEATRE—Cont

in theatrical matters, especially in the matter of state theatres. **It is high time we not only recognized her superiority, but surpassed it.** That nation realizes the vital need of the people for good plays. Note the example of Dortmund; a German town of 200,000 inhabitants, approximately the size of our Winnipeg. There is a theatre, palatial, adequate, handsome, comfortable, owned by the Municipality of Dortmund. Because it is so owned, the prices of admission are regulated, and accordingly they are low. Because it is so owned, the people are able to choose what plays they will have, and this responsibility reacts to their advantage.

Surely we of Canada who are able to defeat Germany in the field, will not acknowledge Germany master in the matter of municipal theatres: It is no light matter; it is an urgent matter; yet will we be content to let the enemy triumph in this? As Benedick says, "I think not."

* * *

Having got theatres, the next step is to put reliable persons in charge of them. Any butcher can build a theatre, but it takes a business man who combines with his common-sense the gift of artistry to run a theatre.

Municipal theatres, being self-supporting, need no private endowments. The income from seat sales diverts automatically to the upkeep, payment of staff and cast, and general production expenses. In Germany, people support the state theatres; the municipal theatres are run for their benefit. In Canada, precisely similar conditions can prevail.

I admit that we have no Canadian drama, yet. And in Canadian municipally-owned theatres the proper fare to offer is plays by Canadians. But time solves all problems. The passage of years will see us equipped with a Canadian theatre, presenting Canadian plays, acted by Canadians, supported by Canadians; a national and paying and imperishable institution literally of the people, managed by the people, existing for the people.

Is Education for Industrial Workers a War Work?

T. LINSEY CROSSLEY,

Chairman of Educational Dept., Pulp and Paper Association.

This question may be considered with two classes in mind, Actual Workers and Prospective Workers. The treatment of the first must partake of the nature of emergency, that of the second is, to some extent, provided for in larger cities such as Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, but not to any appreciable extent in the smaller mill towns and villages.

The present war has brought into strong light several weak points in our social system one of these, due to the fact that Canada is just over the pioneer state, is that we have not realized the need for intensive application of science to industry. Had we endeavored to do so we would have found it necessary in addition to engaging engineers, chemists and other trained men, that we raise the educational status of the men who have to carry out their instructions.

The question of raising the horizon of the average worker and rendering him more useful in industry has one great difficulty: he has to earn his living at the same time. The school must be brought to him. Sometimes he would find it difficult to undertake even correspondence school work. He doesn't want or need much in the way of apparatus. The smallest communities have schools. There is no reason, apart from lack of incentive and initiative, why any school, anywhere, should not be contributing more directly to the special community needs. Workmen know how to carry out the operations upon which they are engaged and also in most cases have some knowledge born of experience as to numerous and ingenious ways of getting over the difficulties exigent to their work. The great need is that these men become interested in the elementary, basic principals behind it, and impressed that they are to be considered as contributing to the community welfare. Several factors must be brought into action.

The worker must be led to feel that it is to his own personal interest to attain more knowledge.

The teachers in small towns and villages must take an interest in local affairs and develop a deeper sense of personal responsibility.

The social life of the community must be more closely related to the school house.

Very often the chemical, civil or electrical engineer is the only trained technical man in a small community. He will often be in a position permitting him to take the initiative and will soon find that he can get the co-operation of the school teachers and local doctor in addition to his manager and superintendent. The mill element should be active in support of such movements, but it is always better that the community and not the mill should be the power. If there is a local newspaper, its editor can, and will generally, give great help.

In a community having, say, one industry and about five hundred population, there would be a fair public school with perhaps three teachers. The subjects which might be taken up here for night classes could be: English, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Mechanical Drawing, Sewing, Household Science. There should always be some work for women. This keeps all the community interested and increases the likelihood of the women taking up the other subjects. The local dressmaker or milliner could be interested and would find that the work would help rather than hinder her own business. Whenever, at all possible, all instructors should be paid. Volunteer work is good, but it is to be avoided as a general rule. The work will grow if the workers are really interested and can be made to see the national need. Provision must be made to carry interest over into at least a two year course.

Coming to a wider field, one of our leading industries is arranging for a three months intensive course at a central technical school wherein the student would work full time as in the mill, and would concentrate on four or five special subjects such as Mensuration, Mechanical Drawing, Arithmetic, Chemistry and Physics. This would be a very useful course for a young man or woman who has had only a common school education, and would carry him or her in these subjects up to about the end of the second year's work in a university.

The subject is capable of far wider treatment than this article can indicate, but the above points are necessary to show in a very rough way what may be done.

Now as to the matter in the light of the war. It is increasingly apparent that peace when it comes is to be a

democratic peace. The present condition of Russia illustrates an extreme in the way of democracy. Bolshevism is getting into Austria and to some extent Germany. We are inclined to welcome the idea of a crumbling from the inside by these forces in enemy countries, but do we want a Bolshevik peace? If this movement permeates the German people, who, and not their aristocracy, will be at the conference table, we must realize that there will have to be some consideration given to the stabilizing of affairs in all allied nations to balance the Bolshevik, Sinn Fein, and I. W. W. demands. Better mutual understanding between the employer and employed is one of the first essentials.

Mr. C. V. Corless in a series of very able papers read at the annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, 1917 and 1918, discusses very thoroughly the need that exists for reform in our educational system from the roots up, rather than from the branches down. No real progress can be made to bring about a generally recognized sense of national stewardship by both capital and labor until there is brought about a radical change in our present autocratic and unnatural school system.

Repression must give way to expression.

The individuality of the child must be developed.

The practice of placing the earliest teaching in the hands of the lowest paid and least experienced teacher must be abolished. For this work teachers of wide experience, knowledge and vision, and enough of them, would justify a large expenditure of public funds.

We cannot expect to attain these ends with the existing more or less fossilized school boards, or while the vocation of teaching is rewarded, or fails to be rewarded, as it is at present. Teaching school is too often thought of as something to do until a better job shows up or until the teacher gets married.

Until teaching is regarded in its true light as one of the most important vocations, if not the greatest, in our civil life and until the teacher sees in each pupil the man or woman to be, to do, to suffer, or succeed, we cannot expect much improvement in the relation of capital and labor, or other divided interests that should be mutually helpful.

This war will have to be won for democracy. It may take some time yet. Something can be done with the present equipment and system even in the next six months in rural schools. When the war is won, it must stay won and one of the greatest insurances of democracy for the future is that education shall be democratic not autocratic.

A MUNICIPAL WAR CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK.

A Joint War Conference of the Association of State Leagues of Municipalities, National Municipal League, New York Bureau of Municipal Research and Governmental Research Conference, will take place on June 5 in New York. The two principal topics to be discussed will be "War Economy in Financing Local Governments," and "New Duties of City and State Governments in War Times." Other subjects will be "A War Service Program for Cities"; "The Government as an Employer"; "The Work of Municipal Leagues in War Times," etc.

We understand that representatives from Canadian Municipalities will be welcomed at this important conference which covers matters that the municipal councils of this country have already had much experience in: an experience that would be useful at the round table conferences that will take place after each address.

GARBAGE BY-PRODUCTS.

New York city's plant on Staten Island for the reclamation of garbage produces the necessary fat for ten million cakes of soap yearly, and also the nitrogen and glycerin for the manufacture of seven hundred thousand pounds of high explosive. In addition to this, much phosphoric acid and potash are reclaimed and sold for fertilizers. This is effected by the so-called Cobwell process.—Popular Science Monthly.

MILLIONS STARVING ALREADY.

Deaths from starvation in Europe are estimated by the United States Food Administration at 4,750,000 since the war began as compared to 4,250,000 killed by fighting.

An Appeal

To Municipal Executives by Senator Robertson, Representative of Labor in the Dominion Government and President of the Registration Board.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA REGISTRATION BOARD.

To the Municipal Councils of Canada:
Gentlemen:

Ottawa, Can., May 30th, 1918.

No undertaking that has been entered into since the beginning of the war has called for such hearty and complete co-operation of all citizens of the Dominion as will be necessary on June 22nd, Registration Day. Never has it been more necessary to lay aside the smaller issues, to ignore creeds or prejudices, to forget former sacrifices and keep the national consciousness fixed on ultimate peace through victory.

Long ago England and the United States saw the wisdom of registering their man and woman power, and the machinery has already been set in motion. The act justifies itself in the element of preparedness which it ensures. If anything has been proven of more value than anything else in this war it is preparedness. No individual, no nation is fully prepared unless possessed of a complete list of assets and liabilities. Registration of Canada's man and woman power is a list of the nation's strength and weakness.

Thousands of Canadian men and women are engaged every day in what are recognized as useful pursuits. These are Canada's assets and must not be disturbed. Again, thousands have passed the age of useful activities but are, none the less, assets. In case of distress they would be the first whose protection would have to be considered. Comparatively few are slackers—"liabilities" that must be listed. Some will gladly transfer themselves to the list of useful citizens when aided by registration.

The gigantic task of accomplishing the registration of over 5,000,000 men and women in one day can be accomplished in only one way. Everyone must help. Every province, **every city and town** is about to be put to a supreme test. No one should excel. All should give to the utmost of support and effort. Municipal buildings are necessary, or at least highly desirable for use for registration purposes on June 22nd. Economy and efficiency will both be served in this way. Canada will receive another service from a people whose patriotism seems boundless. While others are giving their services—scores of thousands—for clerical and other work on this great day, it is hoped that the Municipalities and School Authorities will put every school and every public building at the disposal of the local registrars to carry on this most important work.

For the good of our national cause, I am,

Yours faithfully,

G. D. ROBERTSON,

Chairman.

ENFORCING FOOD BOARD REGULATIONS.

Enforcement of the Canada Food Board's regulations as to food conservation has been placed in the hands of the police machinery of the municipalities and of the different provinces throughout the Dominion.

