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MISSING

The CANADIAN MUNICIPAL JOURNAL

AND

TELEPHONE AND BUILDING NEWS

VOL. V.

MONTREAL, JANUARY, 1909.

No. 1.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1909, by the CANADIAN MUNICIPAL JOURNAL COMPANY, LIMITED, at the Department of Agriculture.)

OFFICIAL ORGAN

UNION OF CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES.

Provincial Unions of

MANITOBA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN,
NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION.

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Although the Canadian Municipal Journal is the Official Organ of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, the Unions of Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick Municipalities; of the Chief Constables' Association of Canada, and the Canadian Independent Telephone Association, these are not responsible for any other matter published in it than what in each article or item itself is stated to be authorized by either of these bodies.

Letters are invited on all subjects relative to municipal matters, and those of a critical nature will be welcomed and given a place so long as they are proper and free from personalities.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

Canadian Municipal Journal Co., Limited.

G. S. WILSON, Pres. and Mang. Director
H. BRAGG, Vice-Pres. and Mang. Editor.
H. WISELY BRAGG, Secretary.

ROYAL TRUST BUILDING, MONTREAL.
107 ST. JAMES STREET

Telephone Main 4362—Cable address "Wilbrag"

WESTERN OFFICE: 62½ PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland \$1.00
United States 1.25
Great Britain and Countries in Postal Union 4s. 6d.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Change of copy should reach this office on 18th of month preceding date of issue, 16th if proof is wanted.

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MONTREAL, JANUARY, 1909.

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1909

The New Year contains the lucky and mysterious number "NINE" twice. We sincerely hope that all our readers will find 1909 a very Happy New Year, in the best sense of the word. Happy, because of the increased happiness given to others by the progress in all lines of civic betterment.

The Value of the Union

Every one of our readers who is engaged in municipal work should read carefully the paper by Mr. Doane, Secretary of the Nova Scotia Union, in the last issue. Mr. Doane is City Engineer of Halifax and accompanied Mayor MacLreith, as representative of their city to the Convention in Winnipeg three years ago, and although a citizen of the mean spirited type objected to the city having to pay the expenses of the delegates, the City of Halifax has benefitted over and over again from the added experience which he acquired on that trip. He has studied the workings of the Federal Union of Municipalities, and has been a most efficient secretary of the Provincial Union, and therefore knows the subject which he discusses.

It seems pitiful, and even discouraging to find the apathy in so many municipalities towards the work of both the Provincial and Federal Unions. So many fail to see that the small fee they are asked to pay is repaid hundreds of times by having their rights protected. When the large cities, which have their own legal experts and other machinery to defend them, acknowledge the value of the Unions by supporting them, the smaller places, with much greater necessity, should be glad to support that which protects them at a very trifling cost.

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MONTREAL, December 1908.

We hereby certify that we have printed 3,750 COPIES of the December number of the *Canadian Municipal Journal*.

THE MODERN PRINTING CO.

Municipal Ownership in England

Broad statements often appear in newspapers, originating in the sleepless Press Bureau of the monopolists, stating that municipal ownership in the older lands has proved an unmitigated failure, and that it is being given up on every band.

In view of this it is very interesting to receive a copy of the annual statement prepared by Mr. James Carter, Borough Treasurer of Preston, England, and to compile a few results from the valuable statistics presented. That it is especially valuable is proved by the statement made by Mr. Carter, that "This statement is framed with the object of showing the actual rates (or taxes) levied in various towns and the extent to which such Rates have been increased or reduced by Municipal Undertakings (or Ownership of Public Utilities) and Estates, and is not intended to demonstrate the desirability or otherwise of Municipal Trading (or Ownership.)"

In pursuance of this position, Mr. Carter does not give any totals, so that these, with their consequent deductions, are left for each reader to work out for himself.

The first table gives the Rates (or Taxes) levied in 91 towns, in the year 1908-9. This varies from 5 shillings (\$1.25) in Bournemouth to 9s. 10d. (\$2.45) in Norwich.

Then follows a table of charges for Gas, Water and Electricity, also in 91 towns, and the figures shew a great variation, some of the plants being privately and some municipally owned. The lowest rate for Water is in Liverpool, being 7½ pence, on the £ (or 15 cents on \$5.00); while the highest is Ashton-under-Lyne, where it is 2 shillings and 2 pence, (54 cents.)

The highest price charged for gas is 3s. 6d. (87 cents), by a private company, in King's Lynn, while the lowest is at Widnes, a municipal plant, where the price is 1s. 2d. (29 cents.)

In Electric Light the variation is also marked, the lowest rate being 3d. (6 cents) in Liverpool, while in Batley and Bournemouth, the rate is 6d. (12 cents.)

Thus Liverpool has the lowest rate for water and electricity, gas there being in the hands of a private company and fairly high.

The two final tables are the most interesting, the first being the "Receipts from Profitable Undertakings (or Municipal Ownership) by which Rates (or Taxes) have been reduced." In this list there are 76 towns, and the tables show the profits from Markets, Gas, Water, Electric Light, Tramways, (Street Cars), Estates Owned, and other sources. The total amount of profits shown by these towns is £1,179,287 or \$5,896,435. The amounts paid over to reduce the regular rates (or taxes) varies from ½d. (1 cent) in the £, (\$5), in Heywood, and West Hartlepool to 1s. 8½d. (41 cents) in Macclesfield. In the last named, there is a profit turned to the rates of £7,177 (\$35,885), from gas at 2s. 6d. (62 cents.)

The last table gives "Losses on Municipal Undertakings" (Municipal Ownership), and consists of a list of 38 towns, some of course figuring in the previous list as profit earners in some lines. In fact only 3 towns show a loss, and no profit at all; only 9 show a loss to the rates (taxes) in excess of the profit in other forms of municipal ownership, and one of these, St. Helen's, show a loss on the leasing of the tramways (street cars). The total losses, which have been paid out of rates (taxes) is £209,655 (\$1,048,275), and out of this no less than £111,477 (\$557,375), or more than half, is due to the operation of waterworks, which is acknowledged to be a necessity, apart from profit or loss.

The result therefore of municipal trading (or owner-

ship) in England, as shown by Mr. Carters' statistics, is that the total amount of Profit paid over to reduce rates (taxes) is £1,179,287 (\$5,896,435) while the loss charged against rates (taxes), deducting the loss of waterworks, is only £98,178 (\$490,890) and therefore the net amount paid over from Municipal Undertakings (ownership) to reduce the rates (taxes) is £1,081,109 (or \$5,405,545).

How can the enemies of municipal ownership meet these figures?

Forcing Municipal Ownership

The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company—the Octopus of Montreal—is one of the most powerful and persistent advocates of municipal ownership. The professor before his classes, the author with his readers, and the editor with his paper, must all bow before the persuasive eloquence of "Power".

Some years ago, the Royal Electric Co., which was the precursor of "Power", did an inestimable benefit to municipal freedom in Canada by tightening its grasp so greatly that in sheer desperation and in a last attempt to retain some little freedom, the Union of Canadian Municipalities was organized.

Little did the management of "Royal Electric" dream that the continued coercion of the City of Montreal would lead to the birth of such a factor in municipal freedom as the Union has already been, or surely the shrewd business directors would have hesitated before raising such a champion of liberty.

Since then, "Power" has pursued the usual way of gigantic monopolies. Frightened by competition at the last renewal of the street lighting contract, it cut the price from \$125 per lamp to \$65 — and it is generally conceded that the quality of the light was equally reduced, for the lighting of the streets of Montreal is a farce when compared with other cities; and the dim dingy streets are depressing after a visit to any other city which has electric light.

"Power" has secured control of all large rival companies, and has put up prices as quickly as it got the monopoly. It buys power from Shawinigan at \$14 per h. p., and sells at any figure up to \$80, or even higher; and holds a monopoly of this development in Montreal.

True it has met with an implacable rival in the municipal plant of Westmount—which it owes to its hoggish policy—and has tried to cajole its patrons by cheaper rates, special discounts, and even rebates.

Now it has roused the City Council of Montreal, and if a civic lighting plant is built in Montreal, it will not be due to example or precept,—even this Journal can claim little credit—but it will be due solely and entirely to the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company.

But an even graver part of the question remains. How can Montreal hope to retain her supremacy as a manufacturing centre under the control of this monopoly, while all the cities in Ontario are having cheap power, and Winnipeg is building a huge plant to supply cheap power to factories?

Perhaps "Power" may find that its high prices result in killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, and the Directors may see their interests in real estate and in other industries depreciated by the mad idea that a monopoly can control prices.

The last issue of the Indian Municipal Journal, states that Cawnpore is the first provincial town in India to introduce electric street lighting. The plant is a municipal one. Several municipalities have received grants for the establishment of waterworks. Rangoon has adopted by-laws to regulate the milk supply.

Cheap Power

What is cheap Power?

There are at least two ways of understanding this. One is as regards the cost of production.

The other is as regards the price at which it is sold.

Often between the two a wide gulf is fixed,

The city of Hamilton is, among many others, bidding for more factories.

One of its inducement is "Cheap Power."

It is a powerful factor in securing a new factory.

The Cataract Power Co., now the Dominion Transmission Co., has long been noted for producing the cheapest power on this continent, if not in the world.

That is "Cheap Power" as produced.

The same company has been selling this "Cheap Power" at higher prices than steam produced power in Toronto and London.

Therefore it was not "Cheap Power" to the consumers.

Now the Hydro-Electric Power Commission has cut down prices by its offer of really "Cheap Power."

But the Cataract Company owns, not only its plant system, but several subsidiary companies and — incidentally, it owns the City of Hamilton itself.

For while the citizens twice voted to take power from the Hydro-Electric Commission, the City Council, ignoring the expressed wishes of the citizens, have agreed to buy from the Company.

The Company wants a good deal of work and many supplies.

It is "Cheap Power" to secure the support of those who sell these to the company.

It appears strange that where "Cheap Power" exists, individual factories should be manufacturing their own electricity; yet this is the case in Hamilton.

The Cataract Company, after a factory has been established, asks for an increased price for its "Cheap Power."

The factory owners figure out that it is better to put in their own plant, and the Power Company loses a customer.

Or a customer, having been promised "Cheap Power", and on this understanding having built a factory, is asked to pay for a couple of transformers.

Then he finds out that natural gas is obtainable, and another customer is lost.

The Street Railway is controlled by the Cataract Company, and the dirty, old cars are a disgrace to any city of the size and importance of Hamilton.

The short sightedness of acting as a dead weight in any place is apparent to every one but the monopolist.

The methods of this Company have been a strong factor in favor of the Hydro-Electric Commission scheme for supplying "Cheap Power" that is really and permanently cheap, instead of being only a delusion.

The Medicine Hat Convention

In reference to the Convention of the U. C. M. at Medicine Hat, Alta., next year, the Winnipeg "Telegram" had the following:

Mr. H. Bragg, editor of "The Canadian Municipal Journal", was a visitor at the City Hall this morning. Mr. Bragg has been representing the Union of Canadian Municipalities at the recent session of the League of Manitoba Municipalities, at Brandon. He has also been making arrangements in connection with the meeting of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, to be held in Medicine Hat, next year. In this connection, he met the Premiers of the three western provinces at Regina and talked over the arrangements with them.

City Planning

The many new towns which are springing all over the Dominion should endeavor to learn every possible lesson from their elder sisters. And this not only in what to avoid, but also in what to adopt.

One of the first necessities is the planning of good wide streets for the business part; but not too wide. For every good idea may be carried to excess.

If the wretched gridiron plan of rectangular streets be adopted, it should certainly be modified by arranging for at least two broad avenues running diagonally across the town. The value of these is easily recognized by anyone who has seen them in existence, and also by the endeavor on the part of Toronto and Montreal to secure them now, even at great expense.

Good building by-laws should be adopted, and these should include rules limiting the height of the buildings proportionately to the streets. Let every sane community avoid the "Canyons" of New York and Chicago, those hideous streets which are as utterly badly proportioned as were those of old London where residents on opposite sides of the street could shake hands by leaning out of the windows. Another rule should be that certain streets should be purely residential, spoiled by neither factory nor store. If a healthy and happy community is wanted, tenements and flats should be equally forbidden, and the children which should be the pride of every city should have a yard, or better still, a garden of their own.

The plan of the city should not be subject to the caprices of individual land owners. No proprietor should be able to subdivide any property unless his street lines corresponded with those already in existence. There should be no jogs in the street lines.

Of course, this should be a civic centre, in which the Town Hall, containing the necessary offices and a good public hall, is situated. And this hall should face on to a square.

There should be provision made for Parks in more than one direction. Not necessarily any more than the mere purchase of land while land is cheap.

And there should be squares, some for flowers, and some for playgrounds for the children where "Keep off the Grass" is absent.

"Well begun is half done" applies to town planning quite as much as to anything else, and the men who plan a town on far-seeing lines have a chance of making a town which will grow up in the same lines long after they have passed away.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION.

The City of Hamilton, Ont., was the first in Canada to adopt the septic system of sewage purification, and although this system was decried for some time by investigators who claimed that the filtration was the proper one, it still has its advocates. However, in deference to the demand for the more recent system, a new plant has been constructed on the filtration plan, under the direction of City Engineer Barrow, under whose direction the septic tanks were planned and built, and in this number we give an illustrated article by Mr. Barrow. The necessity of purifying sewerage is not so apparent so far in Canada, but in the older countries it is recognized very fully, and consequently is studied most carefully. The sooner, however, that Canada recognizes the menace to life and health in the emptying into lakes and rivers of the unpurified contents of the sewers, and the immense value that is being wasted, the better for us all, both in health and pocket.

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Bureau of Information,
107 St. James St., Montreal.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR.

Montreal, Dec. 14, 1908

To the Executive and Members,

The Union of Canadian Municipalities is at present engaged, through a Committee of its Executive, on a work which we hope will be of great advantage to the whole Dominion; this is the preparation of a system of Uniform Municipal Accounting applicable to all municipalities. The advantages of having the annual reports and statistics of all municipalities constructed on uniform general principles, thus rendering the whole position of any one municipality readily comparable with every other need no enumeration.

Our Committee has made good progress, and hopes soon to prepare a proper and full report. We have adopted the principle that the Municipal Accounting System of Canada ought to be uniform if possible with such similar system as may be generally adopted throughout the United States, and our work has therefore been very much simplified by the work done in the United States for Uniform Municipal Accounting, by Committees of the National Municipal League, and the League of American Municipalities, and the United States Census which have gone into the matter with great thoroughness.

In Canada the principal question will be to have the provincial governments co-operate in one system; we hope that with the extensive provincial branches of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, and the good-will always hitherto shown by the provincial governments, that our efforts to provide a uniform general system will receive the required support. We therefore ask your attention to the matter, and an expression as soon as possible of your general approval of the movement, which will certainly aid us in furthering it.

I am dear sir,

Faithfully yours,

W. D. LIGHTHALL,

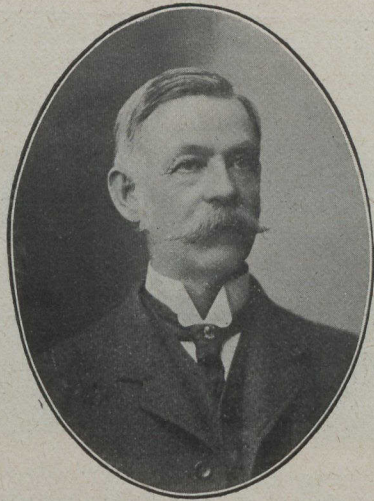
Hon. Sec.-Treas.

Sewage Purification

In Hamilton, Ont.

Description of the New Works for the Treatment of Sewage

E. G. Barrow, C. E., City Engineer.



Hamilton has frequently been styled the Ambitious City, sometimes also the "Birmingham of Canada." It could, with equal justice, be called the Healthful or Sanitary City, for nature has certainly endowed it with those conditions and environment which are conducive to health, and it has been provided with all the requisite engineering works and sanitary regulations which are necessary to preserve the health of the citizens in every growing and prosperous community. Hamilton has the record of being the first Canadian city to establish sewage purification works, and the various sewer committees, through the city council, have done much to meet the ever-growing demands for sewerage, and also protect the waters of the bay from being polluted by the discharge of crude sewage into them.

The health statistics are remarkably good, last year showing only about 50 cases of typhoid to a population of 67,000; these few cases being considered a reliable index of the purity of the water and milk supply.