It is the duty and privilege of the provinces to enforce federal laws and the Orders of the Canada Food Board have the effect of federal law, being passed upon authority of Orders issued by the Privy Council and published in the Canada Gazette. It, therefore, becomes the duty of police officers throughout the Dominion to acquaint themselves with these regulations regarding our food supply and to see to it that they are obeyed. At this stage of the world's food situation, when 4,750,000 people in Europe have starved to death as compared to 4,250,000 soldiers who have died as the direct result of battle, it is beyond cavil or dispute that these food regulations are absolutely necessary. Indeed, many people in communication with friends in England or in France think our Canadian regulations mild in view of what people on the other side are undergoing. Patriotism as well as duty should inspire submission to these restrictions by the public and vigilant enforcement of them by the officers of the law.

In cases of convictions secured by the municipal police officers, it should be noted that where these convictions result in the imposition of fines, the money from these fines is to be paid to the municipal treasuries, and similarly in the cases where Provincial officers secure convictions. The Canada Food Board has circularized these Orders in official form throughout the police machinery of the various provinces, beginning with the Attorneys-General and

continuing through the lists of Crown Attorneys and Crown Prosecutors. In some provinces the chief constables have also received copies of the various Orders affecting the public. As a result, throughout Canada of recent weeks, there has been a crop of convictions. In all cases the magistrates have stood firmly behind the regulations and imposed the penalties as provided. These run from \$100 to \$1,000 in fines or imprisonment up to three months or both. Restaurant keepers, who have served meat on prohibited days and hours, served sugar on the tables or wasted food, have been brought to task and the widespread publicity this has entailed will do a great deal more to assure conservation of food in public eating places than anything else.

The Anti-Loafing Law, also bearing upon our war-time food production, has likewise been enforced. Magistrates have seized the opportunity of dealing with loafers, tramps and "Sports" by putting them to work on the farms. "Non-essential" industries have been interpreted by some magistrates into more or less definite groups and men who had no better excuse than employment in said questionable industries have been ordered to get into more useful occupations. In Winnipeg a great change has been observed in the streets since this law went into effect. The idlers and loafers have disappeared.—E. R.

FIFTY THOUSAND MEN WANTED.

It is estimated by a Parliamentary Committee that 50,000 men will be needed for the harvest in Canada, from August 1st to September 1st.

The Union of Canadian Municipalities

Officers and Executive for the year 1917-1918

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"THE CANADIAN MUNICIPAL JOURNAL"
Coristine Bldg., Montreal.

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Bureau of Information, Coristine Bldg.,
Montreal.

Official.

His Worship the Mayor and Council:—

Dear Sirs,—By the cordial invitation of His Worship Mayor Todd, and City Council, the Annual Convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities will be held in the City of Victoria, B.C., on July 9th, 10th, and 11th, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

You are earnestly invited to send one or more delegates to take an active part in the proceedings. Also to draft any resolution, or any municipal question you wish to be brought before the Convention.

The Union of Canadian Municipalities is "the people's parliament," your parliament, and you represent directly the taxpayer. To-day the responsibility of the municipal councils of Canada to Win the War, and for After the War is greater than ever. And it is only by the united counsel of leading municipal men in Convention that the problems confronting us can be adequately solved. There is nothing (apart from the war) so important at the present time, as an open-hearted understanding of the aims, and objects, and ideals of the municipal men of the East and West.

Among the subjects that will be discussed are:—

The Effects of the War on Canadian Municipalities.

How best to overcome the difficulties.

National and Municipal Housing.

The Returned Soldier Problem.

The Necessity of Vocational Education.

The Maintaining of Municipal Credit.

The Consolidated Railway Act,—Contest over Fundamental Municipal Rights.

How Cities Can Effectively Assist in the Food Crisis.

To the eastern delegates the time and expense is a serious matter at present, but the benefits that come to all more than compensate for the outlay. The municipal men of the West have pressed their invitation for several years; they are anxious to meet the municipal men of the East, and the West is of exceeding interest to Eastern people, in view of the movements expected there after the War, which must affect all Canada. This Convention in Victoria presents an opportunity to get a deeper knowledge of the West, a wider national outlook, and an occasion to cement Canadian National spirit, and the Empire.

The Dominion Civic Improvement League, will hold united meetings with us.

The Official Programme is now being prepared, and a copy will be sent you, with full particulars, at an early date.

Faithfully yours,

W. D. LIGHTHALL,

Hon. Sec.-Treas. U. C. M.

Montreal, June 1st, 1918.

VICTORIA, B.C.—The Convention City

The war is responsible for the delay in holding the Convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities at Victoria, B.C. If it had not been started by the Berlin Hun, the U.C.M. would have not been looking backwards, instead of forwards to this function. However, after delays, the invitation of the City of Victoria has been accepted, and next month, the 18th Annual Convention will be held there.

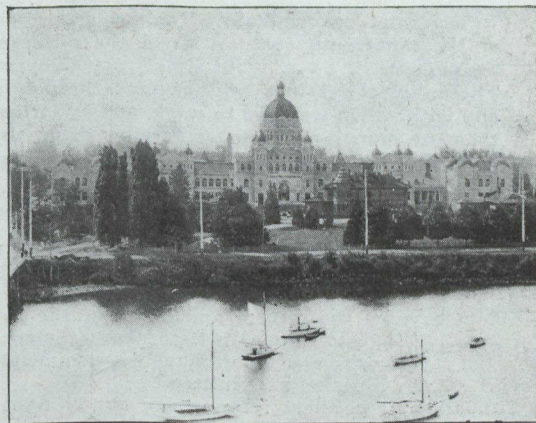
What is the City of Victoria like? This can be answered in several ways.

"We have no real winter here," said a resident to the writer on his first visit, but he did not need to give that information to anyone who knew anything about gardens, and who had observed auricarias and other similar trees in the lawns before the lovely homes.

"This place is like a little bit of England," said another of those loyal Englishmen whose progressiveness is now acknowledged after the war has tested out some ideas about quietness being possible along with progress. And he was right in some ways. The wild plants, introduced by a former Governor, and the patterning of the gardens do suggest Old England.

The situation of Victoria is superb. The land-locked harbor; the hills overlooking the curious blue waters of the Straits of San Juan de Fuca; the rolling hills; and, as a magnificent background, the snowcapped peak of Mount Baker, distinctly piercing the blue sky, though ninety miles away; all make an ideal setting for a city of homes and gardens.

The citizens have been wise. They have tried to find out the advantages peculiar to their own city, and have built largely upon these. Because of the equable mild climate—the variation is very small between summer and winter—out-of-door sports can be enjoyed all the year round. Motoring along the pictureque roads which extend from the city into the wonderful scenery of Vancouver Island; golfing on courses whose beautiful surroundings take the players' interest from the game; fishing in the waters of the Pacific, or in the numerous lakes within



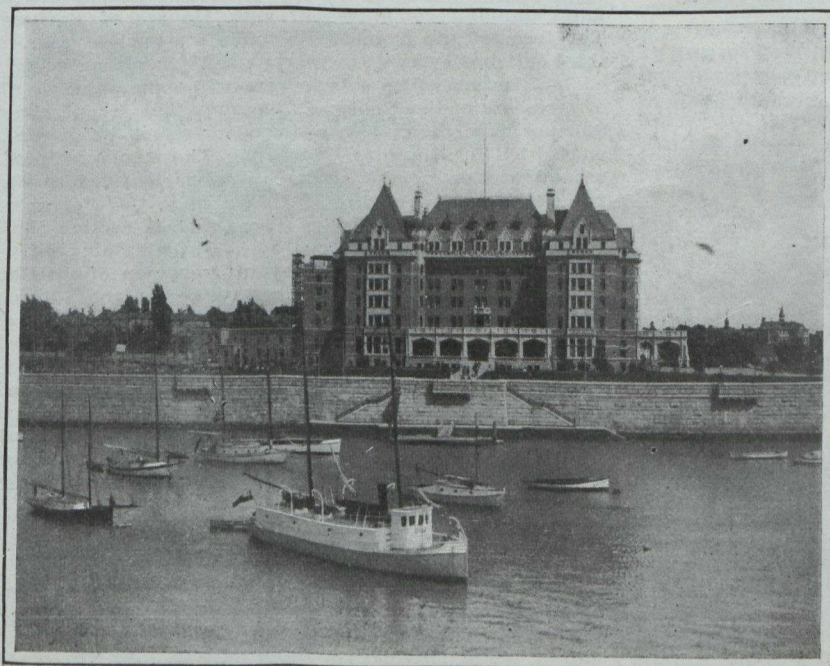
Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

easy reach; shooting birds or big game—these are a few of the inducements not merely to visit Victoria, but to make a prolonged stay there.

In hotel accommodation Victoria is particularly fortunate, including the famous C. P. R. Empress Hotel which faces the magnificent Parliament buildings and the harbor.

As a convention city, Victoria stands in a class by itself, and annually takes care of many large and small conventions. The delegates attending always return to their homes enthusiastic regarding Victoria and Vancouver Island, and looking forward with pleasant anticipation to the time when they will again return. And those attending the U. C. M. Convention will be particularly fortunate for Mayor Todd and his council are making arrangements to make each delegate and his lady more than welcome. Every moment of each day and evening will be taken up with some pleasant surprise. As an education in Municipal Government a visit to the capital city of British Columbia is worth a visit alone at any time of the year, but at such a time when the Convention meets no municipal man can afford to stay away.—H. B.

* * *



Empress Hotel and Part of Harbour, Victoria.

In 1901 the present King and Queen of England, in speaking of Victoria, said: "It is the most beautiful city we have seen in our trip around the world."