The first sewers built in Hamilton that there is any record of were commenced in 1852 and completed in 1856-7. They were composed of brick, laid with ordinary lime mortar; egg-shaped in form and were $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. The length of sewers at the present date is 83 miles, which clearly demonstrates the large increase which has taken place since 1856.

About 1896 it was decided to construct sewage disposal works at the foot of Ferguson avenue, and at the coal oil inlet, near Wentworth street. The estimated cost was \$85,000, but the works were constructed, by day labor, for a sum about \$5,000 less than the estimates. These works have been in successful operation up to the present time.

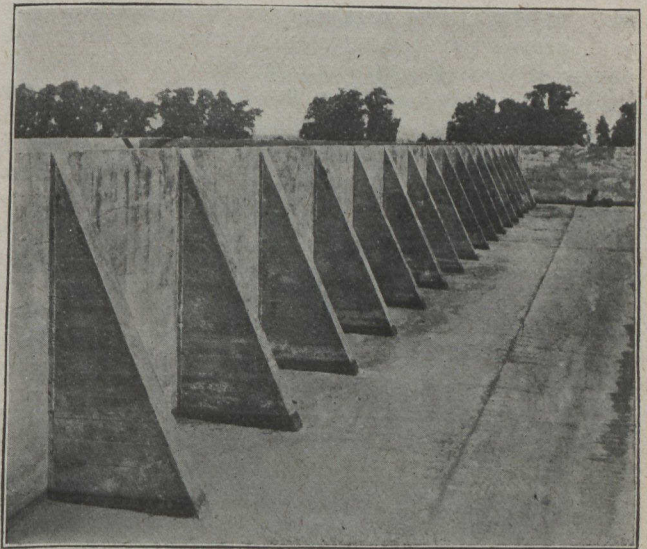
That method of purification called chemical precipitation was the plan adopted for these works.

Soon after that, part of the township of Barton was annexed to the city; it developed into a large manufacturing district, and the property owners and others interested applied to the city council for sewers to drain their cellars and provide sewer accommodation for the new industries. Plans were prepared showing the trunk sewers, and purification works, and were submitted to the Provincial Board of Health and approved by them on December 1, 1906.

On account of the level character of the ground in

the annex, which, unlike the older parts of the city, displayed no decided fall in any particular direction, it was a matter of some difficulty to locate the best position for the trunk sewer. After levels had been taken throughout the district, that was accomplished, and it, of course, pointed out the best position for the establishment of the purification works. A site was obtained of about 25 acres on the bay shore, remote from any populated parts and without doubt a splendid location for the works.

The question as to what class or method of purification should be employed received thorough consideration. A city engineer would be acting unwisely in recommending any process which was of an experimental nature. It is his duty to recommend only those classes of works which have already proved successful. Having in mind the conditions surrounding this particular case, it was decided to adopt the biological plan. It is called "biological" because the purification is brought about by means of living organisms called bacteria. It would take volumes to describe the form and structure of the various species of bacteria known. Briefly, they are the



Septic Tank, showing centre wall.

most minute known living organisms, requiring to be magnified some 600 times before they become visible. Under suitable conditions they propagate at the rate of 20,000,000 in two days.

Whether there are any smaller living organisms, which may yet be revealed by the aid of more powerful microscopes, it is impossible to say.

The bacteria which are chiefly instrumental in bringing about the purification of sewage, are of three kinds — anaerobic, aerobic, and facultative. The first described flourish in the absence of pure air or oxygen; the second only in the presence of these; and the third accustom themselves to either of the above conditions.

These species of bacteria are found in all the various stages of sewage purification, and it is by this agency that good results are obtained. Crude sewage for purification purposes is divided into two classes, organic and inorganic, and matter in suspension and in solution. The inorganic matter is inoffensive, and consists chiefly of mineral matter, but the organic matter, both in suspension and in solution, is that which is injurious, and which has to be changed into harmless and non-putrifying substances before it is discharged into the bay. In

the septic tank liquefaction takes place, and the organic matter is converted into simpler compounds suitable for the final purification in the filter. In these east end works the effluent from the septic tanks is aerated by sprinklers, and in that state of spray absorbs a large percentage of air, and is then in the best possible condition to be acted upon by the aerobic bacteria contained in the filter.

Citizens are not fully aware of the magnitude and substantial character of the new east end works. They are the largest of the kind in Canada, and are capable of dealing with five million gallons of sewage flow, and the size of the grounds admit of their extension when necessary in the far future. The dry weather flow in the summer time is estimated at about $2\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons per day. The filter beds are so designed that any part of them can be shut off if so desired, and the capacity of the works being in excess of the sewage flow will not in any way impair the character of the effluent.

The works consist: First, of a detritus well, 25 feet in diameter, into which the main sewer is led. Overflows are provided here in case of an extraordinary rainfall. In this well a revolving screen is situated. Any sand, gravel, paper, orange peels, rags and large substances of that class, are arrested here, partly by subsidence and partly by being taken up by the screen. It is intended to have a small incinerator to burn the material taken from the screen. Close to the well is situated the pump house containing two centrifugal pumps driven by electric motors and capable of pumping six million gallons in 24 hours, the suction pipe of the pumps being connected with the detritus well. The pumps force the sewage through a 20-inch cast iron pipe to the septic tanks, which are two in number, each 76 ft. wide, 219 ft. long, and 11 ft. deep. And here septic action takes place as heretofore described.

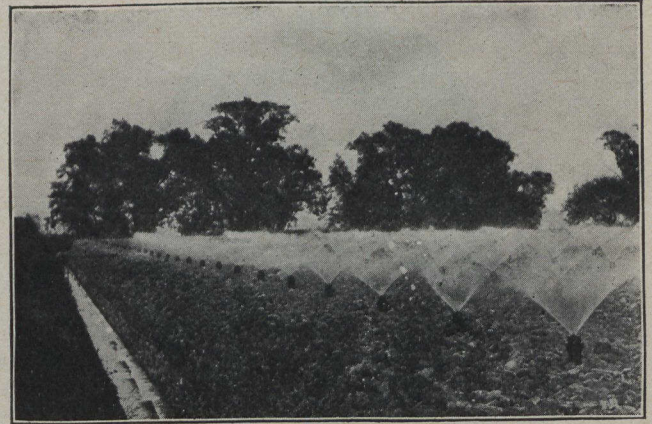


Filtering Bed, showing Sprinklers.

The sewage is then conducted through two small roughing filters, which will remove any possibility of suspended matter reaching and clogging the main filters. After passing through these roughing filters, it is carried by means of iron pipes to the sprayers — 570 in number. The filter bed is 23-10 acres in area, and the filtering material in it is composed of furnace slag about 4 ft. 6 in. deep. The bottom of the filter slopes slightly towards the sides, and also lengthways to the outlet, and conducts the filtered effluent away in a concrete channel to the bay. The septic tanks are constructed of concrete reinforced by iron, and having buttresses 11 ft. apart all around the sides. This is the most approved method of cement construction, and no flaws or cracks of any kind have appeared. The filter beds contain 140,000 cubic yards of filtering material, the tanks 1,694 cubic yards of concrete, and the distributing pipes to the filter con-

sists of 900 feet of 18 in. pipes; 7,000 feet of 6 in. pipe, with 570 standpipes and sprinklers.

All the work was done by day labor, and all the materials were purchased in Canada; nearly all in Hamilton.



Sewage issuing from Sprinklers.

Before concluding the subject, it might be interesting to say that fully two-thirds of the sewage of the city will be treated as soon as the new works are in operation, and it is contemplated, in fact the land has been purchased for sewage disposal works at the west end of the city. The Ferguson avenue works may then be used merely as a pumping station and only two large works will be necessary, one in the east and the other in the west, both of them situated far away from the centres of population. The works were started during the chairmanship of ex-Ald. Wallace, and have been carried on under the chairmanship of Ad. Baird, and Ald. Jutten. All of these gentlemen have taken a lively interest in the work, and in sewage matters generally. Everything has been done that is possible to ensure good materials and workmanship in the construction of these works, and when they are completed they will be a credit to the city and in keeping with the motto at the top of the city coat of arms—"I advance."

Three Kinds of Citizens

A professor in the Andover Theological Seminary once met a man going to the town meeting. Said the professor: 'What are they going to bring up at the meeting to-day, Brown?' Brown replied, with a snarl: 'I dunno what they're goin' to bring up, but whatever it is, I'm goin' to oppose it.' The zeal of this particular citizen was of questionable advantage to his town. Some so-called reformers have a spirit unfortunately similar.

An Irish teamster in a certain New England town hires a man to drive for him whenever the license question is put to vote. He takes the whole day off. He votes no license himself. He gets as many others as he can to vote to same way. A gentleman asked him one day why he took so much trouble. He answered: 'Me boy died of rum an' I do what I can to keep other folks' boys from dying the same way.' This ignorant teamster is a citizen of the highest type.

A gentleman of high standing in the same community boasted that he never voted at local elections. He said:—'Why should I go through the farce of casting my ballot? This town is run by a lot of low and corrupt politicians. My vote doesn't count. I've no time for sentimental shams.' This scholarly gentleman is a citizen of the lowest type. He is stupidly selfish. Were he intelligently selfish, he would protect his interests as a citizen just as he protects his professional interests.—'Appleton's Magazine'.

Union of Manitoba Municipalities

President: J. F. C. MENLOVE, Esq.,
Sec.-Treas. of Wallace,
Virden.

Vice-President: R. FORKE, Esq.,
Reeve, Pipestone.

Sec.-Treas.: J. CARDALE, Esq.,
Councillor of Blanshard,
Oak River.

Hon. Solicitor: H. L. ADOLPH,
Ald., Brandon.

EXECUTIVE

W. MCBRIDE, Esq.,
Ex-Reeve, Portage-la-Prairie.

J. G. HARVEY, Esq.,
Mayor, Dauphin.

W. DICKIE, Esq.,
Sec.-Treas., Grandview.

J. ALLAN, Esq.,
Reeve, Odonoh.

Dr S. J. THOMPSON,
Reeve, Assiniboia.

C. POOLE, Esq.,
Reeve, Archie.

R. J. WILLIS, Esq.,
Reeve, Morton.

Fifth Annual Convention, Brandon, 24th to 26th Nov.

The Fifth Annual Convention of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities, the oldest child of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, was held in the City of Brandon, 24th, 25th, and 26th, November, the meetings being held in the Council Chamber until the large attendance necessitated the use of the Opera House. The President, Reeve R. C. Cochran, Blanshard, presided over the meetings.

The two special representatives of the Federal Union, Ex-Mayor Dyke, Fort William, Ont., and Mr. H. Bragg, Montreal, Que., Editor of the Official Organ, were welcomed by the President, and invited to seats on the platform.

Unfortunately, Mayor Clement was in the East on business for the city, but his place was taken by the acting Mayor, Colonel Clark, who welcomed the visitors very cordially to Brandon, the place where the Union was organized. The city welcomed them and fully recognized the valuable work which the Union had done, and its part in the tremendous improvements in the Province, especially in the good roads, permanent culverts and bridges, which were being adopted everywhere. Still it must be admitted that their work was not ended, nor would it ever be, for there was much to do to improve the conditions of the residents, both in the city and country. He felt that the delegates present were not working for their own honor or glory, but were giving their time and energy to the improvement of the Province.

President Cochran briefly returned the thanks of the delegates for their reception by the City and then read the

President's Address

It is with the greatest appreciation of the acquired importance of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities and of the far-reaching effects of this and of past Conventions that I have the honor of calling this great assemblage to order.

Providence has surely smiled on the progress and advancement of our Union, and prosperity and development have followed in its wake. We have become a mighty factor, an almost indispensable adjunct, in the government of our noble Province. Suggestions coming direct from the rate-payers through you, have been readily and graciously accepted by our Government and incorporated among the best Legislation.

The fame of our Union, not only in our own Province, but throughout all Canada, has become very marked. Not only have our rate-payers come to look on us as a very necessary organization, and a great intermediary between themselves and the Government, an institution whereby their wants and grievances will be ably presented, but other organizations throughout the

land have come to consider us as an Association worthy of their esteem and one which must be considered before the rights of the people are tampered with.

I believe we can safely say that we are past the experimental stage. Cognizant of our past record and accomplishments, municipalities no longer hesitate to consult us in all matters municipal, but the Government graciously seeks our advice on all such questions.



PRESIDENT, R. C. COCHRAN, ESQ.

Added to the long list of resolutions passed at previous Conventions and which have been incorporated in the statutes of the Province, are the majority of those which carried at our last Convention, among which I might mention:—

Your resolution asking for a certain measure of compulsory education was presented to the Government by your Executive and I believe the present Minister of Education, who is heartily in accord with your request, will grant the same to the utmost of his power.

Your resolution re the Assessment Act was very ably presented by your Executive before the Law Amendments Committee of the House and amended as you no doubt all have been made aware, particularly the assessing of all farm lands will now be made during the summer months.

The resolution passed by you that all subdivisions of lands for residential purposes and the laying out of new townsites be approved by the Councils and improved to their satisfaction before being registered was very unfortunately thrown out by the Law Amendments Committee.

Your resolution on the throwing of filth, carcasses, and other nuisances on private property was allowed as

was also that of regulating the firing of guns and fireworks within a certain radius.

Your resolution recommending the formulating of a suitable plan for the more effective auditing of municipal books has resulted after several conferences between the Municipal Commissioner and your Executive in the enacting of our new Municipal Auditing Act, which now is meeting with your approval and which is causing such favorable comments from our sister Provinces and which will no doubt be sooner or later copied by them, as they have done with many other of your advanced ideas which have been crystalized into Statutes of the Province.

The demand of last Convention for an Act regulating the running of automobiles was ably met by an act piloted through the Legislature by Mr. Carrol, M.P.P., supported by your Executive Officers. In many ways the Municipal Union has had its effect, for better and more efficient Legislation.

We must again thank the Legislature of the Province for their kind and appreciative consideration accorded your Executive when presenting your findings.

I must also report that you have had a very efficient body of representatives in your Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and Executive. While their labors have been somewhat onerous they have been cheerfully given, at the several meetings or at any place where the furtherance of municipal rights, or the interests of the municipalities were at stake.

The membership of our Union still continues to increase but there are many municipalities which although very materially benefitted by the Union still hold aloof from paying their share of its maintenance.

Delegates from this Union attended the Convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities in Montreal during the past summer, a report of which will be given you later by the Vice-President.

Your Executive will recommend Incorporation of our Union, in a resolution which will be presented for your approval during the Convention, by our solicitor Ald. Adolph.

Copies of the programme have been mailed to the Secretary-Treasurers of all the Municipalities in the Province and a further supply can now be had at the Secretary's desk. The programme while quite lengthy will no doubt be very materially augmented by the many resolutions which will be presented by you.

I am sure that I express the sentiments of you who are here assembled, of all municipal men, and of every rate-payer in this province whom you so closely and directly represent, when I say we sincerely regret the death of the late Hon. J. H. Agnew. He was one of the men whom this Province could ill afford to lose. He was a man of great promise, a man whose place can scarcely be filled in the up-building of our young nation, for his influence had already begun to be felt beyond the limits of this province. An honest, honorable politician who realized his responsible position as a Minister of the Crown and who proved his greatest pleasure to be the betterment of the rate-payers of this province. Your Executive of this Union had much to do with him. They not only met him as a member of the Government, but as Chairman of the Law Amendments Committee for the years since the inception of this Union. Probably to no man in this province was due through his practical knowledge of Municipal affairs so many and valuable amendments and enactments on the Municipal Statutes of this Province. As you will see by our programme, he had kindly consent-

ed to take up with us to-day and deliver an address on this very important subject "Government or Municipal Hail Insurance."

I have much pleasure in declaring the Fifth Annual Convention of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities open and ready for business.

In moving the adoption of the President's Address, Vice-President Menlove spoke of the untiring efforts of President Cochran towards the betterment of municipalities. Reeve McBride of Portage la Prairie, Rural, seconded the motion which was carried.

The next business was the appointment of a Resolutions Committee. Moved by Reeve Leslie, Cornwallis, seconded by Reeve Houck, Hamiota, "That the Resolutions Committee be composed of the Executive and two members from each Judicial Division." Carried. Those nominated were:—

E. J. D.: Reeve Smith of Rosser, Reeve Fraser of Montcalm; C. J. D.: Reeve Cumming of Grandview, Councillor Thompson of Oakville; W. J. D.: Reeve Poole of Archie, Reeve Dobbyn of Arthur; S. J. D.: Reeve Cannon of Strathcona, Reeve Coulthard of Riverside.

The meeting proper then adjourned to permit of the meeting of the Resolutions Committee and of the separate meeting of the delegates from towns and villages to discuss matters peculiarly their own.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. John Cardale, Secy-Treas. read the Secretary's Report:

We meet again in the City of Brandon in this our Fifth Annual Convention in the City from which the ideas of the formation of this Union first came to life. On March the 14th and 15th, 1905, about 50 delegates came here on the invitation of the City of Brandon and received a hearty welcome from His Worship Mayor Fleming who explained the object of calling the meeting and outlined various things that could be done by the formation of a Union of Municipalities.



SEC.-TREAS. JOHN CARDALE, ESQ.

I am sure that I can say that all of us here to-day are of the opinion that this Union has been found to be among the most useful organizations to-day in the Province of Manitoba and that we can thank the City of Brandon for its formation.

This year your Executive decided to add another day to the Convention, as in former years the Resolutions Committee were very often busy with their work while the Convention was in Session and so their ideas on the Resolutions sent up were lost to the Convention, and

some Resolutions have not had the consideration they might have had if there had been more time.

One of the most important matters coming before the Convention this year will be the Hospital Aid question. During the last session of the Provincial Legislature a delegation from the Hospital Boards waited on the Law Amendments Committee asking for legislation to be passed whereby they could collect a certain amount from the Municipalities to help pay the running expenses of the Hospitals which they claim are in very great need of help. The Premier told the delegation that he would do nothing until they had laid their case before the Union of Manitoba Municipalities, and he had received its views on the matter. Gentlemen, just look at the difference! Five or six years ago when the Municipalities were unorganized as a united body, I have no doubt that the delegation from the Hospital Boards would only have had to ask the Government for what legislation they considered right, and if reasonable would have got it passed at once without the Municipalities ever knowing anything about it. And it is just the same with any Municipal Legislation. The Government are always wanting to know the views of the Union, and as to the Resolutions passed at our different Conventions, legislation has been passed in nearly every case along the lines asked for.

Your President has gone so fully over all the work done by your Executive during the past twelve months that it would be of no use my repeating it again. When we last met in Convention in this City we had a membership of 68 members, we have now 84 fully paid up, mostly Rural Municipalities, roughly speaking one-third of the cities, towns and villages, and nearly two-thirds of the Rural Municipalities.

In the Province, in every Municipality with which I have had correspondence or personally met members of their Council Boards, I have always found there are members on the board who are strongly in favour of joining the Union. Can we not devise some plan whereby we can induce all the Municipalities to join the Union and thereby become a united body.

There is one incident which has happened lately which I think looks a good omen for an increase in our membership. There are many of the delegates present here to-day who I have no doubt will remember that during our Convention at Portage la Prairie, a delegate from a Rural Municipality made the remark that he thought the towns had more influence in the Union than the Rural Municipalities. Now the scene has shifted. In the report of a Conference of Representatives of Manitoba Towns and Villages, you will find it mentioned that "considerable discussion arose as to the lack of facilities afforded at previous meetings of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities for discussion of matters pertaining to Urban Municipalities." The day after this meeting the Mayor of Rapid City wrote and asked me if our programme could be so arranged that the delegates from the towns and villages could meet by themselves and then bring back their Resolutions to the Convention, I wrote and told the Mayor I was sorry but our programme was printed, but I was sure I could say that everything satisfactory to the wants of the towns would be arranged at the Convention. Now, it looks to me that the Urban Municipalities intend to make more use of the Union than they have done, but at the same time I do not think it right to say the Rural Municipalities have in any way tried to take up all the time at the Conventions in the past.

The Financial Report shows the accounts in detail.

Financial Statement.

28th Nov. '07 to 21st Nov. '08.

Receipts.

By Balance at Bank	\$ 275.99	
" Cash in Hand	290.00	
		565.99
" Municipal Fees		1,510.00
		2,075.99

Expenditure.

To Executive Expenses	\$1,010.25	
" Secretary-Treasurer's Salary . .	400.00	
" Postage	26.75	
" Printing and Stationery	26.25	
" Bank Exchange	10.90	
Balance at Bank	622.84	
Less Outstanding Cheque	21.00	
		601.84
		\$2,075.99

Moved by Mayor Clingan of Virden, and seconded by Reeve Forke of Pipestone, that this report be received with thanks, and printed in the annual report of proceedings. Carried.

The Auditors' report was then read, stating that the statement was correct; it was signed by

Edward B. Stevens,
W. T. Johnston,

Auditors.

President Cochran then called on the Delegates of the Union of Canadian Municipalities.

Ex-Mayor Dyke, of Fort William, representing the Union of Canadian Municipalities, then spoke, expressing his pleasure at meeting old comrades, as the representative of one of the most useful and distinguished organizations in the Dominion of Canada. A few years ago a number of brave spirits conceived the idea of a system of mutual intercourse and cooperation, on the great subject of municipal government. No convention, whether Dominion or provincial, should be allowed to pass without admiring their work and venerating the memory of the founders of the Union of Canadian Municipalities who will take their place in history among the distinguished patriots of Canadian life.



EX-MAYOR DYKE,
Fort William, Ont.

In this great and important federation, the provinces down by the deep blue sea, the great Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, the sister provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, all join in a hearty greeting, which said the speaker, I bring you to-day. These great provinces, federated into one vast union, whose greetings, whose admiration for your work, and

whose dearest hopes centre in your continued success, I bring you to-day.

"Now, let me lay before you some of the work which the Union of Canadian Municipalities has done and is still doing. Of necessity the first work was one of organization. Their conceptions were not merely provincial but Dominion in their character. Hence the Union of Canadian Municipalities in its organization lays down the principle that there should be mutual relation and cooperation of all the provinces for each province, and each province for all the provinces. This principle secures the best ideas in municipal government, and distributes those ideas to all the municipalities in every province. So that what experience teaches any one municipality as to that which is best in methods of work or methods of government, is at once available for every municipality in the Dominion. This in itself, is a great work, especially to newer municipalities.

"Not only in the methods of work and principles of government, but in legislative construction and protection, is the Union of great service and continued benefit to all the provinces. This is an age of great schemes of finance, of vast aggregations of capital, and of far reaching legislative acts, affecting the virgin resources of our Canada, the future happiness and life of our people. The Union is not an enemy of capital; but its object is to protect the rights of the common people, and to see that no unfair advantage is taken through any unwise corporate action or legislative act of parliament.

"In pursuance of this work, the Union employs a competent agent at Ottawa, who inspects every bill laid before the House of Commons or Senate. If he finds anything affecting any municipality of Canada, that municipality is at once appraised, a copy of the proposed bill is sent to it, and if the municipality considers that its rights are in danger or likely to be unfairly dealt with, that single municipality, whether urban or rural, through the Union at once has all the municipalities of Canada at its back to secure its privileges and protect its rights. In the few years of our existence a great work has been done. Municipal control of streets and highways has been endorsed by parliament, and is now incorporated in several railway acts. Municipal and provincial rights have been vindicated and settled respecting the abuse of the declaration of "works for the general advantage of Canada." An intolerable telephone situation in the Dominion has been very much modified. Municipalities have been supported in their demands for fairness in telegraph rates and services. Rules have been secured both in the Senate and the House of Commons requiring notices to be sent to the municipalities, of all applications and bills affecting the various municipalities. The Dominion Railway Act has been amended in its operation and protection of the rights of municipalities.

"We are justly proud of our splendid organization, and we earnestly commend its future to your warm appreciation. Let us now look into the future, and ask what has it in store for us. The future will be nothing less and nothing more than that which we make it. If we estimate the future by our opportunities, by our resources and by our obligations, we shall endeavor to make it worthy of our historic past, worthy of our fair Canada, worthy of that noble work in which we are all builders — the greatest empire the world has ever known.

"The building of municipalities, in this fair Canada is in detail the building of the empire. If, as Canadians, we would build wisely and safely, we must lay deep and strong in the foundations of our civic life, the

enduring principles of common interest and common brotherhood. We see everywhere in the old lands great unrest. It is a pressing duty of civic government, an obligation laid on our civic institutions, to instruct the immigrants and win their confidence, so that they may become good citizens of Canada.

"If we blend the best forms of civic work with the principles of honor and truth, our municipal work will stand out for two great principles which will elevate our race, the principle of a common interest and a common brotherhood. If we do these things in honor and truth, we shall not only become the strongest link in the chain of empire, but we shall make our fair Canada the freest, purest, most prosperous of all the lands and peoples on this broad earth."

Moved by Vice-President Menlove, and seconded by Dr. Thompson, Assiniboia, that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Dyke. Carried.

President Cochran, next introduced Mr. H. Bragg, Montreal, Editor of the Official Organ, special Representative of the Union of Canadian Municipalities.

Mr. Bragg said that the fact that he had been sent such a long distance to attend the Convention, was a proof of the interest which the Federal Union took in the Provincial Unions, of which that of Manitoba was the oldest. He explained the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Sec.-Treas. Mr. W. D. Lighthall, who was expected a cable call to England, and could not leave Montreal. The formation of the Federal Union was one of those cases in which a great evil leads to even a larger good, for it was the utter selfishness of the old Royal Electric Company of Montreal that led Mr. Lighthall to suggest to the late Mayor Howland, of Toronto, the necessity for some united action on the part of the various municipalities before all their liberty was taken from them by monopolistic companies. Since then, great work had been accomplished, not only in upsetting unjust legislation, but in preventing its enactment. For instance, in all acts affecting municipalities in the Federal statutes, a clause is now inserted by which the consent of the municipality or municipalities affected, expressed by by-laws, must be obtained. This avoided bitter fights to obtain retro-active legislation, and saved every municipality, rural and urban, expense and worry. In the matter of the invasion of the roads by the Bell Telephone Company, which had obtained ridiculous powers in its charter because there was no Union to oppose it, legislation had been secured by the Union, after a hard fight, by which no Company can invade a street or road in which they have not already got their poles, without the consent of the municipality. This not only freed the big cities from the slavery in which they groaned, but it touched every rural municipality now, and everyone that will be formed. He gave several other instances of the valuable work, and said how pleased the Executive was that Provincial Unions had been formed to aid in taking up provincial matters. The City Hall of Brandon, seemed very familiar, for while representing the Union last year at the great Municipal Convention, at Providence, R. I., he had given a Lantern Lecture on Canadian Cities, and had advertized them in this way, the Brandon City Hall having been one of the pictures shown. It was, he said, a great revelation to many of the audience to find good, substantial buildings, out in prairie towns of which they had never heard. He concluded by reminding them that the Union was at their service individually, as well as collectively, and the Bureau of Information was for the use of all.

In moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Bragg, Reeve

Forke of Pipestone said how pleased the Manitoba Union was to get this kind message from the Federal Union and to know the sympathetic interest felt in the East for the Municipal workers of the West. Reeve McBride of Portage la Prairie Rural seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Convention then adjourned to permit of the further meeting of the Delegates from Urban Municipalities and of the Resolutions Committee.

Meeting of Delegates from Urban Municipalities.

The Convention delegates from Cities, Towns, and Villages met in separate session on Tuesday afternoon and evening. Dr. Clingan, Mayor of Virden, presided at these sessions and Councillor LePage, of Rapid City, was appointed Secretary. Those who were present and took part in the discussions were:—Alderman Riley, Winnipeg, Alderman Adolph, Brandon, H. H. Goulter, Town Solicitor, Virden, J. F. C. Menlove, Sec.-Treas., Virden, F. W. Clingan, President, Virden Board of Trade, Councillor Duke of Virden, Mr. Bragg, of Montreal, and Mr. J. Dyke, of Fort William, delegates from the Union of Canadian Municipalities, Mayor Dolmage and Councillor McLaren of Souris, Sec.-Treas. R. H. Hockin, Oak Lake, Councillor E. C. Fisher, Elkhorn, Mayor Lockhart and Councillors LePage and Miller, Rapid City, Sec.-Treas. Livingstone and Councillors Chalmers and Oddie, Deloraine, Councillor Taylor, Minnedosa, Mayor Phillips and Councillor Wilton, Morris, Councillor Alex. Tod, St. Vital, Sec.-Treas. Dickie, and Councillor Burrows of Grandview, Mayor Wilson, of Birtle, Councillor Morrison of Selkirk, and Reeve Therrien, Lorne.

Mayor Clingan reviewed briefly the previous conference of representatives from Towns and Villages held in Brandon, October 30th. Since this conference and the distribution in pamphlet form of an account of the proceedings, there had been rather stormy times in Virden, a considerable section holding that Virden had been mis-represented at the first conference as having found the Business Tax satisfactory. There had been a couple of strenuous meetings and the Virden delegation had come to the present Convention to lay both sides of the question before the session. Mr. F. W. Clingan was called upon to explain the situation. He submitted that possibly conditions were not the same in other Towns as in Virden and that, therefore, the same solution of the Tax question might not apply. He spoke of Virden's prosperity, of the C. P. R. gardens, the public park, the granolithic walks, the excellent Fire-Brigade, the unsurpassed schools, the almost utter absence of any municipal debt—only about \$2,000 of Liabilities at the present time—of how public improvements are paid out of the current revenue, of the absence of party politics in the local papers, the two having united into one with the largest circulation among country papers, and of Virden's steady progress and live attitude. But there are some things preying against the very life of smaller Towns, which make it difficult for them to hold their own against Cities in the race for Trade. If these Towns are to be alive and be progressive in the future, they must take a different direction. The need for this new direction was the reason of his Resolution which came before the Union of Manitoba Municipalities in 1905, was sent on to the Legislature and resulted in the Business Tax legislation assented to March 16th, 1906, which introduced the business tax on a rental value basis.

For a full year after the passing of this Legislation Virden did not move but studied the question. Final-

ly, at a business meeting of the Board of Trade, it was resolved to ask the Council to adopt the Business Tax for 1907. This was done. There was opposition, of course. Out of 105 ratepayers, over 60 signed a petition that the Legislature be requested to pass an Act taxing businesses on the amount of business done, and, in the meantime, that Virden go back to the old system. The matter was thoroughly discussed and the iniquities of the old system proved to be so much more glaring than the weaknesses of the new business tax system, that the petition was withdrawn.

Next followed the meeting in Brandon, on October 30th ult. On the return home of the Virden delegates, they were met by objections to the position taken at the Brandon conference, but at both the smaller first meeting, and the larger later meeting, *not one solitary individual advocated going back to the old system.* They had formulated a new one of their own. This would be presented by Mr. Goulter, the Town Solicitor.

Mr. Goulter stated that he did not wish to be considered as in sympathy with the scheme he was presenting, for he was a firm believer in and advocate of the Business Tax. But he had promised to present the views of the other side. Their suggestion was to restore the Tax on stocks. Other businesses were to be saddled with imaginary stocks, and stocks were to be imputed to professional men, — say \$2,000 to a lawyer, etc. — the rate to be levied in the usual way and raised or lowered as you please. Personally, Mr. Goulter insisted that the Site Value of Land is the primary source of taxation, and that all improvements go to increase that site value. With improvements taxes grow too burdensome, so some other way must be devised. To tax Floating Capital is to frighten it away. We must tax the business income. The proportion of the amount of a man's income to the income of the Town, should determine his proper Tax. This is, however, not fair in bad years. This Business Tax is really what is known as the Montreal Tax, and is in operation, in one form or another, in most cities of Canada and the United States. The rental value basis in an artificial basis. A tax in lieu of personal property tax should not be more than 12½ per cent. of the value of the premises. The Business Tax is simple and works out well between different members of the same profession, and between the same trades, but not between the trades and professions. A lawyer can make more out of a small rental than a merchant. This is one of the things we want remedied.

Councillor Chalmers, Deloraine, said that Deloraine had had the Business Tax in 1907 and 1908. There had been some difficulties, but the new system was much better than the old. A just complaint perhaps lay in the inequality.

Mr. Burrows, Grandview, stated that Grandview had also had the Business Tax for 1907 and 1908. Last year there had been several appeals against the assessment, this year there were none. There was some difficulty, but it worked out well. Mayor Brown of Portage la Prairie, on a recent visit had asked — "Have you Personal Tax here?" "No", Grandview asserted proudly, "Business Tax." "Why," said Mayor Brown admiringly, "You're right up to date!" The object of the Business Tax is to tax *all* businesses. But it does not reach *outside* business, such as the Mail Order Businesses of the departmental stores. Is there any way of taxing the thousands of dollars of business lost in this way to our own Towns?