The Marquis of Lorne, in 1882, in his interesting book, "Canadian Pictures," wrote: "It is fitting that we should keep to the last a notice of Vancouver Island, if it be fitting to reserve for the last what is most delicious, for that beautiful country, with a climate resembling that of the South Coast of England, possess attractions which will make it the favorite place of residence of Canada."

Rudyard Kipling, in speaking of British Columbia's climate, said: "It is the most perfect in the world, and the best of it is experienced in Victoria."

The Forum

Conducted by HOWARD S. ROSS, K.C.

"Don't let us complain of things or persons, or of the nineteenth century, or of the difference of the country . . . but simply say to ourselves: These are the things and persons through which and with which we have to work, and by influencing them or managing them or forcing them, the end must be attained or not at all.—Benjamin Jowett.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Those opposed to proportional representation in Great Britain have induced the House of Commons to reject the proposal to make a trial in one hundred parliamentary constituencies to be selected by a commission. The government favored the reform and many of the leading and forward looking statesmen in both Houses vigorously advocated it. It was also unanimously recommended in the report of the Speaker's Committee.

Fundamental political reforms are not brought about in a day or in a year.

MONTREAL COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.

It was the evident intention that the aldermen would have little if any power. It is necessary to muster a two-thirds vote to block a decision of the appointed Commission. But as often happens, the unexpected has happened, and two-thirds of the Council apparently are working together and when they choose can block the Commission.

As the recent city elections showed clearly the strong opposition of the majority of the voters to the attempt to take practically all powers away from the elected representatives of the voters it is quite within the possibilities that within a few years Montreal's charter will be amended again. Let us hope the Quebec legislature will decide that if there is to be a division of power it should be divided between an elected commission of say twenty-four and the voters. The fatal mistake we now make is that on election day we foolishly give away our power. Until the voters actually and continuously control their representatives by direct legislation and the recall governing bodies will not give good results.

It is only doing justice to the present commissioners and the Quebec government who appointed them to say that they would likely give as good service as such a body could give if they had full power to carry on the city government. But such a system is not democratic and the voters will not be satisfied with anything less than a really democratic charter giving as large home rule powers as possible to the city. Under such a charter the voters would take the blame for unwise enactments but now the Quebec government (the real city rulers) must take that responsibility. If the voters had full power they would quickly correct and avoid the passing of undesirable measures.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION IN THE "REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1918.

The Electoral Reform Bill was voted favorably upon in the British House of Commons on February 6.

As passed, it applied proportional representation to elections for University constituencies returning two or more members. All other provisions for proportional representation had been eliminated. The bill also provided for the alternative vote (West Australian system of preferential majority voting) in single-member constituencies.

When the bill came up for consideration in the House of Lords, the Earl of Selbourne offered an amendment to reinsert the clause providing that in constituencies returning three or more members elections should be by proportional representation. The amendment was supported by Viscount Bryce, Viscount Chaplin, Lord Courtney of Penwith, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and others, and on January 22 was adopted by a vote of 131 to 42. Later by amendments to the schedule the Lords divided all Great Britain into multi-member constituencies. This meant that proportional representation would apply throughout the entire country to the election of nearly all the members from Great Britain. On the same day the section of the bill providing for the alternative vote was stricken out by a vote of 57 to 9.

On January 29 the bill was passed by the House of Lords and on the 30th the amendments of the Lords were

considered by the Commons. An extended debate upon proportional representation ensued in which Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Chancellor, Colonel Sanders, Sir Charles Bathurst, Lord Robert Cecil, Viscount Wolmer and Mr. Balfour, and others supported the amendment of the House of Lords. The conclusion of this debate the Commons rejected the Lords' amendment for proportional representation by a vote of 223 to 113. The Lords thereupon proposed that the original recommendations of the Speaker's Conference as to proportional representation should be reinserted, but the Commons rejected this amendment also. Finally, acting upon a suggestion of Lord Curzon, the Lords proposed that provision be made for the appointment of a Royal Commission to prepare a scheme under which one hundred members should be elected by proportional representation from constituencies in Great Britain returning not less than three nor more than seven members. The scheme so prepared was to be laid before both Houses of Parliament and if agreed to by both Houses was to take effect as if it were enacted in the Act. In order to bring the two Houses together, this amendment was taken up by the Government and was adopted by the House of Commons by a vote of 224 to 114. The Commons had previously accepted the Lord's amendment striking out the alternative vote. In this form the bill was passed and received the King's assent on February 6.

The Act will be a landmark in English history. Besides introducing proportional representation for the election of nine or more University Members and probably for one hundred additional members, it greatly broadens the franchise, giving the vote to nearly every man over the age of twenty-one and to several million women over thirty years of age.

COMMUNITY EFFORT.

The New York Board of Estimates has voted \$50,000 to enable the Commissioner of Public Markets to buy and sell food products with a view to relieving consumers from the exorbitant profits of middlemen and trusts.

The planting of community forests by villages and towns in New York is urged by the State Conservation Department. Cheap and unprofitable land, it is claimed, might be set out to trees. For this purpose the Department will furnish the trees for 50 cents a thousand.

REFORM OF HOUSE OF LORDS.

The report of Lord Bruce's committee on reforming the House of Lords recommends that the House consist of two sections, one of 246 members selected by panels of members of the House of Commons distributed in geographical groups, and the other to consist of persons chosen by a joint standing committee of both Houses of Parliament. The term of the members is to be for twelve years, one-third retiring every four years, and their places being filled by election. The salaries are to be the same as those of members of the House of Commons. The second chamber will not have the power to amend or reject a financial bill passed by the House of Commons. The membership of the second section of the second chamber is fixed at 81, all being chosen in the first instance from the Peerage, but subsequently the number of Peers in this section shall be gradually reduced to thirty, and the remaining fifty-one seats thrown open to non-Peers. Clergymen of the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, the Church of Scotland, and the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland are eligible, but the number of seats will be determined after the settlement of the Irish representation in the House of Commons. The committee agreed that the second chamber would not have equal powers with the House of Commons. It would have nothing to do with the making and unmaking of ministries. One of the chief purposes of the new plan is to prevent one set of opinions from having overwhelming predominance.

ALBERTA SCHOOL AGE.

The school age in Alberta has been raised from fourteen to fifteen years, in order to make it conform to the factory act, which does not permit a boy or girl to be employed under fifteen.

THE FORUM—Continued.**NOTES.**

The first election of directors of the Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota by P.R. was held in February. As 5 of the 10 directors to be chosen were to serve 2 years and the other 5 only 1 year, it was necessary to carry out two separate elections simultaneously.

The report is that the elections were carried out successfully and the counting of the votes was easily handled.

The Commerce Club of Halifax had an energetic group of business men who considered an improved system of City Government for Halifax. The group expects to hear some addresses during the summer on City Government.

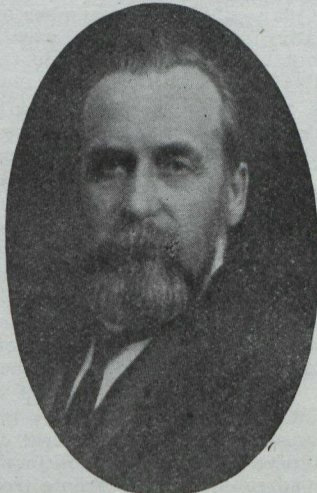
The tour of the General Secretary of the American P.R. League, Mr. C. G. Hoag, has among other results led to a movement started in Oregon to apply the Hare system of P.R. to the election of the state legislature. The measure is to be initiated this Spring and submitted to the voters of the state at the regular election next November. Apparently it will receive strong support and there seems to be a good chance of making Oregon in 1918 the first P.R. state.

The leader of the movement is Professor Robert D. Leigh of Reed College, Portland. The American P.R. League is expecting to co-operate in every possible way.

Among the audiences addressed by Mr. Hoag were one official charter commission, six Chambers of Commerce, one City Club, one Municipal League, 2 Public Forums, 5 university convocations, 2 university classes, 2 single tax clubs, one Rotary Club, 3 luncheon clubs, 2 political party organizations, one woman's club, 3 labor councils, 2 Y.M.C.A. groups, 5 public meetings and 14 smaller or more private groups.

Investigation of the Department of Justice into the deportation of 1,186 copper mine workers from Bisbee, and the Warren district, Arizona, last July has developed violations of the law; and special representatives of the Department have gone to Tucson, where a Federal Grand Jury is in session. Investigators express the opinion that a number of citizens of Bisbee and other towns responsible for the deportation are subject to penalties of the Federal Statutes of not over \$5,000 fine, and imprisonment for not more than ten years.

The Singletax plan of land regulation and control was adopted by the Mizrahi Zionist Organization in convention in Philadelphia on the 7th, as the best system under which the Jews can return to possession of Palestine under the protection of the Allies. Mr. Rosenblatt who presented the resolution, pointed out that the land would take on a greatly increased value as a result of the English occupation and the working out of the "Promised Land" idea, which consists of the colonization of the entire Holy Land by Jews. The plan proposed is that the land be valued and assessed at the figure at which it stood before the war in 1914, making allowances for improvements.

IN THE BIRTHDAY HONORS LIST.

HON. SIR HORMISDAS LAPORTE, K.B.,
Late Mayor of Montreal.

BOOK REVIEWS.

AMERICAN CITY PROGRESS AND THE LAW, by Howard Lee McBain, Professor of Municipal Science and Administration in Columbia University, is published by Columbia University Press in New York City.

It is significant (and shows how important is the subject) one of the recent books by Professor McBain, was "The Law and Practice of Municipal Home Rule." The first and perhaps the most striking chapter in his new book is Legislative Home Rule, which deals with the chief argument for municipal home rule; home rule by constitutional grant; the legal problem involved in a legislative grant of home rule; the delegation of legislative power to the corporate authorities of cities; the reference of charters to the electors; the delegation of charter-making power to the corporate authorities and the electors and legislative grants of home rule. The book is a valuable contribution in a not over-worked field.