Councillor Wilton, Morris, spoke along the same lines, telling how the Departmental Store had got the Voters'

List there and had the name of every man on it. But it seemed to be generally agreed that no sufficient and efficient method had yet been discovered to tax this class of outside business.

Ex-Mayor Dyke, Fort William, Ont., delegate from the Union of Canadian Municipalities, contributed to the discussion from his experience. He regretted that Fort William was still under the old system, there was a Property Tax, an Income Tax, and a Business Tax, and taxes were high. He had been advocating the Edmonton system which he considered the best system for the rapidly-growing cities of the West. In Edmonton they map the city into sections and place a land value on each section, and in addition to this there is a tax on rental values. To make taxation equable is a very great problem. It is difficult to tax people and have them thankful for it.

Mr. Bragg, Montreal, delegate from the Union of Canadian Municipalities, was next called upon. He said he wouldn't have suggested bringing the old ideas of Montreal to the attention of the bright cities of the West, but Mr. Goulter had referred to the Montreal Tax as the best. In Montreal the assessors didn't take the full valuation, but in other cities they went to the limit, taxed even the machinery in the shop, and had income tax. As a consequence many manufacturers had moved to Montreal. Taxation never will be perfect, never quite equitable, but we ought to get on as quickly as possible to the most perfect and equitable system attainable. Ontario's system is too cumbersome, there the truthful men pay the taxes. It is not right that the temptation to lie should be placed in a man's way, and men ought to respect even the Tax Laws. In St. Lambert, near Montreal, the land is taxed in groups. It is unjust that the man who improves should pay for the man who does not; and the taxing of stock hit the merchant by his large store not by his business. To tax a man on his stock militates towards outside business. Why not help your merchant to help your Town? Montreal has a Real Tax and a Business Tax. The City pays for local improvements. The individual pays when granolithic is substituted for the old side-walk.

Alderman Adolph, Brandon, believed in the Business Tax. He wanted to know what would be done if an assessment were made on House and Lot No. 1, and also on House and Lot No. 2, and afterward the houses were bought or exchanged and No. 2 House moved to No. 1. Lot and vice versa.

At this stage Vice-Pres. Menlove brought down two Resolutions from the Resolutions Committee for the consideration of the Urban delegates. The first read as follows:—

"That a General Improvement Rate and School Rate be levied on each male subject 21 years of age and upward to 65 years."

After full discussion, the question was left to be thought over until next year.

The second is No. 21 of Resolutions passed by the Convention as a whole and reads as follows:—

That Sec. 46, Cap. 116, of the Municipal Act be amended so as to provide that in a Council of a Town or Village half of said Council shall be elected for two years. At the first meeting of the Council after the coming into force of this amendment those retiring the first year shall be determined by lot.

After discussion, the resolution was carried, on the motion of Mayor Lockhart, Rapid City, seconded by Mayor Wilson, Birtle.

The discussion then moved on to the Resolutions drawn up at the Brandon meeting on October 30th.

The Resolutions as finally sent on by the delegates from Urban Municipalities to the Convention proper and there endorsed by the U. M. M. are as follows:—
Proposed Amendments to Cap. 53 of the Statutes of '06

Section 3. (c)—A special Tax upon all or any of the following trades or professions; banks, bankers, doctors, veterinary surgeons, dentists, lawyers, conveyancers, notaries public, architects, insurance agents, real estate agents, loan agents, and butchers, such tax to be imposed by way of an increase of the business tax to a rate not exceeding in all double the rate levied on other trades, professions and occupations in the municipality.

3. (d)—A special Tax upon each recipient of a salary at a rate exceeding \$800.00 per annum, such tax not to exceed one per cent. of the full amount of such annual salary.

3. (e)—A special Tax on persons carrying a stock of goods, of more than \$800.00 in value, in view of the extra benefits received for police and fire protection, such tax to be imposed by way of an increase of the business tax but not exceeding 20 per cent. of such business tax.

3. (f)—All Special Taxes provided for in this Section shall be regarded as business taxes and be assessed and levied for as such,

Section 8—Insert the words "amount of salary received or the" between the words "the" and "premises" in the fourth line of this Section.

Section 9—Insert the words "amount of the salary received or the" between the words "the" and "property" in the fifth line of this Section.

Section 10. (a)—Business Taxes heretofore or hereafter levied may be recovered with costs in any Court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to the Municipality from any person by whom the same are payable, and the production of a copy of so much of the Collector's roll as relates to the Taxes payable by such person, purporting to be certified by the Clerk as a true copy, shall be sufficient evidence of debt, and execution upon any Judgment recovered for business taxes and costs may be levied on any personal property of the judgment debtor, except that mentioned in Sub-sections (a) (b) (d) and (g) of the 29th Section of the Executions Act.

That the protection of Sec. 18, of the Railway Taxation Act should be limited in its action to so much of the Railway Company's holdings as are from time to time actually used for Railway purposes.

That Section 46, Cap. 116, of the Municipal Act be amended so as to provide that in a Council of a Town or Village, half of said Council shall be elected for two years. At the first meeting of the Council after the coming into force of this Amendment, those retiring the first year shall be determined by lot.

Section 10. (b)—In case any person neglects to pay his or her business tax for fourteen days after the same is due or payable, the Municipality shall have the right to levy the same with costs by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person who ought to pay the same, or of any goods and chattels in his or her possession wherever the same may be found within the Municipality, or of any goods and chattels found on the premises in respect of which the taxes have been levied, although such goods and chattels may be the property and in the possession of any other occupant of the premises, and Sections 130, 131, 132, 133, and 135 of "The Municipal Assessment Act" shall also have ap-

plication to business taxes and proceedings by distress for the recovery of the same.

Section 15—In case any person liable for business tax shall cease to earn money within the Municipality before the end of the year in respect of which the tax is imposed, the Council may, upon application in writing by such person within one month after the expiration of such year, rebate or refund so much of such business tax as shall be applicable to that portion of the year which elapsed after such person ceased to earn money as aforesaid.

Section 16—Before any person other than a transient trader, shall commence any business or the practice of any profession or be in receipt of a salary at a rate exceeding \$800.00 per annum within the Municipality after the Assessment Roll shall have been returned by the Assessor, such person shall first deposit with the Clerk a sum equal to the maximum business tax which could be imposed by the Council had the premises in which such business or profession is carried on been occupied by such person for that purpose or had such person been in receipt of such salary at the time the Assessment Roll for that year was first returned, and in default of such deposit the same may be recovered by the Municipality with costs before any Justice of the Peace or Police Magistrate. Provided however that after the end of the year the Council shall, on application in writing therefor within one month after the expiration of such year, refund to such person any money paid to the Clerk in excess of the ordinary business tax for the proportion of the year subsequent to the date on which such person commenced to carry on business or practice his profession or be in receipt of salary as aforesaid.

That Sec. 29, of the Municipal Assessment Act be amended so as to permit of the Assessment of Buildings at less than 100 per cent. of their value, in the discretion of the Council.

That Cities, Towns and Villages should be deprived of all power to bonus industries whether by way of exemption from taxation or otherwise.

The business was finished at twelve o'clock on Tuesday night, and Mr. LePage and Mr. Goulter appointed a committee to get the resolutions in order for presentation to the Convention. There were many expressions of appreciation of Mr. Goulter's preparation of the Amendments in the definite, succinct, legal form in which they were presented to the Urban delegates.

Wednesday Morning, November 25th.

President Cochran first introduced the Hon. G. R. Coldwell, Municipal Commissioner, who gave an address on Municipal affairs in the Province.

Municipal Needs

Hon. G. R. Coldwell, Municipal Commissioner.

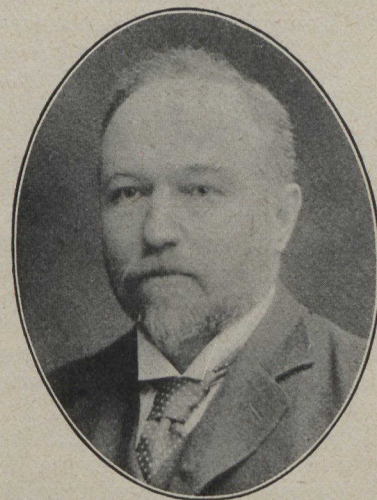
Mr. Coldwell expressed his pleasure at meeting and seeing representatives from so many Municipalities, and thanked the Union for its invitation to himself. For some years, he had filled the position of Solicitor to the Union and his interest was still very great, although he was not in as close touch with the Union as formerly. During the last year, not many vital issues had arisen. Every thing was going smoothly, the new system of auditing was working satisfactorily, and as the years go by there is sure to be unbounded satisfaction from the system of Uniform Municipal Accounting.

He urged:

(a)—Provision for the Legality of By-Laws. He said that in many cases By-Laws are passed by the Council, ratified by the ratepayers, and then when they are put on the market some solicitor in Toronto or Montreal

finds objections to them of a technical character and the By-Laws are hung up. To remedy this, he suggested that the Convention pass a resolution asking for legislation providing for the submission of all By-Laws to the Provincial Secretary's and Attorney-General's Departments for examination, and when these departments have examined them and satisfied themselves that they are in accordance with the laws, a certificate should be issued setting forth the regularity of the by-laws in question. This course would prevent Municipalities being put to great inconvenience because of the whim or caprice of a technical solicitor from Toronto or Montreal.

(b)—A two years' term for Councillors and Aldermen. In support of this suggestion the Commissioner asked how long it took a new man in the Council to get a reasonable grasp of Municipal affairs? Even in cities like Brandon there are difficulties, therefore how much greater these difficulties must be in rural districts. He thought a man should be in Municipal affairs at least two years in order to give him a fair chance to gain a reasonable knowledge of the institutions. In Rural Ontario last year, 80 per cent. of the Councillors were re-elected, showing the faith of the ratepayers in the value of experience. Better men are also available by giving a long term, as many men dislike the turmoil of election times. He suggested that half the Council go out each year. As half the Council and the Reeve would then be elected each year, this would leave the balance of power in the hands of the rate payers.



HON. G. R. COLDWELL

(c)—Provision to prevent the lack of water in farming or rural districts. This lack is becoming a serious menace and one that must be dealt with. Some scheme should be devised whereby farmers can obtain a regular supply of water to save them the expense and trouble of having to go, in some instances, 8 or 10 miles for their supply.

(d)—Limitations to the right of damages against Municipalities. He had raised this question in the House. It had not been received with favor, but that did not matter. There are certain liabilities imposed by the Municipal Act. Other corporations have chiefly administrative powers, but Municipalities have legislative powers as well and so assume greater importance. The Legislature is only one step higher than the Municipal Council and the Legislature can not be sued except by permission of the Attorney General. The fault of unjust damages awarded against Councils lies usually with Judges and Juries. Instead of punitive damages the plaintiff should get only actual damages. Arbitration might be successful. He hoped they would

think over this matter until next year and evolve an effective remedy.

(e)—Increased Legislative Powers. The Courts hold by the very letter of the law and the By-Laws go by the board. What we need is greater latitude of construction and to get rid of technical interpretation.

In conclusion, the Commissioner reminded the Union that the suggestions important to themselves were important to the whole Province, that he and they were there together to work for the people. He wanted to know the difficulties of the Union and to help them. He wished the Union in the future increased membership and an even greater measure of success.

Some of the delegates asked the Municipal Commissioner questions as follows:—

When is there going to be a revision of "The Municipal Act"? It should be simpler so that it can be interpreted without consulting a lawyer every time.

Mr. Coldwell said that a revision and consolidation of the Act with notes was under way, but he thought no one should try to get along without lawyers. (Laughter.)

Vice-President Menlove suggested simplifying the index to the Municipal Act.

Another delegate asked what was the basis of the cost of levy for auditing.

Mr. Coldwell answered that the first levy covered two years and the basis was on the equalized assessment of every Municipality. The cost per year for auditing will not exceed the cost of former audits and inspection.

Vice-President Menlove moved a cordial vote of thanks to the Municipal Commissioner for his address, advice, and help, and invited him back again to the next Convention. Reeve Compton, Pembina, seconded the vote of thanks and the invitation, and the Convention carried it with prolonged applause.

The question of Hospital Aid was then brought up before the Convention. There were present representatives from the 15 Manitoba Hospitals, who at the suggestion of the Premier had come to lay before the Union their plan for Hospital Aid. They had the assurance from the Premier that whatever plan the Union endorsed would be favorably considered by the Government. President Cochran, invited the representatives of the Hospital Boards to come to the platform. Among these were: Judge Locke of Morden, Mr. Isaac Pitblado, Mr. Horace Chevrier, and Mr. Cosgrove, from Winnipeg General Hospital, Mr. George King of Dauphin, Messrs. Inglis and Whitehead from Brandon, Mr. Dickens from Portage la Prairie, Ald. Riley, from Winnipeg, Mr. Clark, from Selkirk, and others. Judge Locke, Mr. Pitblado, Mr. Charles Whitehead, Mr. George King, and Ald. Riley, laid the case before the Convention, explaining that the changes in legislation recently made would practically render the hospitals unable to make their expenses, and suggested certain legislation.

It was finally decided that the representatives of the Hospitals should meet with the Executive and work out a practical plan. This was done and the recommendations, brought in, were adopted as follows:—

1.—The word "Hospital" shall mean and include all Public Hospitals incorporated by a special Act, or by Letters Patent under the great Seal of the Province of Manitoba and receiving aid under said Act.

2.—The word "Resident" as applied to a Municipality shall mean and include any person who has resided in such municipality continuously for one month, or who though not having resided therein continuously for such month was actually employed therein immediately prior to being admit to any hospital.

3.—Every such hospital immediately upon admitting

any patient to any Public Ward in such hospital, shall notify by mail the Clerk of the Municipality from which such patient represents himself as being brought, of the fact that such patient has been admitted to such hospital, and give the full name, address, occupation, and any other necessary particulars to enable the Clerk of the said Municipality, City, Town, or Village, to identify the patient (such notice may be in the form Lettered "A" in the schedule hereto) and upon discharge or death of such patient the said hospital shall immediately notify the clerk of the said Municipality and the Municipal Commissioner, enclosing to each a detailed statement of the account of such patient with the hospital (if unpaid by such patient or any one on his behalf) or so much thereof as shall be unpaid, and upon the said Municipality being notified as hereinbefore provided the said Municipality shall become liable to said hospital for the amount of the claim of the said hospital against such patient if such patient at the time of his admission to said hospital was a resident of such Municipality.

4.—In case a Municipality shall dispute any account so rendered by such hospital, it shall notify the Hospital and Municipal Commissioner in writing within ten days after the first meeting of the Council following the receipt of such account, and in any such case the matter shall be referred to the Municipal Commissioner, whose decision shall be final as between the hospital and municipality.

5.—No Hospital shall charge against any Municipality for nursing and attendance of any public ward patient a higher rate than one dollar per day except as hereinafter provided.

6.—In the event of the death of any public ward patient in any hospital, the Municipality of which such person was a resident immediately prior to being admitted to such hospital shall be liable to the hospital for the burial expenses of such patient not exceeding the sum of \$15.00 and said amount shall become due in the same manner and shall be subject to appeal to the Municipal Commissioner in the same manner as an account of any such hospital for treatment.

7.—Should the patient in the public ward of any hospital be declared by the Hospital Board to be incurable or unsuitable for Hospital treatment, the Municipality of which he was a resident at the time of admittance shall remove the said patient when requested to do so or in case of failure to do so upon three weeks' written notice by registered mail from the hospital shall be liable for and shall pay to the hospital at the rate of \$1.50 per day thereafter as long as such patient remains in such public ward of such hospital.

8.—Upon payment by any Municipality of any account of a hospital for treatment or burial of any public ward patient as hereinbefore mentioned, the said patient or his executors, administrators, or assigns shall immediately become liable for and shall pay to such municipality all sum or sums so paid, and in addition to the remedy hereinafter provided the said debt may be collected and sued for by such municipality in the same manner as an ordinary action for debt, and neither the said patient nor his estate shall be allowed to claim any exemption under any Statute of the Province of Manitoba as against the claim by any such Municipality as aforesaid.

9.—The said Municipality upon receipt of a Certificate from the Municipal Commissioner, that any such patient, his executor or administrator or his estate is indebted to such Municipality for moneys paid by said municipality for treatment of such patients, is so liable (which said Certificate may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner at any time after ten days of the receipt

of notice from such hospital, of the amount of the account against such patient and proof by the Municipality of the fact that the said account has been paid by them), may levy any sum or sums so paid, by the way of taxes against any real or personal estate owned by such patient, or by his executors, administrators or assigns and situate within the limits of such Municipality. (Other provisions to be added as to method of making levy.)

10.—The Union recommends that the Provincial Government be urged to increase the grant payable under the amended "Charities Aid Act" from 25 cents to 50 cents per day, and further that the Residence limit under said Act be one month instead of six months.

Brandon Fire Brigade.

At 1.45 on Wednesday, the Fire Brigade gave an exhibition run in front of the City Hall for the benefit of the delegates. The brigade made a smart turn-out with the chemical, hose waggon, and aerial ladder.

One thousand feet of hose was laid in two lines of 500 each, one being taken to the top of the aerial, which was extended to its full height.

From the time the alarm was rung until the hose was at the top of the aerial was exactly $4\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, while the chemical was in operation in one minute.

The delegates present were high in their praises of the splendid equipment that the city of Brandon has and of the efficiency of the men who turned out in double quick time.

Wednesday Afternoon.

President Cochran introduced Mr. E. M. Wood, Deputy Municipal Commissioner, who read the following paper:

General Revision of the Municipal Acts

Edmund M. Wood

Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

I appreciate the honor of being asked to address you on the Municipal Laws of the Province for the subject is an important one.

Municipal Legislation is the basis or fundamental ground work of local government; as much so in fact, as the British North America Act is the constitution of Canada. Highly important therefore is it that Municipal laws should be framed with the greatest care and forethought and maintained at a high standard. In this Province we have passed through various stages of municipal legislation. The first Legislative Act in this direction was in the year 1871 when provision was made for the imposition of taxes for local purposes. The method outlined was both crude and novel, although probably adequate for that period. The Province was divided into five counties. No councillors or other governing bodies were elected by the people. The county officers were called together annually by an officer, styled the Clerk of the Peace, to compile the assessment rolls for the several counties, and, at what was called the Court of Sessions, the Grand Jury presented a statement showing the amounts required for the ensuing year in the various districts for roads, ditches and other purposes. The Clerk of the Peace then apportioned the required sums between the persons whose names appeared on the assessment rolls, based on respective assessments. This was approved of by the Court and the amounts collected by constables. The surveyors of highways, pound keepers and constables and other officials were appointed by the court. Authority was also given for the division of the counties into parishes. These parishes consisted of the families whose homes were gathered around the parish church. If a purely local improvement was de-

sired, the heads of families met together and so expressed themselves in a formal resolution, which was forwarded to the Clerk of the Peace, who levied upon all the inhabitants within a certain area for the cost of the work, which was then carried out.

In the year 1873 the Legislature passed what may be designated the first general Municipal Act. It was provided therein that on petition to the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council by two thirds of the male freeholders, twenty-one years of age, in any locality where there were not less than thirty such freeholders, letters patent of incorporation might issue constituting such locality a local municipality with the necessary powers for the election of councillors and officers, and for raising and expending the revenue of the municipality.

Ten years later, in the year 1883, in consequence of increased requirements and necessities, the whole municipal organization of the Province was revised. The Province was divided into municipalities, and these again were grouped into counties. Each municipality and county had a council. The county system was copied largely from Ontario; in fact, so closely were these provisions followed that many were found to be wholly inapplicable to western requirements. The dual system of having municipal and county councils proved extremely awkward and costly. In the year following, (1884,) after a year's trial of the municipal and county council systems, county councils were abolished and full jurisdiction was given to the local municipalities. The Municipal Act was again the subject of general revision in 1886. In 1890, this Act was repealed and our present act adopted. This has been the subject of annual amendment down to the present time, and still many of the prevailing provisions are obsolete, and contradictory and insufficient for the efficient carrying on of municipal government. In my opinion a substantial revision is again necessary in order to render the whole system less cumbersome and easier to administer. All legislation dealing with, or affecting our municipal institutions should be comprised in one general Act, with an intelligent index, not scattered as at present, and copies should be provided free of cost to all municipal representatives in the Province. In this way general knowledge would be disseminated — a most desirable consummation.

There are many improvements that might be made. For instance the office of the Municipal Commissioner might be enlarged so as to make it a sort of central bureau to which councils could refer to procure relief, as occasion arose, respecting certain classes of subjects. This centralization of authority in municipal government is not new. It exists in many of the old world countries, and is, at the present time, being strongly advocated in Eastern Canada and elsewhere. The powers conferred should be largely supervisory, though reasonable control is essential.

There are not a few principles in our present municipal law that should be wholly wiped off the statute book. One of these that I would particularly direct your attention to is respecting statute labor. Statute labor, like toll roads, is a relic of the past, and should be relegated to obscurity. The making of good roads is not possible under such a system. During the pioneer stage of a country it was probably the best that could have been devised, but the advance of settlement and the desire for better roads has made it imperative that a radical change is necessary. In this Province there is at the present time everywhere evidence of a desire for good roads. In Ontario there has been an active and systematic educational campaign going on for some

years. An association called "The Good Roads Association" was formed and performed good work. The Government has appointed a provincial road instructor who devotes his whole time to instructing municipal councils in the essentials of good roads making. Modern machinery is now in general use and improved methods of construction and maintenance have been introduced. It would, in my opinion, be a wise step for us to profit by practices elsewhere. Statute labor must go and be replaced by an annual sum in each municipality collected on all taxable lands, for expenditure upon road improvements, where most needed. The expenditure should be on some well devised plan, systematically carried out under competent supervision.

A change has recently been made in the method of keeping and auditing municipal accounts. It was at the suggestion of your Union that this was done. Likewise a uniform system of book-keeping has been introduced and will go into effect the beginning of next year. The change cannot fail to be beneficial to municipalities. Publicity is the greatest safeguard to public institutions, and hence, a satisfactory system of book-keeping and reports is essential. Heretofore throughout the Province there has been the greatest diversity, to say nothing else, in the method of municipal book-keeping. The same conditions existed in Ontario until a short time ago when a uniform system was prescribed for use in rural municipalities. The results have been most satisfactory, and have enabled the compilation of valuable statistical information heretofore impossible. Other provinces are proceeding along the same lines, and the subject is also receiving attention in many of the States to the south. Let us, therefore, unite in making a success of the system prescribed for use in our municipalities. That improvements may from time to time suggest themselves is probable. No production of mortal man has yet reached the infallible stage. All reforms, however, require an initiative.

In my opinion there should be substantial amendments to the school law of the Province as it affects municipalities. The present system of having, in rural districts, separate trustees for each school district, besides being totally unnecessary is not calculated to promote either the most satisfactory or best results. If our public schools system is to be efficiently maintained; if the school houses are to be kept in a wholesome and sanitary condition (which is most vital to every pupil of school age, as environment has much to do with both physical and mental development) the onus of administration must be placed upon and assumed by representative men having a due appreciation of the responsibility involved, and selected in much the same manner as municipal councillors. One Board clothed with jurisdiction to administer the affairs of *all* school districts in a municipality would, I think, be a great improvement over the present system, and minimize, if not wholly do away with, much of the lethargy and indifference at present prevailing in many of the rural school districts in the Province. The matter is one of importance to every ratepayer. Our schools will not run automatically, but require unceasing attention and the application of business methods if productive results are to be forthcoming. There are other phases of our school law which might be discussed with advantage, but time will not permit. There is one provision, however, which has always struck me as extraordinary, and which, I must mention, and that is that while a municipal council is limited in the imposition of taxation for certain other purposes, there is apparently no restriction to what extent school districts may demand shall be raised as spec-

ial rates. It is truly akin to the act of the highwayman who commands delivery at the pistol point. Only a day or two ago a complaint was made to the Department that in a school district, 47 mills on the dollar was charged on 240 acres, which was equivalent to about ten per cent. of the full value of the land. To my mind the Public Schools Act, in its relationship to municipal welfare, and with the object of bettering rural school efficiency, as a whole, might very profitably be dealt with by this Union.

Another suggestion I would make is that the members of municipal councils should be elected for a longer period than one year. The length of time for which municipal councillors are chosen should be governed mainly by considerations of securing and maintaining an experienced and capable council. A term of two years would, I think, meet with popular support. The retiring of half the council every twelve months would secure that measure of continuity of municipal government which is essential, and remove a great obstacle — the turmoil of annual elections now preventing many able men from entering the council.

I would also submit for the earnest consideration of municipal councils, having a knowledge whereof I speak, the importance of retaining the services of competent municipal officials. Until councils appoint only competent men to perform municipal duties and obligations, good results cannot and never will be accomplished. The customary standard of salaries paid in this Province is low in many cases considering the responsibility involved and the interests at stake. It must be raised if good men are to be retained and councils relieved of the many details of municipal administration.

There is another matter that justifies reference, and that is the practice of some municipalities automatically appropriating a portion of annual municipal revenue for ward expenditure. The division is based on the assessment or tax paying power of each ward. The result is that each councillor has, or thinks he has, a sectional interest to serve, instead of having, as he should have, the welfare of the whole municipality at heart. In my opinion, municipal revenue for public improvements, except such as are extraordinary and clearly of a purely local character, should be expended in those portions of the municipality where most needed irrespective of ward assessment. It is only in this way that homogenous and united municipalities can be reared. There is nothing so disastrous to corporate interests as lack of unity. The practice of ward appropriations has nothing to justify it but custom. Certainly no provisions of our municipal act authorize such action, and the sooner it is specifically declared to be illegal the better will it be for municipal interests.

Your notice is also directed to the question of discount and penalties on taxes. The law at present is to allow a rebate of ten per cent. on annual taxes in rural municipalities if paid on or before the fifteenth of December, and after that date, until the first of February following, that all outstanding amounts shall be payable at par, when a penalty is added. I cannot appreciate the wisdom of municipalities being compelled to add ten per cent. to their taxes in order to procure a net amount. The most rational provision would, in my opinion, be to make all taxes payable at par, on a given date, and thereafter that appropriate penalties be imposed. I commend a consideration of this subject at your present meeting.

I desire to bring to your notice the evident anomaly of the provisions of our Municipal Act which gives to persons travelling on public highways and bridges a

right of civil action for damages for injuries sustained owing to the non-repair thereof. This right is purely a statutory one and does not exist in England and some of our sister provinces, where persons travelling on highways are required to do so entirely at their own risk. In Ontario, they have practically the same provisions as we have, or, rather, our section is copied from their municipal laws. In that Province, however, actions have become so numerous and costly that public attention has lately been directed to the misapplication of municipal funds for law costs and damages, and the Legislature is being asked to amend the present law. Why should not our Legislature be requested to do likewise?

There are many other matters affecting our municipal welfare and interests, both in detail and in the larger sphere of principle, that might be discussed very profitably. It is wise, however, in a gathering of this kind, which has much important work for attention, to be brief rather than tedious. I therefore refrain from further remarks, trusting that your Union will appreciate the importance of the issues involved in our municipal laws and be an important factor in their solution.

Moved by Reeve Compton of Pembina, seconded by Ex-Reeve Stinson, Wallace, that a hearty vote of thanks be given Mr. Wood for his paper and that it be printed in the report of the proceedings. Carried with applause.

The Resolutions sent up by the Resolutions Committee, were then presented for the consideration of the delegates:—They will be given next month in the form finally approved by the Convention to go before the Law Amendments Committee.

Evening Session.

On Wednesday evening, Hail Insurance was the first subject discussed. This will be reported next month.

Mr. W. G. McIntyre, Sec.-Treas. of Blanshard, then read a paper on "Objections to Bill-Board Advertising."

Bill Board Advertising

G. McIntyre, Sec.-Treas., Oak River, Man.

This matter of Bill Board and unsightly advertising mediums is a prominent one, and this paper may not be able to present a solution of this much vexed question, but should succeed in provoking a discussion that will bring about some action.

While this country is comparatively free from this nuisance, yet it is rapidly coming our way, and even now on the main lines of railways and surrounding centres of commerce placed in the most conspicuous fashion are those pictures of semi-nude representations of the daughters of Eve in the most glaring vulgarity advertising cigars and cigarettes.

The statement is made by an imminent physician that there is more harm done to the moral and physical stamina of our young men and boys in this country by the display of immoral and offensive pictures, advertising cigarettes, than by the actual use of the cigarette itself.

Again, those monstrosities of painted Bill Boards along lines of railways, completely shut out from view the beauties of nature; any one who has travelled along the Trunk lines of railways in the United States and Canada cannot fail to be impressed by the number and size of those signs; that Big Boot which might fit the foot of Main Street or that Big Hat out in the field shutting out from view the landscape for miles beyond;

and all the other unsightly pictures that stare at us from blind walls, barn roofs and dirty alleys; all of which must have the effect of lowering the moral standard of the land.

So persistent are those advertising vandals that no place can be found too sacred for their intrusion; from Switzerland comes the news that an enterprising American firm of druggists have invaded the Alps themselves and by painting, chiselling and other devices have succeeded in completely shutting out from view many of those beautiful sights that tourists have travelled thousands of miles, and spent thousands of dollars to see. However the Swiss Government has taken this matter up with the object of ridding the country of those vandals, and preserving to themselves the original grandeur and beauties of the Alps.

At one time the beautiful Hudson River, the pride and pleasure water avenue of the American people, was invaded by advertising fiends to such an extent that it was almost impossible to get a glimpse of the shores. This aroused the people to their duty in asking the Government to interfere, which they did and had them removed by legislation.

The question then naturally arises, what can be done to remedy this gigantic evil. Some advance the theory of taxation. But we should not allow monetary considerations to dull our visions and allow circus girls, dancers, and malt whiskies to take the place of beautiful scenery and symmetrical architecture. Others say boycott, or do not patronize; but this cannot be done, for the very reason that these men are out to please and not to offend. Sometimes by shocking the eye the advertiser secures the result he desires.

In my opinion the only sure way of preserving the views of the country is by legislation and just here we are immediately met by the cry that you are interfering with the rights of the individual. However this argument falls flat; for in all the departments of man's activities there are interferences with his supposed rights. The law says you cannot do as you please in the use of firearms nor can you disregard sanitary or hygienic laws; a man must conform to the by-laws of a town or city with regard to building; he cannot build and occupy a shack on a business thoroughfare; he cannot produce harsh or grating sounds to annoy a community.

In short, all the other senses of man are protected by law. Smelling, hearing, feeling and tasting, and in my opinion the sense of seeing should also be equally protected.

It was pointed out in the discussion following the paper that municipalities already had the power asked for in the paper to legislate against obnoxious bill-boards and similar nuisances.

Mr. Bragg, at the request of the President, followed with a few words on the Bill Board nuisance in the East.

Moved by Vice-Pres. Menlove, and seconded by Reeve Thompson of Assiniboia, that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered Mr. McIntyre for his careful and interesting paper and that it be printed in the proceedings of the Convention. Carried.

The Convention then settled down to work at the Resolutions.

Thursday Morning.

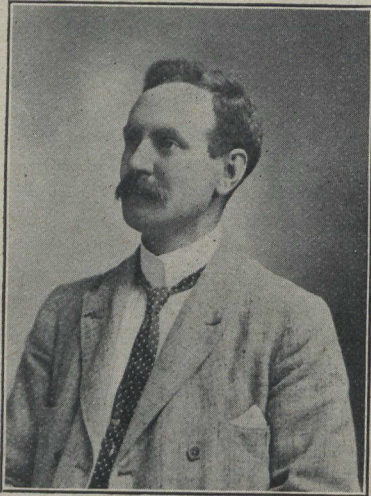
President Cochran called on Vice-President Menlove to read the report of the delegates to the U. C. M. Convention.

Report of the Delegates to Union of Canadian Municipalities

J. F. C. Menlove, Esq.

At a regular meeting of your Executive, your President, myself, and Ex-Reeve Stinson, were appointed from this Union to attend the 8th Annual Convention of the Canadian Union at Montreal.

As Mr. Stinson found it impossible to leave at the time it was left to President Cochran and myself, to attend. We arrived in Montreal, the day before the Convention and were cordially received by the Mayor and Council.



The Convention was largely attended, and was well received by the City Fathers, and the citizens generally.

We met at the City Hall, Montreal, in their sumptuous Council Chamber, President L. A. Lapointe in the chair, when a very interesting and instructive address of welcome, was given by His Worship, Mayor Payette, which was replied to by our Old Manitoba Friend, Ex-Mayor Dyke, of Fort William, in his usual happy manner.