Other interesting chapters are: Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities; Control Over Living Costs, and Promotion of Commerce and Industry. The author emphasizes the fact that his book is limited to an examination of legal principles. What a pity so much valuable time must be spent in stating what the law is—and it is useful, and difficult work unfortunately—and so little time spent by recognized authorities like Professor McBain on stating what the law should be and why. Unfortunately many of our universities do not encourage intensive cultivation of the politico-economic field.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM IN WAR AND IN PEACE, by Charles Harris Whitaker, Editor of the journal of the American Institute of Architects, Frederick L. Ackerman, Architect of New York City; Richard S. Childs, Secretary of the Committee on Industrial Towns, New York City, and Edith Elmer Wood, is published by The Journal of the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D.C.

"The housing of our working-classes is, and always has been, their most deadly enemy." Philip Thompson, architect, in recent number of Housing Journal.

Practically all of the material is reprinted from the Journal of the American Institute of Architects. The following all important problems are dealt with: Why has the provision of shelter for workmen come to be called "housing?" Why has housing become a problem? Why cannot workmen build their own homes? Why will nobody build houses at the present time?

To those who class municipal buildings for workmen as visionary and foreign to American tradition the authors point the government's homestead policy under which (act of 1862) more than 85,000,000 acres of farmland was made over to settlers. This source of relief to congestion being at an end a substitute must be found.

They also point out that the best contribution the United States has made to contemporary civilization is the public school system which costs over half a billion dollars a year and is well worth it.

"Yet, if we come down to basic realities, if it is a question between the mental, moral, and physical development of the people, which ought to take precedence? Are not health and morals more fundamental than formal education can ever be? And if a community has not the energy and resourcefulness to do both, should it not make sure that its children are properly housed before it troubles about their book-learning?"

The authors believe that the backbone of modern war-making is decent housing and that the United States lacked decent houses for millions of the workmen upon whom the burden rests. They think their country has never been prepared for peace. "Of all the nations of the world, the United States—says the authors—stands alone in its tenacious adherence to the policy that decent houses can be provided by rigid "tenement-house laws." Such an archaic policy is about as well calculated to produce good houses as a regiment of archers would be useful in France at the present time." Reference is made to the appropriation by Congress of \$50,000,000 with which to make a start toward housing the workers in the shipyards.

The splendid illustrations are published as examples of the scope and thoroughness with which others (particularly Great Britain, France and Germany) have already dealt with the question.

Reference is made to the housing enterprise for educational purposes being carried on near Lowell by the Massachusetts Homestead Commission with an appropriation of \$50,000, made by the State legislature.

EDUCATION IN CITIZENSHIP.

The following memorandum on the very important subject of the education of our future citizens which was recently sent out by City Clerk Baker, of London (Ont.), to the local societies is full of practical suggestions which might be profitably followed in other Canadian municipalities.

The influx of immigrants into cities has created a social and political problem. Canada is beginning to feel it; the United States has attacked the question seriously and with considerable success. Why should Canada wait for the inevitable danger? Would it not be wiser to educate now? Our "rising generation" need instruction in order that they may appreciate the glorious heritage they possess in a municipal system, perhaps the best in the world.

The unrest occasioned by the times, the clamor for reforms here and in the United States, and the admitted defects of our present system are forcing this question upon the voters. No one will claim that the average ratepayer has sufficient knowledge to intelligently vote. Indeed, the indifference of the voter to all municipal affairs, excepting at tax paying time is admitted freely. The question, therefore, of education in citizenship is a most important one.

"The burden of the education of citizenship must, inevitably fall upon our evening schools." Private agencies, while very valuable, are irregular in effort and incomplete. It is a public enterprise and the funds must be provided, or augmented, by public money. With the question are inseparably connected instruction in "factory laws, rates of wages, regulation of hours of work, health and sanitary regulations." It includes all matters affecting the good government of Municipalities, Provinces and the Dominion. Special classes, lectures and normal training methods must be used. The Public Library Board, the Boards of Education, Universities and Municipal Councils must co-operate with private organizations.

The trend of public service in a number of American public libraries, is worthy of extension and limitation. The Bureaus of Research are dropping destructive criticism for constructive suggestions and educative methods. If Rotary Clubs and kindred associations are interested, some method could be devised by which the co-operation of these several boards could be made effective, and a great step in advance would be made. Will the Board of Trade Special Committee, and Rotary Club consider this matter?

A course of lectures in the public schools of this city in the coming fall could be productive of much useful service. A number of city officials, members of the several boards would be willing to take part I believe. The factory inspector, Mr. Burke would co-operate. Dr. Hill would lecture on Health and Sanitary Regulations. Prizes could easily be secured for young men or women who would take up the course. Active assistance might be asked from the Mothers' Clubs, the Women's Suffrage Society and the Trades and Labor Council.

The importance of the education of the ratepayers to the proposed municipal reforms is such that it should demand the active co-operation of all persons in municipal affairs. There cannot be bad government where the ratepayers are interested. This interest will, in a large measure, have to be created. The old time "town mote" idea is democratic and essential to complete and efficient citizenship.

The following programme is suggested for criticism:

Sept. 15th—Canadian Municipal Government, Prof. Braithwaite.

Oct. 1st—Factory Laws, Inspector Burke.

Oct. 15th—Sanitation, Dr. Hill.

Nov. 1st—Wages, Rev. Dr. McGregor.

Nov. 15th—The Budget of the City of London, Mayor Somerville.

Dec. 1st—Reform of London Council, Mr. Silverwood.

The meetings should be held in one of the Public Schools or the Public Library and be open to all citizens. The lecture must be not longer than forty-five minutes and be followed by open discussion. Prizes should be offered for the best essay proving attendance and effort to grasp the purpose of the meetings. The following Spring an extension of this course could be followed.

In submitting this communication, I am simply following what I consider to be my duty as City Clerk. I am willing to assist in carrying out, but have no wish to do anything that anyone else will do. That the question should be taken up, I believe all will admit. Some have given the question attention and appear to be waiting for an opportunity to act. Will you let me know what you think of this matter?

CO-OPERATIVE ADVERTISING OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

Under the title of "Selling the Pacific Northwest," the Northwestern Motorist recently published an account of an association that is remarkable in more ways than one—as a practical demonstration of true reciprocity between Canada and the United States—as an illustration of the value of public advertising—as an example of co-operation and co-ordination for a common purpose. This organization is called the Pacific Northwest Association, and has for its President Mayor Todd, of Victoria, and for its secretary, Mr. Herbert Cuthbert, of Seattle, in the State of Washington. Its purpose is to advertise the two American states of Washington and Oregon and the Province of British Columbia by a series of splendidly gotten up booklets describing the beautiful scenery, etc., and by display advertisements. The fund to carry out this propaganda aggregates \$112,000 supplied in equal proportion by the governments of the two states and the province. How the Association was brought about is best told in our contemporary's account from which the following extracts are taken:

"The organization is unique in that it is the first time that three great units of the Western Hemisphere have been able to eliminate jealousies to the extent of joining their funds for a definite purpose. . . . In the Pacific Northwest the imaginary line between Canada and the United States was wiped out before Canadians and Sammies were joined as comrades of the battle line.

"The plan of organization was worked out by a few enthusiastic citizens who held a vivid realization of the splendors to be enjoyed in the Northwest as a whole. Oregon, for instance, has the eighth wonder of the world in mysterious Crater Lake, the wierdly beautiful body of blue water in the heart of the extinct crater of Mt. Mazama, the Columbia River highway, Mt. Hood at the back door of Portland, and numerous other attractions of lesser magnitude. It was found that Oregon business men could not be counted on for raising a sufficient fund to properly advertise them.

"Washington had such noted scenic spots at Lake Chelan, Rainier National park, the Georgian Circuit. British Columbia offered its numerous mountain resorts, Capilano canyon and wonderful Vancouver Island.

"Consultations with big men of Washington and British Columbia developed a situation as to finances strongly resembling that of Oregon business men. Then came the idea of combining all these feature attractions and offering them to the public as one continuous tour. It begins with Yellowstone National park and swings through to the west coast and then down the coast to Crater Lake National park.

"Instead of attempting to have the commercial organizations of the various cities of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia finance the association through asking overburdened business men for donations, it was determined to go to the various governments and ask for money to be raised by direct taxation, thus placing the burden evenly on all citizens—every one of whom profit through the movement of a large volume of tourist travel.

"Speakers went before the various clubs and organizations to present the plan, while every member of the legislature was personally interviewed and later bombarded with letters. The hotel associations got into the game, as well as other organizations of business men.

"Oregon was the first to respond with an appropriation of \$45,000 for the biennial period. Washington matched that appropriation and then British Columbia came through with her proportion.

"The association is governed by a board of 30 directors, 10 for each governmental subdivision, the president is Mayor A. E. Todd of Victoria, the secretary is Herbert Cuthbert of Seattle, and the treasurer is J. C. Ainsworth of Portland.

"The directors and all officers, other than the secretary, serve without pay, not even being allowed to be reimbursed for their railroad fare and hotel bills while attending meetings.

"That is typical of the spirit that intends that all Americans and Canadians shall know of the great out-of-doors region along the sunset shore of the continent. Citizens of the northwest are surrounded by the scenic treasure house of America, they are spending millions of dollars to make them accessible over good roads and seeing to it that comfort plus shall attend every visitor."

WHAT IS FOOD CONTROL?

Ernest B. Roberts.

(Continued from last month.)

"FOOD DICTATOR" IN BRITAIN.