Then followed President Lapointe's address, the reports of the Honorary Sec.-Treasurer, Ex-Mayor W. D. Lighthall, K. C., of the assistant Sec. G. S. Wilson, and of the several Provincial Municipal Unions.

This closed the more formal part of the Convention. I will just touch on the entertainment side. We were first invited to the City of Westmount, to inspect their refuse destructor, and other Municipal assets, including a beautiful Municipal Library, which I think we all considered was one of the best equipped and wisest investments of Public funds that it had been the pleasure of the delegates to look into in Canada. The use of the heat generated in burning refuse, to make power for Electric lighting successfully, called forth expressions of congratulations from everybody, and must have been particularly interesting to representatives from the larger Towns and Cities.

We were then driven to the Westmount Club House, where a sumptuous dinner awaited us, after which, a few speeches, and we returned to the City Hall for an evening session.

The following afternoon, on the invitation of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, who had chartered the beautiful steamer "Montreal", we were conducted throughout the harbour of Montreal, and had explained to us, by those Gentlemen, how and what they were doing towards making Montreal Harbour, the Great Commercial Gate-Way for our imports from other lands, and

our exports of wheat, and other products of this vast Dominion. It was quite a revelation to us all, to see what vast improvements had been made. After lunch on board the steamer, the President of the Harbour Commissioners delivered a most interesting, and instructive address, on what the Port of Montreal meant to the Dominion of Canada.

On the afternoon of the last day of the Convention, we were the guests of the City Council, and were given a drive throughout the city, and all points of interest of historical value were shown us, finally being driven to the top of Mount Royal, and to the Look Out, where lunch awaited us, which was followed with many excellent speeches.

The next day we all went to Quebec, where we were received by the Mayor, in the Council Chamber and the privileges of the Ancient City extended to us.

I trust that you will not think by these remarks, that pleasure was the only matter that was taken up. If you will bear with me for a few moments, I will give you a short resumé of the business transacted and the papers read.

A full report of this very interesting and instructive Convention appeared in the official organ, *The Canadian Municipal Journal*, a copy of which should be in the hands of every municipal man.

One of the first papers read was on Bill Board Advertising, by Mayor Chesnut, of Fredericton, N. B., which called for a long and interesting discussion, and I am glad to see that at this convention, the same question is being taken up against these monstrosities.

The question of financial arrangement between the Canadian Union and the Provincial Unions was discussed at some length, and was finally referred to a Committee to go fully into, and report at the next Convention. The next question taken up, and discussed, was the formation and methods of conducting business by Boards of Control, in which there seemed to be a great difference of opinion. The matter of the recognition by Fire Insurance Companies of means of Fire Protection, installed by the different Cities, Towns, and Villages, was again brought up by your humble servant, and after some discussion, was referred to a committee of which President Cochran and myself form a part from the West, to take the matter up in the best way possible.

The next paper was one that I feel sure we are all interested in, and that is, Municipal Accounting, which was read by Mr. H. J. Ross, Auditor of the Town of Outremont, Que., followed by Dr. S. Morley Wickett, of Toronto, both excellent papers, which I feel sure will bear good fruit.

Mayor Rush, of Peterborough, Ont., read a paper on "Sinking Funds" which should be read by every municipal man, as it contains some excellent advise, and it is one of the questions in this Western Country, which is going to assume large proportions, in the near future.

A very important resolution that was presented and passed, was one suggesting to the Dominion Government, that in appointing the three new members to the Railway Commission, one of these should be a Municipal man, whose understanding of Municipal affairs, would be of great assistance to that body, with its many dealings with Municipalities, throughout Canada, (I may add that this has since been met by the appointment of Mayor D'Arcy Scott, of Ottawa.)

Another important amendment to the Dominion Railway Act, was carried by resolution, and that is to have the Railways shoulder the whole cost of main-

tenance and protection of crossing on roads, or streets, which were constructed before the Railways.

There were of course, a great many more subjects brought up and discussed, and resolutions passed in connection therewith, also a number of other papers on different subjects, but I have only attempted to touch the more particular matters, which I thought would be of peculiar interest to the members here assembled, and I must express a sincere wish that when the Canadian Union meets in Medicine Hat next year, that as many Councils as possible will be represented there, so as to show the visitors from the East that may attend, that we have fine Municipal Organizations here, in the West, though perhaps not as old as they are, yet are able, with the limited funds at their disposal, to build good roads, have good schools, and yet keep the Taxes within the reach of the poor man's ability to pay, with the bonded indebtedness almost nil.

President Cochran suggested that it would be very pleasant for this Union to vote a sum of money to the Federal Union, in consideration of the watchful care at Ottawa, exercised for the benefit of every municipality in Canada.

Ald. Adolph, Solicitor to the Union, moved that one hundred dollars be given to the Union of Canadian Municipalities.

This was carried.

Mr. Bragg said, on behalf of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, that he was obliged to them for the vote of money just passed, and called attention to the way in which the constitution of the Federal Union had been amended. It was at the Convention in Halifax, N. S., that the President of the Manitoba Union, Ex-Mayor Fleming, had suggested that each of the Provincial Unions should contribute twenty-five per cent. of their gross income to the support of the Federal Union. This plan was discussed at the next Convention, held at Fort William—Port Arthur in the following year, when it was decided upon, the suggestion of the oldest Provincial Union, that of Manitoba, carrying a great deal of weight. And it was naturally understood that as Manitoba had suggested the plan, she would be the first to contribute on the new lines, but had not hitherto done so. In fact, the two baby Provincial Unions of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are the first to fall into line, and have both sent in their cheques for the twenty-five per cent. of their income, though, the total was, naturally, very small compared with that of Manitoba. Unfortunately, the new plan suggested by Manitoba, had resulted in decreasing the revenues of the Federal Union, as some of the cities, believing that the Provincial Unions were giving as agreed, had cut off their subscriptions. However, he thanked the Convention on behalf of the Federal Union for the money voted.

A paper on Fire Protection was read by Fire Chief Wiswell, and will appear next month.

President Cochran introduced Ex-Mayor Fleming of Brandon, as the Father of the Union, and he was received with becoming enthusiasm. Mr. Fleming said he was sorry to have been out of the City and not able to be present at previous sessions. As the Father of the Union, he was proud of the part he had played five years ago in the launching of what now promised to be the controlling power in Municipal Law. The hour was late, and he had come in to simply renew old acquaintances, shake hands, wish you well and hope the new officers will continue along the present progressive lines.

The Election then took place, the retiring President, being made Hon. President, and ex-Reeve Stinson, becoming member.

The other offices are given on the heading.

The meeting then adjourned for a banquet given in Aagaard's restaurant by the Brandon City Council to the Convention delegates. Acting-Mayor Clark presided at this happy event and one hundred and fifty guests sat down to the delightful repast. At the finish of the banquet, Acting-Mayor Clark made a felicitous speech and invited the Convention to Brandon again at an early date.

Thursday Afternoon.

At the opening of the Thursday afternoon session, Hon. Pres. Cochran called upon President-Elect Menlove to take the chair. The Hon. President said that he was proud to have been President for two years, and was pleased to hand the Union over to his successor in such a growing, influential condition.

President Menlove, on taking the chair, said he considered the honor done him was the highest in the gift of the people of Manitoba, except that of Premier. The Union of which he had now the honor to be President, he proposed with the assistance of the members to help advance to be the strongest organized body in Manitoba, if not in Canada, thus emulating the example of his predecessor.

He voiced the thanks of the delegates to the Brandon Council for their courtesy in tendering a luncheon at Aagaard's cafe. The thanks were echoed in the hearty applause of the Convention.

The Convention then put in a solid afternoon's work at the remaining resolutions.

An invitation was extended to the U. M. M. on behalf of Portage la Prairie, by Reeve McBride and Councillor Thompson to come next year to Portage for the Convention. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Sec.-Treas. Cardale read an invitation from the Y. M. C. A. of Brandon, to visit the association building during the stay of the delegates in the City.

Moved by Reeves Innis and McKibbin, that the Union ask the Municipal Commissioner to print the proceedings of this Convention in pamphlet form for distribution by the Secretary-Treasurer. Carried.

Mr. Bragg, U. C. M. delegate, briefly expressed his pleasure at having been present during the Convention, complimented the delegates on their harmony, outlined the preparations of the Federal Union for their Annual Convention in Medicine Hat, next year, and thanked the Convention for personal courtesies to himself.

Moved by J. K. Spence, Clanwilliam, seconded by Coun. Lindsay, Westbourne, that a cordial vote of thanks be given the City of Brandon for courtesies extended, the Railways for travelling concessions, and the Press for constant attendance at the sessions and a full report in the papers.

Expressing his satisfaction at an unusually good Convention and the hope that next year the attendance will be two hundred and seventy instead of one hundred and seventy, President Menlove, declared the Fifth Annual Convention of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities closed.

ARRANGE TO ATTEND THE

U. C. M. CONVENTION

AT MEDICINE HAT

JULY — AUGUST

As Delegate of the U. C. M.

By the Editor.

Once more the honor of being special representative of the Union fell on my shoulders, to attend at Brandon, Man., the Convention of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities, the oldest baby of the Federal Union, and then to push forward the arrangements for the Federal Convention at Medicine Hat, Alta., next year.

As the Hon. Sec., Mr. Lighthall, was expecting a cable call to London, Eng., and could not therefore go, Ex-Mayor Dyke of Fort William, was asked to go as a second delegate and generously gave his valuable time to the cause.

The Convention at Brandon was a great success in every way. The attendance was good, and the delegates gave an earnest and intelligent attention to the mass of business brought before them. The Provincial Government has been very wise in frankly acknowledging the value of the Union in handling municipal affairs, and it is almost an advisory body to the Government on these questions. In this way, the Cabinet had referred the representatives of the Hospitals to the Convention to arrange what was mutually satisfactory before it was brought to the Government. The Province so far recognizes the rights of municipalities that one of the members of the Cabinet is the Municipal Commissioner, or Minister as he would be called in Eastern Canada. He has a permanent Deputy, so that municipal matters are a distinct, and very important part, of the Provincial government. The present Municipal Commissioner, Hon. G. R. Coldwell, was for many years an Alderman of Brandon, and also the Solicitor of the Manitoba Union, and is a municipal expert and enthusiast. Both he and the Deputy Commissioner Mr. E. M. Wood — also a municipal expert — were present during the Convention, where they added valuable assistance, beyond the splendid addresses which both gave. The late Hon. J. H. Agnew had also promised to be present, as usual, and his death was sincerely lamented by all. The official Report of the Convention appears elsewhere, so nothing further need be said, except to say what an inspiration it was to address such a large and earnest body as representative of the parent Union. By-the-way, there was quite a joke on the "Man from Montreal" — whose presence at such a long distance from home was warmly appreciated. When he commenced to speak, several delegates said, "why the man from Montreal is speaking in English, and without any French accent"!

Surely this shows that interprovincial intercourse is necessary to break down the prejudice, arising from ignorance about each other, and to build up the true Canadian spirit!

Unfortunately, Mayor Clement and City Engineer Shillinglaw were away in the East during the Convention, but Ald. Adolphe and his confreres looked after the visitors. Mr. J. Kirkaldy, the Publicity Commissioner, acted on the suggestion of President Cornell, of the Board of Trade, and took us to see the great building for the Winter Fair, the Exhibition grounds and other points of interest, and in other ways made a good host for the city.

Some criticisms were heard in talking with some few of the delegates as to the very high price paid by the Manitoba Government for the Bell Telephone system. This was met by the argument that it is sometimes good policy to buy out a rival at considerably more than his business may be actually worth, in order to kill competition. If the Government had not bought out the Bell, there would have been competition of the fiercest kind, and probably the loss thus caused would have been far larger than any amount paid above the actual value of the plant..

Some few also kicked at the new compulsory Uniform Municipal Accounting and Government Audit. To really good clerks who have worked out a good system, it is hard to have their own schemes set aside; but they realize that in most cases the advantage will be tremendous. Then the clerks who are not trained as bookkeepers should be very grateful for having a really practical system given to them, along with auditing that is also practical, and not merely perfunctory.

The Winnipeg "Free Press" realizing the value of the Convention, sent up the Municipal Editor, Mr. John Appleton, for the whole sessions, and gave a good report.

Hon. Mr. Coldwell is an enthusiastic Brandonian, and drove a party of us to see the splendid waterworks, excellently planned and managed by Mr. A. W. Shaw.

After the Convention was over, (Mr. Dyke having been obliged to return,) came a solitary trip undertaken by inspiration in a hurry to try and see the Premiers of the three Provinces with regard to the Convention at Medicine Hat, so a night trip was made to Regina, Sask. Here fortune smiled on the representative of the Union, for the three Premiers, Hon. R. P. Roblin, of Manitoba, Hon. A. C. Rutherford, Alberta, and the Hon. Walter Scott, of Saskatchewan, were all in the city, having had a conference the previous evening on the subject of government ownership of grain elevators. After some arranging, the three gentlemen were brought together and the plans — and hopes — of the Union were laid before them. These were very kindly received and discussed fully, and all promised a careful and generous consideration of the matter. After such a gratifying interview, and delighted at having been able to see all three gentlemen together, only the far off Province of British Columbia remained, and much as another visit would have been enjoyed, it could not be undertaken.

While in Regina, calls were made on Mayor Smith and City Clerk Kelso Hunter in the magnificent City Hall, the beauties of which were shown by the City Clerk.

Then came a visit to some of the Provincial Departments, and a personally conducted walk over the City, the guide being Mr. Spencer Page, who is Clerk of the House, and whose presence, and paper, at the Fort William and Port Arthur Convention, were fully appreciated. The City of Regina possesses a great asset in large blocks of land, some of which are being sold out for warehouse sites, with railway sidings. The streets are wide, many have permanent pavements and concrete sidewalks are found nearly all over. The incineration plant is very interesting.

A stop-over in Winnipeg found a warm welcome from many friends, official and otherwise. The Power Plant was being discussed generally, and evidently the tide, stemmed for a time by the influence of the monopolies, had again turned in favor of making Winnipeg a manufacturing city by the advent of cheap power. The new high pressure fire plant was examined under the guidance of City Engineer Rutan. The beginning of the new Union Station on Main Street noticed. The great extension to the Free Library seen, and due credit paid to Winnipeg for so soon being forced to extend a large central library, with five branch libraries in full work, all under the charge of Mr. McCarthy. A visit was paid to the City Hall, to see City Clerk Brown preside at the nomination of some new members of the Council of which he has been Clerk for over thirty years (How few recognise the tremendous value of a well-posted official whose experience gives him information and history at his fingers' ends!)

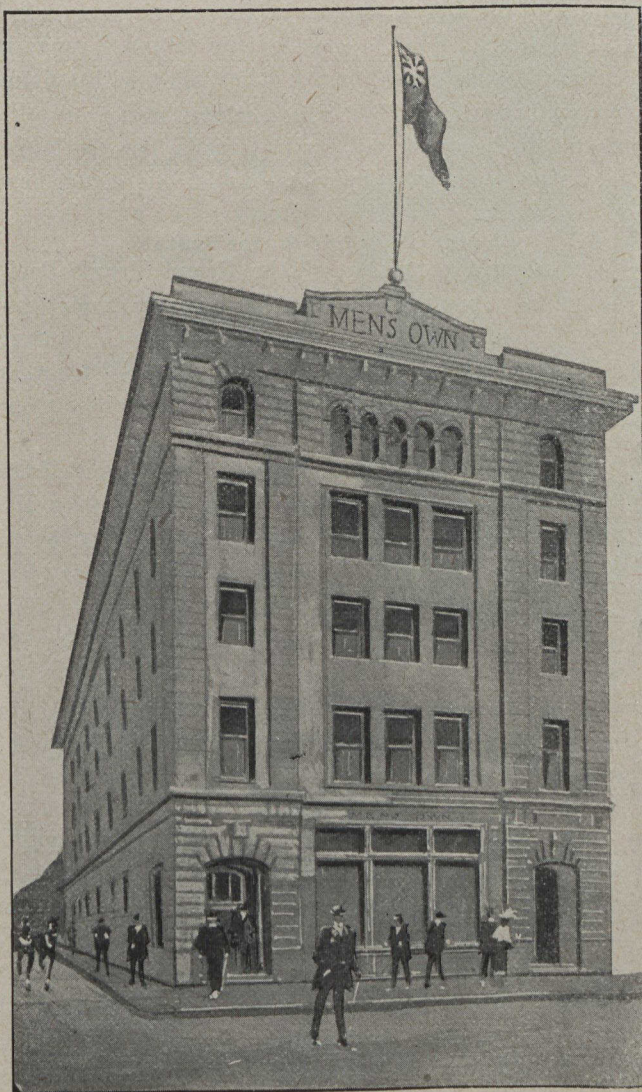
Then came a long trip back, mostly through the land of numberless Christmas trees and ice-bound lakes, and finally, Montreal!