Great Britain, in Food Control, as in munition making, in war financing, in naval and military effort and in sea transport, has been the marvel of the peoples. Step by step the nation has "gone over the top." Like her own tanks, it has not been with a preliminary blowing of trumpets. But the effect is terrific. To-day Baron Rhondda, the British Food Controller, is called by the leading American authority "not a Food Controller but literally a Food Dictator." He has complete and unquestioned control of "production, manufacture, storage, transport, distribution, purchase or sale, and the use and consumption of any article of food."

The British have made a more democratic appeal to their people than any of the European Allies. As in her other war preparations England took rich and poor alike into her national confidence. She has possibly accomplished more in this way than any others. It is not the fault of the method if, as in voluntary recruiting, it reached its human limits. Great Britain's food difficulties did not start until the war had been running fifteen months. Since October, 1916, her regulations have been firm and growingly drastic. The co-operation of the whole nation alone made it possible. Until January, 1917, the Board of Trade governed food. Then, as it became plain that the Allied effort would fall more and more on her shoulders, a special Ministry of Food was formed. In July last, Lord Rhondda, one of the ablest business men in the United Kingdom, was appointed to succeed Lord Devenport.

To say that the British control now extends over every conceivable article of diet in a thousand forms is to give but a poor indication of the enormous amount of work entailed. There is no yardstick on this side of the Atlantic by which we can measure the job. The process given in the appendix will show not so much the articles concerned as the complexities which each simple-looking bit of "price fixing" or control brought in its trail. Only through his attribute as "Food Dictator," could Lord Rhondda have undertaken it and he rightly ranks it now as "not second even to the work of directing the war at the front."

Canada's Problem is Different.

Warnings are known to be of singularly little use. Yet one is obligatory here. What is imperatively imposed in the United Kingdom, France and Italy now is not necessarily possible in Canada. Great Britain is an importing country; her supplies enter in mass and can be checked right down to the consumer. Canada has her supplies, so to speak, already distributed, or rather, not yet gathered in mass, spread over 4,000 miles of territory, most of them produced in localities where they are consumed. Control consequently is impossible in the same sense as in Great Britain. Canadian exports, where the commodity is once massed, can be, and are, as easily controlled as are British imports. Yet that is not a consideration of those who just now, with their eye only on their own little distributive and eating area, ask vacuously what the Food Board is doing.

Compulsory Rationing.

Since the middle of January, 1918, compulsory rationing has been in force in some districts in England, and is being rapidly extended to the entire country. This ration is based on Sir Arthur Yapp's voluntary rationing scheme. It was found that the first estimate of the amount of fats could not, with the depleted shipping, be supplied. The butter or margarine allowance was drastically reduced from 10 oz. to 4 oz. a week. Rations necessarily correspond with the amount of food in stock in the whole country. The thing to notice especially is that these quantities were termed the maximum amounts and people were urged to live well within the scale. Under the compulsory scale even this has not in all districts been attained, though this difficulty may be due to the newness of the methods of distribution.

On February 26 the British Food Ministry cabled to the Canada Food Board:

"Compulsory rationing of meat, butter or margarine and fats came into force yesterday throughout London and the Home Counties. Fourteen million people are now restricted to about 1¼ pounds of meat, 4 ounces of butter or mar-

garine and one-half pound of sugar per week. By March 25 compulsory rationing of these foodstuffs will be universal in the United Kingdom."

These amounts represent a drastic reduction from the schedule of voluntary rationing under the pledge of the League of National Safety. During January the Ministry of Food issued a memorandum showing the estimated beef and mutton supplies which would be available for the civilian population of the United Kingdom in 1918. It revealed deficiencies of nearly 30 per cent compared with 1916-17, and almost 45 per cent compared with 1913-14. Consumption of these meats had been at the rate of 150,000 tons a month in the year preceding the war. In 1916-17 the quantity had dropped to 120,000 tons, and the total available supplies in sight for 1918 are not more than 88,000 tons a month. The memorandum emphasized the dependence of Great Britain on North American sources because of the shortage of shipping to make the long Australasian voyage and the lack of refrigerator cargo-space through the necessary diversion of some such shipping for the use of France and Italy.

Globe-Wide Depletion.

Only partly is this extreme of measures caused by the German submarine campaign. It is due more to a globe-wide depletion of food stocks, cereal and animal, before the war; it is accentuated terribly in a low season by the withdrawal of millions of farm workers and producers for the ranks of the fighters. It is the fear of famine on an unheard-of scale that has so suddenly made Food Control a science which must be studied in all its phases without delay. It is the 20th Century method of warding off the consequences of an almost run-out stock, but the task is fearfully complicated by the rude insistence of a world war.

Before the war the Western Allies (the United Kingdom, France, Belgium and Italy) produced an annual average of about 1,500,000,000 bushels of cereals. Their consumption averaged 2,250,000,000 bushels. But their production in 1917, because of loss of man-power and of actual land to the enemy and lack of fertilizers, fell short. In France, for example, wheat production scarcely exceeded one-half the normal.

The "if" of the proposition is quite taken out now. Lord Rhondda cabled to Mr. Hoover on January 25, 1918:

"Unless you are able to send the Allies at least 75,000,000 bushels of wheat over and above what you have exported up to January 1st, and in addition to the exportable surplus from Canada, I cannot take the responsibility of assuring our people that there will be enough food to win the war."

MAKING THE FOREST FIREPROOF!

Several forest fires have already occurred in various parts of Canada this year. In practically every case the cause was traced to human hands—a tossed-away cigarette, a neglected campfire, or similar act that at the moment appeared trifling. Settlers, anxious to burn their "slash" in the hottest weather without obeying Government regulations are a prolific cause of forest fire every year.

The rangers in each of the provinces are asking the co-operation of every man, woman and child this year so as to keep the forest losses down to a minimum as a matter of decent patriotism. Special efforts are being made to provide fire fighting equipment, but the main task is to prevent fires from starting. This is a comparatively simple matter if every camper puts out his campfire, every smoker extinguishes his cigarette and match before tossing away, every settler guards his clearing fire. When a bush fire is seen, instant word should be sent to the nearest fire ranger, railroad or municipal officer.

LABOR FOR THE HARVEST.

Mr. J. D. McGregor, Director of Labor, Canada Food Board, says that the seeding of the West has been managed very well by the co-operation of the men in the towns and cities, of the boys enlisted in the Soldiers of the Soil, and by men secured from the United States.

"I have the assurance of the Government," said Mr. McGregor, "that measures will be adopted to assure you the necessary supply of labor for harvesting the crop. The Anti-Loafing Law has worked wonders and idle foreigners and sports have disappeared from the streets of the West. They are at work on the Farm."

TARVIA GIVES CHINA'S FORBIDDEN CITY ITS FIRST MODERN HIGHWAY.

By WILLIAM F. MANNIX.

Speaking generally, China, in the Western sense, is without roads. The nation that could find time to put up the Great Wall, the most stupendous mechanical work of all history and compared to which the Pyramids are but mere toys, and to gird some six hundred cities with walls averaging fifteen miles each, a total of nine thousand miles, has apparently never found time nor possessed the earnest inclination to build highways. Enough labor has been wasted to bind the lands with good roads and with lock-canal which would be floodless.

For the larger part the "roads" of this ancient empire are only wide enough for a wheelbarrow, on which the load is generally about five hundred pounds, though in North China some barrows carry one thousand pounds. Outside the treaty-ports the highways are generally mere paths, too narrow even for the passenger-rickshaws, and so the wheelbarrow is the passenger-equipment; and it is not an infrequent sight for a small-footed woman to be balanced by a live pig securely strapped to the other half of the vehicle. A sail is raised, the shafts are lifted, and down the path between the quiet rice or maize fields the comical freightage races, for the sooner the journey is over the better for the one to whose shoulders the shafts are tied.

If you are a guest departing from a Chinese home your host does not say good-by, but "ho-hang" ("go slow"), which is a little commentary on the condition of their roads!

However, there is one venerable exception to the generality of inland highways. And where there is an exception in China it is on a gigantic scale. This one dates from the third century A.D., and is the road extending from Peking to Ching Too, the capital of Szechuan, a distance of one thousand five hundred miles through the most populous plain of China. It is fifteen feet wide, and is paved with large blocks of stone, some being five feet square. It is, of course, in wretched condition—a veritable "cheval de frise!"—most of the way. The ancient cedars stand sentinel, pointing piteously to a return to the public works of yore by tao-tais, mandarins, and vice-roys. The scenery, where this road crosses the Sin Linge range, is on a most stupendous scale. Alpine in its beauty. The engineers cut the road at eight thousand feet, and the snowy peaks towers three thousand feet still higher. If one may judge the religion of the Chinese Buddhists by the condition of this and other roads it must be at a low ebb, for one of the most neglected of the Ten Charities is: "He who makes a piece of good road cuts off one thousand dots on the debtor side of his record with Buddha."

But evidently a new day is dawning for China in the matter of roads, for a new man is at the head of national affairs and, unlike any statesman who has come to the wielding of individual power since the days of Li Hung Chang, the present chief executive of the Republic is not only versed in the science of every-day matters, but is an expert in at least two of the most difficult of the technical sciences, engineering and chemistry.

The writer then describes an interview with the President of China who had some experience in road building when he was Vice-President, after which he was taken to see the famous "Avenue of Peace," which now has "Tarvia" as its top coating.

The Avenue of Sublime Peace is a truly delightful piece of roadway, as President Li had said. Though it is less than three-fifths of a mile in length, and only eighteen feet wide, its curves are the acme of grace and beauty. That the man who is President of China and its leading engineer had carefully supervised the work was very evident from the road itself. So smooth the surface and so even in tone the texture it might at first glance be taken for a winding highway of beautiful concrete or pulverized slate.

"It is the finest road in all China!" the writer offered.

"It is, indeed," agreed President Li, "even though there are some excellent highways in Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Macao treated with Tarvia. I got my own idea ten years ago from Hong Kong."

ARREARS OF TAXES AND THEIR COLLECTION.

J. M. PERRIE.

While there is still a difference of opinion as to the method of collecting arrears of taxes which gives the best results, the situation is being courageously fared in most cases, and the problem will no doubt be solved ere long. While there is a variety of ideas as to what form of tax enforcement proceedings brings the best results, it would appear on the whole that the main source of success in dealing with this problem is the making of provision so that tax enforcement proceedings, whatever the nature of these proceedings, must be taken every year. If care is taken to see that prompt action is taken each year to enforce payment of outstanding taxes, arrears of taxes will soon cease to be a factor in connection with the business of the municipality. The allowing of taxes to become in arrears is to a great extent largely a habit; and if action is taken each year, the taxpayer will soon form the habit of paying his taxes promptly as they become due. It might also be pointed out in this connection that the allowing of taxes to become in arrears is no kindness to the taxpayer as he has to pay the penalties that accrue, and, in the end, is usually much worse off than if he had paid his taxes when due. We have some agreeable examples of what has been the result of consistent taking of tax enforcement proceedings year following year. The result in a number of cases has been that the source of trouble has practically been eliminated, and, with this accomplished, it is easily understood what freedom is given the municipality in carrying on its work. The striving to raise sufficient money to meet municipal indebtedness is too often such a worry to municipal officials that it impairs the power of the municipal organization to carry on what might be called the real work of the municipality.

ADVERTISING PAYS.

When times are good, when commodities sell with ease, or when there is such a situation that a company or an industry has no competitors to fear there is a tendency to belittle the need of advertising. Therein lies the danger for the contented. Many old established industries that have not believed in advertising have been undermined by infant, yet well advertised, industries.

To be effective advertising must be kept up, whether the company advertising has anything to sell or not. A case in point is that when the recent sugar shortage was most acute the largest distributor of refined sugar launched a big advertising campaign. It had no sugar to sell, but it wanted to keep its prestige. There is an even better reason, however, for heavy advertising in times when orders are more plentiful than goods to fill them. Suppose a lumber company not advertising at present is able to get two inquiries for every car of lumber it can ship, but that by advertising it can get six or eight inquiries for each car it produces. The increased number of inquiries developed as a result of this advertising makes it possible for the company to select the very best orders at the best prices and largely increases its gross business and its net income. Instead of two orders and possibly two ranges of price to select from the company may have six or eight orders and an equal number of price ranges to select from. Is that not worth advertising for? Milk is good — but cream is much better.—American Lumberman.

Honorable G. C. Robertson, Labor Representative, in the Government, stated in the Senate that an arrangement had been completed by the United States Department of Labor and the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization for the interchange of farm laborers. Several thousand have already entered the Canadian West under this arrangement.

After viewing the Swan Lake drive (from which as charming a prospect as any in the world is presented), the Engineer-President took the writer to the northern court of the immense Presidential Palace—the "White House" of China—and showed him similar improvements in progress there. Chinese mechanics and laborers were applying a second coat of "Tarvia-B" to an age-worn surface of gray brick, such as was used so largely in the construction of the fancier portions of the Great Wall. This particular piece of work is being done at the expense of President Li; that is, he is supplying the Tarvia gratis and the National Board of Works is applying it.

Asphalt Pavements

By CHARLES A. MULLEN.*

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

The **Sheet Asphalt Pavement** is not a modern invention. This material was used for street covering purposes by the Ancients, and sections of it have been dug up with the other evidences of past civilizations. Having in mind the centuries that have elapsed since its first employment as a street pavement, the surprising thing is that so little progress has been made in its development, and practically none until recent years.

The **European Asphalt Pavement** is the rock asphalt, it being prepared from native bitumen-impregnated rocks. The natural substance is ground to a powder, heated, spread and then compacted by tamping or very slow rolling. To secure the best results, two or more rock powders from different sources and having different characteristics are combined to produce a better grading of mineral aggregate and a most satisfactory bitumen content. Many very good asphalt pavements have been laid with this material in Europe, and some on this side of the Atlantic.

The **American Asphalt Pavement** was first produced by E. J. De Smedt, about 1870, and may be considered as an attempt on his part to imitate, at a less cost in this country, the rock asphalt pavements of Europe. The Europeans still term rock asphalt pavements as natural and the American product as an artificial asphalt pavement. As has happened in many other cases, the substitute leaves nothing to be desired of the original.

The **Modern Asphalt Pavement** consists of a mineral aggregate of specially graded sand and impalpable dust, thoroughly mixed, and bound together with asphalt cement. Roughly speaking, the mineral aggregate is ninety per cent by weight or seventy-five per cent by volume, the specific gravity of the bitumen in the asphalt paving cement being but slightly more than that of water. The grit mixtures and the stone-filled sheet asphalts are the same with a small proportion of fine stone chips added, not usually over thirty per cent.

The **Asphalt Paving Cement** is, of course, a vital matter, since we could not have an asphalt pavement without it. More pavements fail to-day, however, because of the lack of an understanding of the necessary requirements for the mineral aggregate, or carelessness or ignorance in the making of the paving mixture. Our public officials frequently go to great lengths to make sure that the materials furnished are what they should be, and then permit those materials to be spoiled at the asphalt mixing plant.

Many Good Asphalt Cements are on the market. They are manufactured from crudes found in Mexico, California, Trinidad, Bermudez in Venezuela, and elsewhere. All are of so nearly equal value that only the uninformed or specially interested will to-day pay a great difference per square yard for asphalt pavement in which one or the other has been properly used. The per square yard competitive basis, under carefully drawn specifications and competent inspection, is now universally recognized in wholesome communities.

Asphalt Cements Need Testing no matter from what crude materials they are made nor by whom. Some public officials do not seem to think so; but could they know how well they are spotted by the supply houses, and how carefully this frame of mind is cultivated for them, they would very soon change these views. Doubtful material, or material that has been condemned by some careful official who does have his deliveries tested, is always shipped to the other man.

The **Consistency of Penetration** of the asphalt paving cement is the first point to which we look. In a material that is pure, and with a mineral aggregate that is properly graded, it is customary to use the following classes of material for the different conditions of traffic in this climate:—

Heavy Traffic	45 to 55 penetration,
Medium Traffic	55 to 65 penetration,
Light Traffic	65 to 75 penetration,

Unless otherwise specified, all penetration tests are made with a number two standard needles acting for five seconds under a load of one hundred grams at seventy-seven degrees Fahrenheit.

The **Ductility and Other Tests** are of great importance in determining the quality of the asphalt cement, but they are more particularly the concern of the asphalt chemist, and must receive close attention at the laboratory. The field engineer should be in close touch with the chemist and know the general characteristics of the asphalt cement he is using.

The **Inorganic Dust or Filler** is a factor of prime importance. The material most commonly used is limestone dust pulverized in a grinding mill to such fineness that at least seventy-five per cent will pass a standard two-hundred mesh testing sieve. When the material is less fine, more must be used to secure a given result; and, as the inorganic dust is usually introduced cold, at the mixer, into the hot sand that forms the bulk of the mineral aggregate, the result of using too much of this cold material is obvious. Such mixtures, in that they approach the aggregate of rock asphalt pavements, are also harder to lay in the manner usually employed for the construction of the artificial or American pavement.

Stone Dust and Portland Cement are the most widely used filler materials, the former being the more common because the lower in cost, but the latter being preferred by some on the ground that it is thought to make a superior mixture. When portland cement is employed, the difference in specific gravity between that material and the remainder of the mineral aggregate should be taken into consideration. The mixtures are usually figured by weight instead of by volume, though the latter would seem a more logical method if it could be used with reasonable convenience.

Other Filler Materials are pulverized clay, marl, shale, silica, and so forth. Many substances have been tried and found satisfactory, but a few have produced disastrous results. Safety-first demands that a new material be thoroughly investigated before it is used extensively as an asphalt pavement filler. These investigations can only be conducted in a properly equipped laboratory, and by those with comparative experience to draw upon.

The **Two-Hundred Mesh Sieve** is not a sufficient test for an inorganic dust filler, except for routine work on a known material. The particles of dust that are of the most value are those that would pass a five-hundred mesh sieve, were one of such fineness of practical value for laboratory testing.

The **Air Separation Dust Test** is, by far the most satisfactory that we have yet found for making comparisons of fillers. Water separation gave some good results, but the air method seems more practical. Neither is sufficiently simple to be used on routine work, so the two-hundred mesh sieve must still be relied upon for much of the checking of deliveries with samples submitted. As we do not know of any other air or water separators of the types we are using in Canada, they being constructed by us, it is hardly worth while at this time to base test requirements upon them.

The **Specially Graded Sand** that forms about seventy-five per cent of the weight of a standard sheet asphalt pavement surface is a very simple matter, if one fully understands and appreciates what is necessary. To fully comprehend the very great difference in an asphalt pavement mixture that the grading of the sand will make, one has but to follow daily on the street the work turned out by a mixing plant where the man in charge is careless of detail, or thinks that any old sand grading is good enough.

To any of our readers who may be interested in Mr. Mullen's excellent paper, we will be pleased to mail a complete copy.

* Director of Paving Department—Milton Hersey Company, Limited, Consulting Engineers, Inspectors, Industrial Chemists.

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CHARTER AMENDMENTS OF CITY OF EDMONTON.

H. E. EVANS, Mayor.

We have been fortunate in securing from Mayor Evans of Edmonton (Alta.), the following memorandum bearing on the recent amendments to the Charter of the City of Edmonton. . . . At the present moment "when matters affecting municipal finance and legislation have an especial importance because of readjustments rendered necessary to meet changed conditions," Mayor Evans' article is particularly welcome to our readers, most of whom have their own local problems to solve.