Winnipeg "Men's Own"

R. D. Richardson, Treasurer.

The cut shows the elevation of the new building for the "Men's Own", upon which work has already begun and the excavation for basement is about completed for the present, pending the arrival of spring to go right on and finish the building, properly equipped for the large work now being done in rented premises quite inadequate, and unsuited for the objects of the institution in its work among the submerged classes and masses of men, flocking to this new country from the United States, Europe and Eastern Canada.

The "Men's Own" is aided by grants from the Government of \$500.00, and the City of \$1,000.00, which shows the appreciation of the City and country for this institution, which was incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature of Manitoba in 1906, with the object of befriending men, especially such as are new comers to the country, or men out of employment, or perhaps very poor and making a living by odd jobs.



The "Men's Own" is a thoroughly representative interdominational organization, and keeps the work test to the front. The officials are on the alert to demonstrate the Christ spirit of befriending men, and thereby touch these special chords in every man's nature which, in the case of the submerged classes especially, are seldom given a chance to vibrate and turn the battle against sin and discouragement.

From the report "The Object" as defined in the Charter, is "To befriend Men", and the terms as stated can never be altered.

An earnest endeavor is made to get every man personally related to Almighty God through the Lord Jesus Christ, and it has constantly been granted a very gracious measure of success.

The proposed new building having six floors, will afford shelter for between three and four hundred men at night, and will in this aspect alone, be a great boon to poor and respectable men who remain for a short or long period in Winnipeg.

The Dominion Commissioners of Immigration come in close touch with The "Men's Own" and appreciate the benefits accruing to immigrants who have passed through their Department and who need for some time advice as well as assistance in getting employment.

Another way in which the value of the "Men's Own" to the country at large is made apparent, is through the fact that undesirable immigrants and physically and mentally incapacitated men are the very men that sooner or later come under our secretarial supervision and are put into the way of deportation from Canada.

The Industrial Department is the prominent feature in handling all men. Last year the "Men's Own" afforded work for over 6,000 men through the Free Labour Bureau. The new building will immensely increase the usefulness of this Labor Department.

The "Men's Own" was brought under the notice of the Provincial Government largely through its work among discharged prisoners. The Secretary, by special arrangement with the authorities, meets every man at the Jail door who is without friends, and provides him with sympathy and work instead of allowing him to drift uncared for to old haunts. A card system shows that over sixty per cent. of these prisoners who have been a menace to the country at large, are earning an honest livelihood to-day. If it were necessary the names could be given of many such men who have been rescued from lives of dishonesty, drink and violence and are now occupying honorable and useful positions in society.

The Winnipeg City Council too have so approved of the "Men's Own" methods, and seen the success attained during the last six years among the different classes of men frequenting the premises, and helped through our Labor Bureau, that the City makes an annual grant of \$1,000 towards maintenance, and \$3,000 towards the new building which makes provision for sheltering first-night-men and promoting personal cleanliness through the disinfecting apparatus, showers and free laundry for their own use. First-night-men will pass a medical examination by the Doctor present to look them over—as is done in similar institutions in America.

After the first night's free accommodation they earn their lodging in the Industrial Dormitories; later on, when they get fairly steady employment, they may occupy a bed in the upper floors until they can pass out finally on their feet.

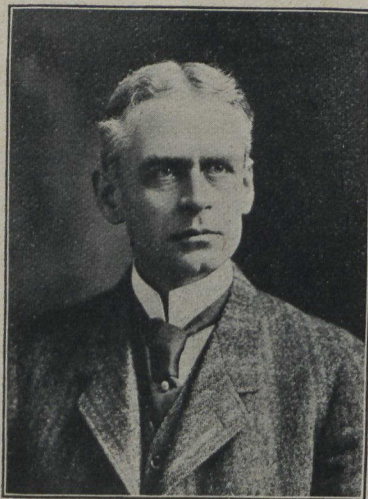
The estimated cost of the building will be \$45,000 for re-enforced concrete and fireproof construction, and it will be equipped in the most up-to-date manner, with Hall for meetings, Industrial Department, Padded Rooms for sobering-up men, vermin destroying apparatus, shower baths, laundry for men to wash their own clothes in, cash off clothing room, dispensary, savings bank, reading and recreation rooms, Free Labor Bureau, Soup Kitchen, Dormitories and closets open to the public without their entering the Reading Room.

The site valued at \$20,000 on Logan Avenue, near

Main Street, has been most generously donated by two citizens who have closely watched the success of the work since it commenced, and seen the splendid work already done and the great possibilities of the future.

It seems imperative that this much needed building be erected and fully equipped at an early date, as the present rented premises were simply crowded out last year, there having been in March alone, 13,840 men by actual count enter the doors and use the premises. A year's aggregate would therefore be startling but would show clearly what a great boon the "Men's Own" is already to fellows, nearly all of them cannot be reached by other organizations because of their being single men with no settled lodging.

Over-lapping of relief is very carefully considered, and no money whatever is distributed, nor is any relief given out of funds contributed by any subscribers. Pauperism, therefore, has no place in the "Men's Own", and the rules of the premises are so strict that tramps do not find them congenial. It is expected the new building will be ready for occupation next Fall.



W. SANFORD EVANS, Esq.
Mayor of Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. Harry K. Martin has recently equipped Vancouver, Victoria, Ottawa and Chatham, N. B., with police belts, caps, helmets, etc., to their entire satisfaction having received word to that effect.

Messrs. Mussens Ltd., have issued a business calendar in large red and black letters. Each month is printed on a separate sheet, with cuts representing some of their lines, the whole comprising a calendar suitable for any business office.

The Grand Trunk Railway System

Its Rail and Water Lines together will total 15,134 miles. In 1907 it carried 20,305,275 tons of Freight and 13,854,883 Passengers

Many people fail to appreciate the commanding position that the Grand Trunk Railway System, which for more than 50 years has had its headquarters in Montreal, occupies among the great Railway Systems of the North American Continent. It is the Pioneer railway of Canada, and one of the earliest built and operated on this side of the Atlantic.

From a financial standpoint, the Grand Trunk Railway System is the largest organization in Canada, and one of the greatest in the British Empire — the total capitalization of the Grand Trunk and its subsidiary lines being \$353,268,487. Including the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway the total capital at June 30th, 1908, was the enormous sum of \$447,898,932 for the entire Grand Trunk Pacific System of Railways.

The present total mileage of the Grand Trunk, including its subsidiary lines, is 5,300 miles, with a double track mileage of 1,035, which makes it not only the longest double track railway in Canada, but the longest continuous double track railway under one management in the world.

Great Rail and Water System

Including the mileage of the Grand Trunk Pacific main line now under construction and contemplated — 3,560 miles, of which 2,240 miles are under contract, also 5,000 miles of branch lines — the total length of the entire System of Railways will eventually amount to 13,895 miles.

In addition to the rail mileage the Grand Trunk operates steamer lines on the Great Lakes, between Midland, Depot Harbor, and Fort William, Milwaukee and Chicago. It also owns and operates large car ferry steamers on Lake Ontario, between Cobourg and Charlotte (60 miles) and on Lake Michigan between Milwaukee and Grand Haven (distance 80 miles), the total mileage of lake lines being 1,239 miles. Adding the lake line mileage to the rail mileage above, gives a grand total of 15,134 miles of rail and water lines.

Grand Trunk's Enormous Business

With regard to the amount of business handled, the Grand Trunk also stands in the forefront. During the year 1907, on the entire Grand Trunk System, the number of tons of freight handled amounted to 20,305,275 tons, while the number of passengers handled was 13,854,883. According to the official reports for 1907, the Grand Trunk takes rank among the ten largest Systems on the North American Continent, based on the business handled (freight tonnage and passengers), while on its lines in Canada only it handled 2,000,000 tons of freight and 2,100,000 passengers more than the railway doing the next largest business; also, according to the Government reports, it handled 27 per cent. of the total freight hauled, and 33 per cent. of all the passengers carried by all the railways in Canada.

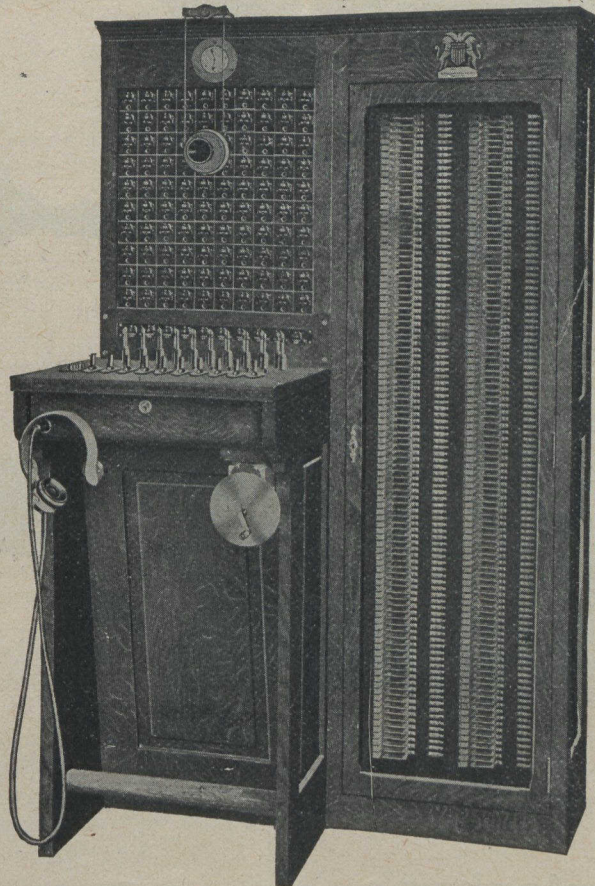


TELEPHONE NEWS



OFFICIAL INFORMATION
OF THE
CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION
& C, & C, & C,

Our apparatus is made with a view of being maintained at the minimum cost.



Every part of our Switchboards and Telephones are instantly accessible.

100 line Switchboard and 100 line combination terminal, cross-connecting, carbon and fuse Lightning Arrester cabinet.

Self-restoring drops—drop and jack in a unit and removable without unsoldering or disturbing a single connection. Drop coil can be removed from front of board and replaced in ten seconds without the aid of any tool.

Simplicity, Durability and Efficiency is our motto.

Our Canadian factory at Waterford, Ontario is now being constructed and will be ready to furnish the duplicate of all our apparatus in a short time. This will not be a mere assembling shop, but a huge manufacturing plant which will manufacture EVERY PART from the raw material.

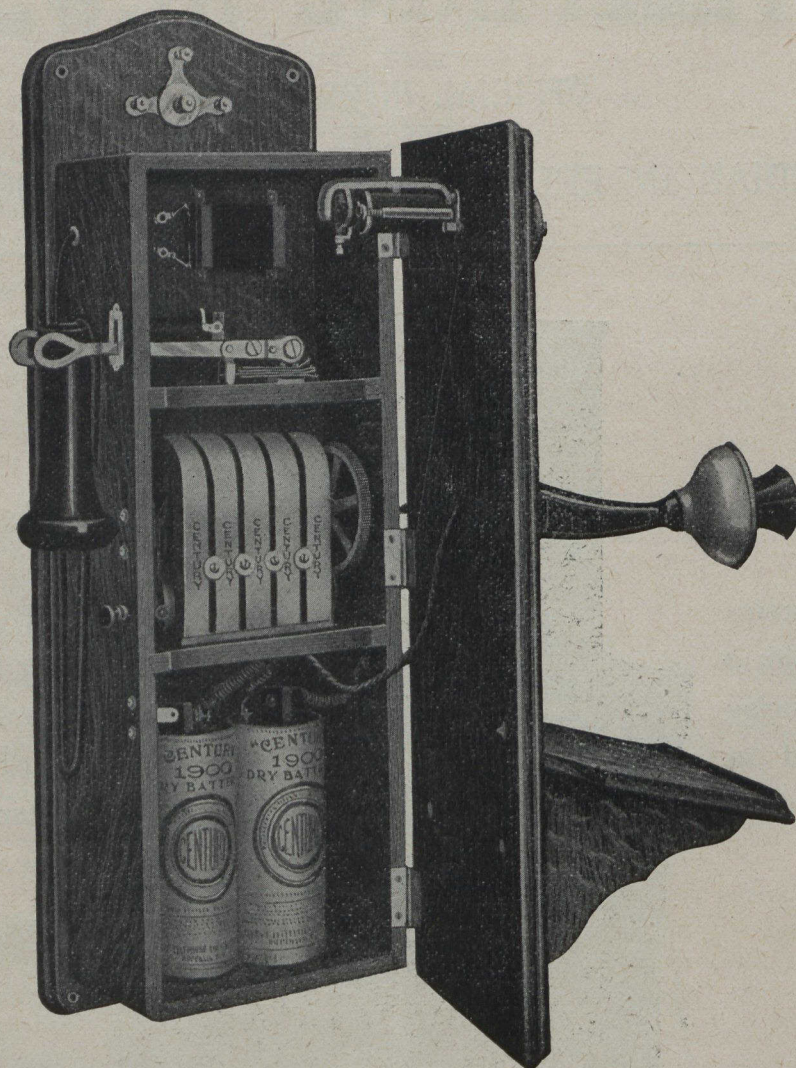
Write for our literature and prices.

Swedish American Telephone Co.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., CHICAGO, HOUSTON, TEX.

Dominion Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd.

WATERFORD, Ont.



Our rural telephone
which meets the most rigid demands.
Common Battery and Magneto Telephones,
Switchboards and Accessories.

Century Telephone Construction Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

BRIDGEBURG, Ont.

Rural Telephones in Saskatchewan

The unique development of telephony in the Province of Manitoba has been quickly followed by the sister Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, both of which have adopted the same policy which is modified from that of Manitoba.

This difference was necessary owing to the different conditions, as while in Manitoba there was a comparatively large development of telephone systems under the Bell monopoly, in the other two, there was practically none, while the smaller settlement in the new Provinces calls for development of rural systems far more than in Manitoba.

Accordingly, the Province of Saskatchewan has a "Rural Telephone Act" particulars of which will be of interest, and which were supplied through the courtesy of Mr. S. B. Porter, Deputy Commissioner of Railways and Telephones of Saskatchewan, at a pleasant interview in Regina recently.

The Act provides that five or more persons residing in any part of the Province who want a rural telephone system may ask for the organization of a company. The petition must be accompanied by plans, specifications, drawings and estimates of the system, with a schedule of rates, rentals and tolls which are to be charged. If everything is satisfactory, the Commissioner shall grant the incorporation without charging any fees.

The capital shall not exceed \$150 per pole mile, but this may be increased afterwards for purposes of enlargement or extension with the approval of the Commissioner. The capital is to be issued in \$25 shares, but no one may subscribe for more than 20 shares. Before construction is begun, capital equal to at least \$20 per pole mile must be paid in.

Residents outside the limits of any system must be furnished with service, provided the cost is not more than \$50.00.

Powers are given to enter lands and premises if necessary, and to open up roads; to acquire land; to place its exchange in an adjoining municipality; and to compel connection and joint business with other companies.

Books are to be kept in the form prescribed by the Department.

The rate of dividend is limited to eight per cent., any surplus to be used for extensions and improvements.

Every company has power to purchase or lease other systems, or sell or lease its own, subject to the approval of the Commissioner.

The Commissioner has power to supply poles free.

No other kind of company can be organized, except by an Order-in-Council.

Finally every Rural Telephone System is exempt from all taxes.

Below are the forms necessary for the organization of a Company, which are to be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner. If the petition is granted, she sends out specifications, so that every system is of standard equipment, and ships the necessary poles.

PETITION FOR ORGANIZATION OF RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

To the Commissioner of Railways, Telegraphs and Telephones.

We the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed hereto being desirous of forming a company for the purpose of building and operating a telephone system in accordance with the provisions of

"Rural Telephone Act", do hereby petition that we be granted a charter of incorporation enabling us to take advantage of and enjoy all the rights and privileges conferred upon companies by the said Act.