"In addition to the more fundamental question of broadening the basis of taxation, and leaving out a number of minor matters, the amendments to the City Charter of Edmonton, secured at the recent session of the Alberta Legislature were designed to accomplish the following:—

1. Assessment and levy of taxes earlier in the year. Under the new clauses the assessment rolls will be made up before October 31st, bringing the final appeal on the assessments before the new Council about January 20th of the ensuing year. The tax rate can then be struck and the taxes can be collected by instalments. In order not to make the change too drastic the tax notices for 1919 will not likely be sent out before June, but there is no reason after that why they should not be out in April or May. Besides giving a much longer period for tax collection and making it easier for people to pay by instalments, this will effect a great saving in bank interest. Under the old arrangements it has been necessary to borrow the whole of the current requirements until October or November when current taxes come in. In making this change, the city has only adopted the procedure in most other places and the only wonder is that it was not done long ago.

2. The previous provisions for penalties on arrears of taxes were very faulty. The Council had power to impose penalties up to 5 per cent on the first of January and the first of July of the year following and then the powers ceased. In 1915 no penalties at all were imposed. The result was that there was no inducement for anyone to pay the taxes of that particular year, and this lack of a continuing penalty has undoubtedly been responsible for a considerable amount of the arrears. Under the new provisions a penalty of 2½ per cent is imposed quarterly and compounded annually until the taxes are paid.

3. The Edmonton Charter previous to 1916 contained no tax sale provisions whatever. The regulations made in that year proved themselves in practice to be ineffective for two main reasons. The redemption period was fixed at three years, and if no bidder appeared for the property at a sale, it simply went over to the next tax sale. These two points have now been remedied. The redemption period has been reduced to eighteen months, and if no bidder appears at the upset price the property is automatically sold to the City and will become the property of the city at the expiration of the redemption period.

4. The municipality owned street railway system had some limitations imposed on it by various agreements made before the charter was taken over by the city, and possibly by the amalgamation Agreement between the city of Strathcona and the city of Edmonton. The exact effect of these things had never been determined, but it was considered desirable to get from the Legislature a general power to charge such tolls and fares as might be fixed by the Council. This having been done, the fares on the street railway were changed May first, with the object of improving the showing of this utility. Owing to over-capitalization through unwarranted extensions, etc., the street railway has had a continuing deficit in contrast with the other civic owned utilities which are all showing substantial surpluses. The new fares should go a long way towards making this up. In order to facilitate the operation of one-man cars by lessening the amount of making change and selling tickets on the car itself, the principle has been adopted of selling tickets at numerous depots in the city at a cheaper price than they can be purchased on the cars. The fares now in force are as follows:

Cash Fares	(formerly 5c)	7c
Tickets sold on street cars		4 for 25c
Tickets sold at depots		5 for 25c
School children's tickets		10 for 25c
After 11 p.m. cash fare 10c for two tickets.		

By far the most important changes are in the direction of broadening the basis of taxation. For the time being, at least, we have departed definitely from the single land tax system which has prevailed. Owing to the faulty powers of tax collection and tax enforcement and to very lenient administration of such powers as did exist it cannot perhaps be said that the single tax had a fair trial or that the results were altogether the fault of the system. Be that as it may, the resulting condition called for energetic action. By the recent legislation, buildings and improvements are to be assessed at 60 per cent of their value, which value is defined on the model of the Ontario Assessment Act as the amount by which the value of the land is thereby increased. A graduated business tax has been put on based on a table of percentages of the annual rental value, and, as the most important departure in municipal taxation, a graduated income tax is in force. The Legislature limited the business tax and the income tax to the years 1918-19 so that it will be necessary to go to that body again and make out the case for the success of these new sources of revenue in actual practice, but the assessing of improvements has no time limit placed on it, the legislators being of the opinion that this change from the single tax has come to stay.

The income tax provisions follow closely the model of the Dominion Income Tax Act. This was for the convenience of those making returns as well as to gain the advantage of decisions on disputed points. The tax is payable by every person ordinarily resident in the city of Edmonton or carrying on any business in it, and is payable in the case of non-residents, either individuals or corporations, on the business conducted or carried on in or from the city, with the provisions that if no separate profit and loss account is available the income shall be deemed to be 5 per cent of the gross business of the Edmonton branch. The exemptions are, for an unmarried individual—\$1,000; for all other persons, \$1,500. The tax is:

	Per Cent.
On the first \$1,000 or any part thereof	1
On the next \$1,000	2
On the next \$2,000	3
On the next \$5,000	5
All over \$10,000 taxable	8

There is a special provision for setting off land taxes against income tax on the lower incomes. There is also full provision for collecting the tax at the source.

It is not yet possible to attempt an estimate of the revenue that will be derived from these new taxes. It is bound, however, to afford substantial relief to those who have previously paid all of the taxes. This in turn should have an important effect on the collectibility of the taxes, especially from those owning vacant property.

VACATIONS IN ALGONQUIN PARK.

Plan a vacation in Algonquin Park this year. That great reserve of nearly four thousand square miles is on the very ridge of the "Highlands of Ontario," its altitude above sea level averaging 1,700 feet. The lakeland breezes which sweep over the Park are impregnated with the life-giving fragrance of the pine woods. The days are unusually long, with warm balmy sunshine, and the evenings are a time of enchantment. There are excellent hotels for those who want to be in the wilderness—yet enjoy all the comforts that good service and social companionship can bring, those including the well-known "Highland Inn." Illustrated descriptive literature and all particulars may be had on application to any Grand Trunk Agent, or to M. O. Dafoe, C. P. & T. A., 122 St. James St., Montreal.

SOLDIERS PRODUCING FOOD.

The food shortage is recognized as so serious in Europe that the soldiers are cultivating 50,000 acres between the lines in France, 7,000 in Salonica and approximately 700,000 in Mesopotamia, Egypt, Palestine and Cyprus. In Egypt, Palestine and Salonica the British Armies will this year grow all their own vegetables and a large part of their hay and forage. All the military camps in England are being cultivated also. At Aldershot where 28 acres were being cultivated eighteen months ago, 1,200 acres are now under cultivation.

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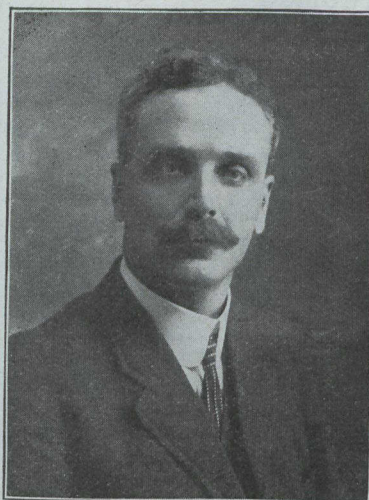
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MUNICIPAL ADJUSTMENTS IN ALBERTA.

JOHN PERRIE, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.



"As far as our municipal institutions were concerned, the year 1917 was to a great extent a continuation of similar conditions to those existing during the previous year. The situation, however, in regard to our smaller urban municipalities, and our rural organizations, has improved a great deal. For many of our smaller urban organizations the year 1916 was a time of adjustment. It was a time during which they were reducing their expenditure in every possible way, levying as high a rate of taxation as they could, and

striving to clean up their liabilities. In some cases, it might have been said to be a question as to whether or not they would be successful. During the past year, however, most of the municipalities so situated reached a satisfactory solution of their troubles, their debenture payments were promptly met, and the large temporary liabilities which they were carrying from year to year were either eliminated altogether, or greatly reduced. They have, as it were, "got over the hill," and with the economical administration which will no doubt continue after the experience they have had, they will shortly be in a very good financial condition, and lower tax rates will be sufficient for their needs.

Readjustment of Assessments.

"We have, unfortunately, some municipalities which are still in the throes of the adjustment necessary to meet changed conditions, but the necessary re-arrangement of their liabilities, and adjustment of taxation, will no doubt be made in time, without loss to those interested, and business will be placed on a satisfactory basis. One of the sources of trouble during the past few years, in connection with our municipal finances, has been the abnormal assessments of land. The fact that the assessment was allowed to become very high is quite easily understood when we consider the inflated prices which were being paid for real estate. In many cases the assessed values were below the selling price, and still were altogether too high. These assessments, are now being greatly reduced, and, as the assessment of the municipality is the foundation of the whole financial structure, the bringing down of the assessment values to the real values will put the municipal financial structure on a solid foundation. This period of over-assessment has left behind it a legacy of arrears of taxes which in many cases is not very valuable. The land in some instances is not worth the amount of taxes that has accumulated, and it would appear that some adjustment should be made to lift this burden in some way, so as to make such property revenue-producing, and remove from the records of the municipality fictitious assets which are very misleading and unbusinesslike.

With the reduction of assessed values has come a widening of the basis of taxation. This is evidently the result of a desire to place the municipal burden as directly as possible on the shoulders of all who benefit by the existence of the municipality. The question as to what should be taxed is a problem on which there are widely different opinions; but the municipal indebtedness must be met, and with the disappearance in our urban municipalities of what was called "the assessed value of land," it seems to be necessary in some cases to look for other sources of revenue.

While the changes that are being brought about in connection with taxation may seem drastic, they may be necessary, in order to bring about satisfactory financial conditions, and these changes will bring municipal problems home to many who have given them little thought in the past, and while there are many discussions from time to time as to the different forms of municipal gov-

ernment and different methods by which municipal affairs can be administered, it becomes very clear, as the time goes by, that, if the electors best qualified by experience and business ability, will take the interest which they ought to take in their municipal government, which is after all the government that affects their well-being and their comfort more directly than any other, there is no reason why, under almost any form of government, the work of a municipal organization should not be carried on successfully.

The work in our municipal offices is steadily increasing in efficiency, and our municipalities are showing good judgment in continuing their secretary-treasurers in office from year to year, as there is nothing that makes for success in such work so much as the experience gained from years of service. If a secretary-treasurer has the ability to handle his work at all, each year's experience makes him a better official.

Drawbacks of Separate City Charters.

All of our cities are still administering their affairs under their own separate charters. The carrying on of business in this way has many drawbacks which are obvious, but attention might be drawn to the fact that this method of municipal government makes it impossible for any uniformity of legislation, and frequently permits of cities being allowed to do certain things which are really against their best interests, because certain powers are asked for, and the ground is taken that if the cities wish such legislation, it is nobody's particular business to object.

It would appear to be in the best interests of all our cities to have a general City Act placed on the Statutes for all the cities in the province, if it is at all possible to do so.

During the period covered by this report, several amendments were made to the different city charters at the session of the Legislature which closed on April 5th, 1917. As might be expected, these amendments refer largely to the question of finance. The three cities of Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge came before the session of the Legislature for amendments to their charters. The most important amendment made to the charter under which the city of Edmonton carries on business was the provision for widening the city's powers of taxation so as to allow taxes to be levied on business, buildings and improvements, as well as on land values. This power can, however, only be exercised after a by-law authorizing the levying of such taxes has been passed by the city council, and approved by the burgesses.

The amendment to the Calgary City Charter of outstanding importance was an amendment by which that city was authorized to issue and sell tax certificates against lands on which taxes are in arrears. This indicates a new departure in this province in the methods of collecting taxes, and the city of Calgary is, I believe, the only city in Canada which has authority to sell what are known as tax certificates, although the practice has been in vogue for some years in some of the cities in the Western States. While the city of Calgary had a sale of these certificates in December last, it is still rather early to form any definite opinion as to whether or not this method of dealing with unpaid taxes has any advantages over the method of tax enforcement proceedings, or sale of lands for taxes. By the tax certificate system of enforcing payment of taxes, the purchaser of a tax certificate obtains a claim against the land, under which, after a certain length of time has elapsed, it will be sold unless it is redeemed. As in a tax sale, the amount paid becomes a first charge against the land and, of course, bears interest; the purchaser in submitting a bid for the tax certificate, stating what rate of interest he is willing to accept. As an indication of the purchase made, each purchaser is handed a document called a tax certificate. The claim for the desirability of the tax certificate method over the other methods mentioned is that it will appeal to investors who do not wish to purchase land, but simply wish to have their money out at a good rate of interest. It is also claimed that it is capable of being used, and is used, for the purpose of assisting taxpayers who are financially unable to meet their tax payments. It is on record that people who wish to assist their friends in this way are doing so by taking up their taxes in the shape of tax certificates at a nominal rate of interest; such interest in some cases being as low as 3 per cent.

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BANK OF MONTREAL

Assets Again Touched New High Level. Large Increases in Deposits Notwithstanding Withdrawals for Victory Loans.

The half yearly statement of the Bank of Montreal reflects the very considerable assistance the Bank has been able to lend the Imperial and Dominion Governments since Canada was thrown on her own resources.

In Canadian banking and business circles it has always been the belief that the Bank of Montreal keeps itself in a position of exceptional strength in order to be able to take care of adverse financial developments. This has evidently been especially the case since the Dominion has had to learn to live within itself.

The examination of the accounts shows that the Bank has been able to draw on its first line reserves and place them at the disposal of the Government at a time when they could perhaps be of the greatest assistance. In addition the Bank, by gradually drawing on its reserves in outside centres, has been able to extend greater assistance to the Government, Canadian cities and towns and at the same time take care of a substantial portion of the increased business offering in the country.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the Bank being able to disclose a position of such strength and reserves. At the outbreak of war the Bank was regarded as a bulwark of strength in the financial structure of the Dominion, but the continued assistance it has been in a position to afford attracts attention to the satisfactory manner in which it is guiding the country through difficult situations.

ASSETS AT RECORD LEVEL.

Notwithstanding the records established through the past few years marked expansion is reported for the six months ending April 30th. Total assets not only reached a new high level, but again constituted a record for Canadian Banks. The assets at the end of the six months period totalled \$426,322,096 as compared with \$386,806,887 at the

end of the same period a year ago, a gain of close to \$40,000,000.

An examination of the assets, as mentioned above, discloses the full co-operation that has been given the Imperial and Canadian Governments and manufacturers. The Call and Short Loans in Great Britain and the United States and Balances due by Banks and Banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada has been reduced to \$112,264,006 down from \$137,346,807. At the same time Canadian municipal securities and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities other than Canadian have increased to \$45,280,436 up from \$28,090,026 a year ago, and the Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves now stands at \$13,500,000 compared with \$7,000,000.

The large business being handled is reflected by total current loans of over \$109,000,000 as compared with slightly over \$98,000,000 a year ago and loans to cities, towns and municipalities have advanced to \$18,136,406 up from \$11,380,184. The larger business has in turn made for an increase in the notes of the Bank in circulation, these now standing at \$28,349,607 up from \$21,891,437.

Large Increase in Deposits.

From the standpoint of the general public perhaps the outstanding feature of the statement is the very large gains the Bank continues to make in deposits. When it is recalled that many millions have been withdrawn by subscribers to the Victory Loans, a net gain of over thirty-three millions would seem to reflect the confidence Canadian people have in the position maintained. Deposits bearing interest now stand at \$247,904,855 as compared with \$232,731,994 a year ago, while deposits not bearing interest gain to \$109,851,949 up from \$91,412,284.

The Profit and Loss account shows the usual ample margin over dividend and bonus requirements. The profits for the six months amounted to \$1,287,586 compared with \$1,182,610 in the corresponding period last year. The profits added to the balance of profit and loss brought the total amount available for distribution up to \$2,952,479. This was distributed as follows:

Dividends and bonuses at the regular rates, \$960,000; war tax on bank note circulation, \$80,000; subscription to Patriotic Funds, \$27,500, and provision for bank premises, \$100,000; leaving the amount to be carried forward \$1,784,979, as compared with \$1,557,034 a year ago.

The principal accounts of the Bank compared with those of a year ago and the net changes in them are as follows:

	Apr. 30, 1918	Apr. 30, 1917	Net Change
Assets	\$426,322,096	\$386,806,887	\$39,515,209
Liquid Assets	291,624,073	270,004,422	21,619,651
Current Loans and Dis- counts in Canada	100,294,678	91,733,075	8,561,603
Loans to Cities, Muni- cipalities, etc.	18,136,406	11,380,184	6,756,222
Can. Municipal and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Se- curities	45,280,436	28,090,026	17,190,410
Deposit in Central Gold Reserves	13,500,000	7,000,000	6,500,000
Deposits not bearing interest	109,851,949	91,412,284	18,439,665
Deposits bearing in- terest	247,904,855	232,731,994	15,172,861

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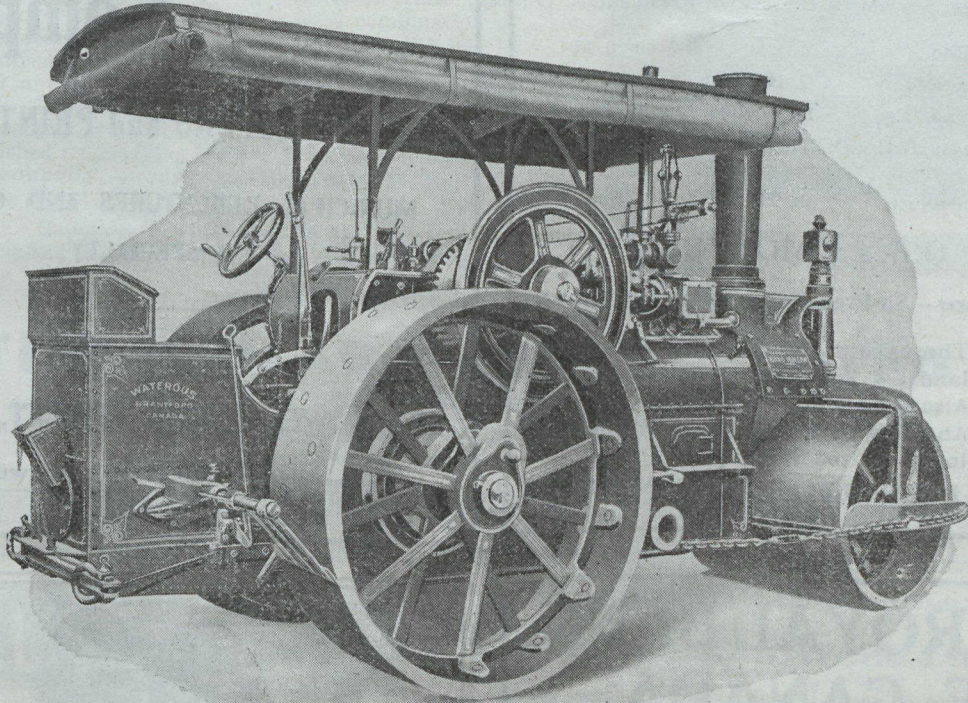
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WAR TIME conditions demand rapid extension of good roads. Railroads are breaking down under the double load of war traffic and ordinary commercial freight.

Some years ago the United States started developing good roads — to-day they are reaping the benefit of this move — thousands of tons of freight are now being handled on these roads that would otherwise be tied up in the freight yards.

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BRANTFORD ONTARIO, CANADA

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.

- | | |
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General Manager -- Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor,

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 Also at London, England;
 And New York, Chicago and Spokane,
 in the United States.

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BUSINESS FOUNDED 1795

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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:

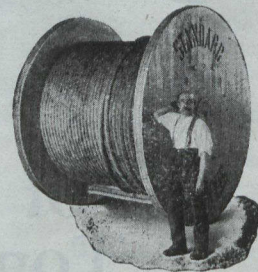
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