As required by "The Companies Ordinance" and "The Rural Telephone Act" we attach hereto:—

1. Memorandum of Association for the incorporation of the proposed company.
2. Three copies of a plan showing the location of the telephone lines proposed to be constructed by the company.
3. Particulars respecting the company's proposed Telephone system, rates, &c.
4. Complete list showing amount of stock of proposed company subscribed to date.
5. Certification showing amount of capital stock of proposed company subscribed and paid.

In case the said company is incorporated as herein petitioned for we agree to instal a Rural Telephone System in accordance with the provisions of the said Act and such regulations as may be fixed respecting specifications, rates and interchange of business.

(Only five signatures are necessary.)

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

The name of the Company is Limited.

(2) The registered office of the Company will be situated in

(3) The objects for which the Company is established are "the construction, maintenance and operation of a telephone system".

(4) The liability of the members of the company is to be limited.

(5) The capital of the company is dollars divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each.

We the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed hereto are desirous of being formed into a company in pursuance of this memorandum of association and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

(Only five signatures are necessary.)

PARTICULARS re PROPOSED TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

(Government assistance given on metallic lines only)

1. Number of miles of line to be constructed as shown by attached plan of system.
 - a. On road allowance.
 - b. Across private property to subscribers' houses miles.
2. Number of places at which lines cross railway.
3. Number of proposed metallic circuits
Number of telephones on each circuit
4. Proposed location of switching station
5. Estimated cost of material
6. Estimated cost of labor
7. Estimated total cost of system exclusive of poles to be delivered by the Government.
8. Number of telephones to be installed and location as shown on attached plan
9. Company wishes poles delivered at Railway Station.
10. Rates proposed to be charged by Company
11. Material ordered (if any). Give description and price

Remarks:—

THE RURAL TELEPHONE CO., (Ltd.)
Treasurer's Certificate.

I hereby certify that I have been appointed to act as Treasurer of the proposed Rural Telephone Co. (Ltd.), that the amount of the capital stock of the said Company subscribed to date is dollars and that of this amount there has actually been paid to me in cash by the subscribers of the said stock dollars.

.....
 Treasurer.

Rural Telephone Lines

General Regulations.

1. Lines are to be built of No. 12 E. B. B. iron wire weighing 165 pounds to the mile.
2. Lines are to be metallic; that is, two wires are to be used to complete the circuit, instead of using one wire and the ground. 330 pounds wire per pole mile will be required.
3. Each company to have subscribers at the rate of one telephone per pole mile. (There will be cases where it is impossible to comply with this regulation, and each case will be decided by the Department on its individual merits.)
4. Poles will be delivered to incorporated rural companies that have complied with the regulations of the

Department, F. O. B. cars at railway station designated by the rural company.

5. The poles supplied by the Department shall be of cedar or tamarac and of the following sizes:—
 18 ft. 5 in. tops for running across farm property.
 20 ft. 5 in. " " " along road allowances.
 25 ft. 6 in. " " " road crossings.
 35 ft. 7 in. " " " railroad crossings.

In addition to the above, where there are two or three pairs of wires running along the same road, the Department will provide 25 ft. 6 in. poles in place of 20 ft. 5 in. poles.

6. Poles will be provided at the rate of 30 per pole mile; provision will be made for additional poles at corners, road crossings, etc., when it is necessary to shorten up the stretch.

7. At railway crossings it is necessary to get from the Board of Railway Commissioners, at Ottawa, permission to cross the railroad right of way. The Department upon measurements being made of the necessary plans will forward them to the Board of Railway Commissioners.

8. The Department recommend that ten (10) subscribers be the limit on each circuit.

9. Lines in all cases will take the South and West sides of the road, crossing to the other sides of the road when necessary to avoid obstructions.

Marked plan "D" should show the exact location of system on road allowances.

ABSTRACT OF TELEPHONE PATENTS

Granted in the United States during last month, prepared for *The Canadian Municipal Journal* by Edward E. Clement, Telephone Patent Expert, Washington, D.C.

Automatic Fire Alarm, Burglar Alarm, and Telephone System.

— **Milliken & Cole.** — An alarm outfit is provided at the subscriber's station, and an alarm receiving apparatus at the central station, both being connected to the subscriber's line so that they will not interfere with the line for talking purposes. Patent assigned to Gamewell Fire-Alarm Telegraph Co. of New York, N. Y. — 904,550.

Telephone System. — **H. G. Webster.** — In a two-wire multiple common battery system the relays in the talking circuit are provided with non-inductive shunts. Patent assigned to Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co. — 904,583.

Telephone System. — **Dunbar.** — A single relay, preferably polarized, is provided for each line in a two-wire multiple common battery system, this relay taking the place of the usual line and cut-off relay. Patent assigned to Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co. — 904,850.

Telephone Annunciator & Jack. — **Tideman.** — An armature with a transverse pin supported in a slotted journal plate. Patent unassigned. — 904,903.

Signaling System. — **Babcock.** — A fire alarm box and a police signaling apparatus are located in a single circuit. The number of the alarm box or sub-station is automatically communicated to headquarters upon opening of the box, and each office is provided with a special key upon the insertion of which the number is recorded at the central office. Patent assigned to Merton E. Lewis of Rochester, N. Y. — 904,918.

Shield for Mouthpieces of Telephones. — **LaJord.** — A paper shield adapted to be fastened over the front of the mouthpiece. Patent assigned to Schuyler S. Hampton, of New-York, N. Y. — 905,330.

Telephone Receiver. — **Baldwin.** — A receiver of the watch-case type. An armature is acted on the pole pieces of a magnet and its motion is transmitted to the diaphragm by a suitable link. Patent assigned one-half to William Witt, of Heber, Utah. — 905,781.

Testing System for Telephone Lines. — **Dean.** — Makes use of a high resistance tertiary device common to a plurality of cord circuits but normally disconnected therefrom. Connection with the cord circuit is effected through the listening key and broken upon the operation of the supervisory relay. Patent assigned to Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co. — 905,854.

Transmitter Bracket. — **McLarn.** — A spring sheet metal clamping device between the sides of which the transmitter arm is pivotally held by a screw. Patent assigned to Western Electric Co. — 905,907.

Telephone System. — **Dean.** — A two-wire multiple common battery system. Uses two sources of electricity at central, one of which is normally connected to line. The line is rendered clickless by a specially wound cut-off relay which cuts out the line signal without taking current off the line. Current supply for the called subscriber is furnished by the other source of electricity. Patent assigned to Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co. — 906,513.

Private Branch Exchange Telephone System. — **Arens.** — The called party by removing his receiver breaks the shunt made by the operator at the private branch exchange, thereby increasing his transmitter current and giving the central operator supervision of the trunk. Patent unassigned. — 906,602.



ROADS IN GRACELAND CEMETERY, CHICAGO, MADE DUSTLESS WITH TARVIA.

Tarvia PREVENTS Dust and SAVES the Roadways.

Tarvia is a coal tar pitch preparation in liquid form which prevents dust on macadam roads.

The dust problem has assumed such gigantic proportions that the simple expedient of sprinkling is no longer satisfactory. More effective measures have become necessary, and in Tarvia a solution has been found.

Its cost per mile is less than water sprinkling, as a tarviated road will remain dustless for an entire season after one treatment. Other methods of suppressing dust are only temporary. Tarvia is permanent.

Oil or water sprinkling makes a dirty, muddy, unsightly road, while the Tarvia treatment leaves a smooth, beautiful roadway permanently dustless and never unsightly or muddy.

In addition to preventing dust, Tarvia also adds materially to the life of the roadway, as it bonds the surface of the macadam together so that it will not tear loose or pulverize under traffic.

Road engineers, taxpayers and real estate owners should look into the subject.

Illustrated booklets, showing roads all over the country which have been made dustless with Tarvia, mailed free on request.

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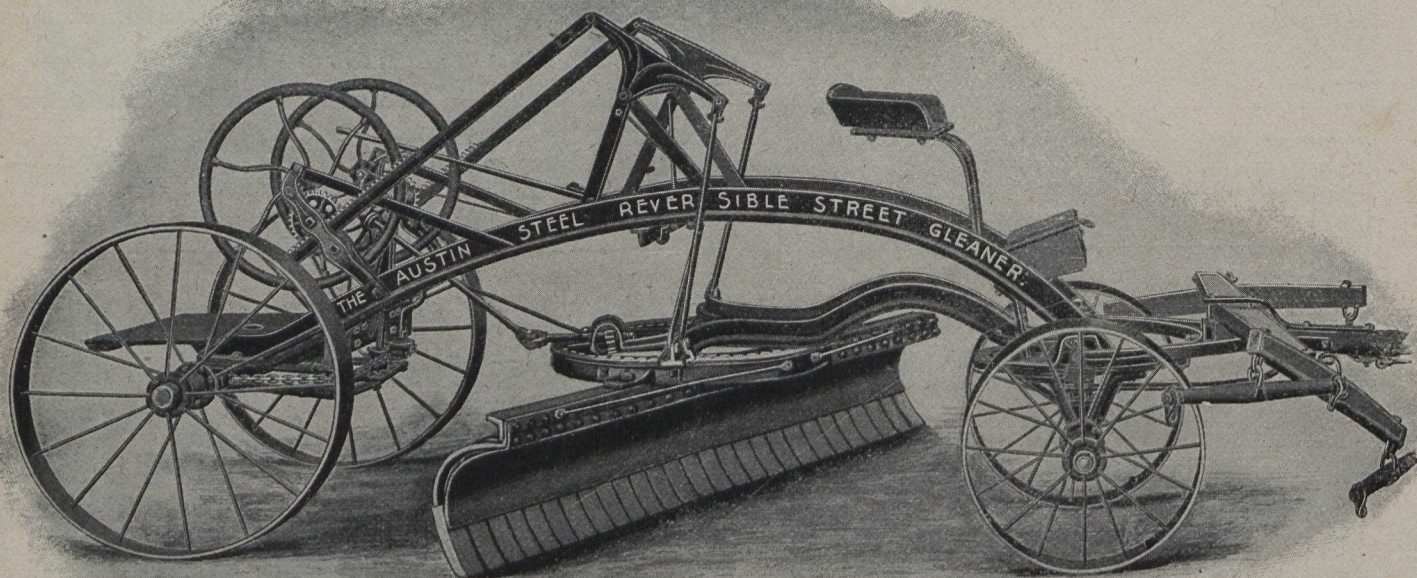
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CIVIC NOTES



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Branch Office, BERLIN. Tel. 112B.

MONARCH, ALTA. A branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has been opened.

BRANDON, MAN. The C. P. R. has renewed its appropriation to be spent on the depot and the yards generally. The work in connection with the depot was to join the old portion of the depot with the new part by a handsome structure.

KAMLOOPS, B. C. It is understood that a joint stock company consisting of the largest capitalists interested in local mines, will be organized to provide a smelter.

REVELSTOKE, B. C., is to have many new buildings next spring. In addition to the Molson's Bank building there will be a Bank of Commerce, the Dominion Government building, another city school, a packing company's premises, enlargement of C. P. R. shops, hospital extension, and a brewing company's building, besides several private dwellings and an apartment house.

SLOCAN, B. C., has a population of 200.

OLHA, MAN., is one of the places where a new post office was established.

RAYMOND, ALTA. The largest opera house, west of Winnipeg, is being built here. It is to seat 1,000 people.

NELSON, B. C. The largest rink in British Columbia is under construction. It is 180 x 80, and will cost \$15,000.

ROKELY, SASK. The new Presbyterian church is completed and was opened lately.

WETASKIWIN, ALTA. The C. P. R. will build a roundhouse having twelve stalls here.

FERNIE, B. C., has four opera houses under construction to replace the one destroyed by the fire.

ROLAND, MAN. The first nominating convention for the municipality was held to-day. Over a hundred electors were present. This municipality was formed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature, and is composed of part of Dufferin and part of Stanley.

WALDERSEE, MAN. A post office has been opened here.

ARMSTRONG, B. C. The Municipality is considering the purchase of the Armstrong Light and Power Co., which supplies electric light in town and country. The municipality will operate the skating rink this winter.

KELOWNA, B. C. The C. P. R. intend to build a new wharf, on which tracks will be laid for handling freight cars, which will be brought down the lake in barges.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C. What will be the principal streets are to be planted and side-walked before any lots are sold.

BROADVIEW, SASK. The new Imperial Bank of Canada building is finished.

SASKATOON, SASK. The Empire hotel is to be doubled in size.

SALMON ARM, B. C. The municipal council is having the cemetery fenced.

MACLEOD, ALTA., is to have a large waterworks extension and improvement in the power plant.

Municipal clerks are requested to forward lists of new councils as soon as elected, to the office of the Canadian Municipal Journal, 29 Royal Trust Bldg., Montreal.

SHOAL LAKE, MAN., is seeking incorporation as a village.

CAYLEY, ALTA. The Bank of Hamilton has opened a branch here.

WAWANESA, MAN., has been incorporated as a village. Elections for mayor and council took place the end of December.

MONTMARTRE, SASK., is to be incorporated as a village.

DUNREA, MAN. A branch of the Bank of Hamilton has been opened here.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C. The Province of British Columbia will build a wharf here for the use of any steamship company desiring this privilege. The property will be managed by the government in the interests of the general public.

MELVILLE, SASK. The Town is still building in spite of cold weather. It is said to be fully fifty per cent. larger than any other Grand Trunk Pacific point.

FOAM LAKE, SASK., will be established as a village under the provisions of the Village act.

SASKATOON, SASK. The City Council and Board of Trade are trying to secure the Dominion Fair for 1910. By that time, they say, the three railways will have completed most of the construction plans, and so the city would have railway accommodation superior to any other city in the west with the exception of Winnipeg.



CIVIC NOTES

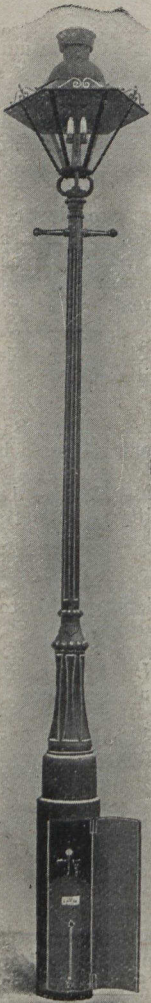


EASTERN CANADA

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INSTALLING AN EXPENSIVE
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It isn't necessary!



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"EMPIRE
LIGHT"

is better than
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Electric Arcs

THE
EMPIRE
LIGHT CO.

Packard B'ldg

MONTREAL.

GALT, ONT. The assessment roll shows a population of 9,144.

WELLAND, ONT. Representatives of Swansea, Wales, Tin Plate Company have made all arrangements for the erection of a factory which will employ about 250 men at the start. Work is to be begun early in spring.

OWEN SOUND, ONT. It is likely that this town will be incorporated as a city after the next session of the Legislature, owing to the annexation of portions of the townships of Brooke and Sarawak. The Railway Board has approved of the annexation, but some special legislation is necessary before the town may assume city dignity.

OSHAWA, ONT. A branch of the Royal Bank of Canada has been opened here.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT. In connection with the municipal elections, the ratepayers will decide by a plebiscite what shall be done with municipal franchises, whether to continue to operate them by elective commission as at present or a paid commission of experts, in order to remove them from the influence of the annual elections, or lease them to private companies.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT. Vehicular traffic has been completely suspended between the States and this city, to prevent the spread of the foot and mouth disease of cattle into Canada.

ST. JOHN, N. B. The Mayor and city council members have made a personal presentation of a piece of silver plate to alderman McGoldrich, at a recent meeting of the common council, in recognition of his 25 years of continuous service as alderman.

KINGSTON, ONT. Because Mayor Ross refused to use his efforts to free the students arrested for rioting, he was hooted on the streets by a crowd of Queen's students. Mr. Ross is a professor in Queen's Medical College. The students have apologized since, and have said that they will go back to his classes.

OTTAWA, ONT. The Board of Control has decided in favor of the Canadian Northern Railway entering Ottawa by way of Hurdman's bridge and over a common esplanade with the other railways. The C. P. R. wants to enter by a separate way, but the City will oppose that now.

WOODSTOCK, ONT. The City Council has unanimously decided to submit a local option by-law to the electors, early in January.

WEST TORONTO, ONT. The population of the city is 12,560.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT. The Board of Trade has decided to actively urge the enlargement and deepening of the harbour here. A depth of 25 feet is wanted.

GLENCOE, ONT. The by-law to provide for a municipally-owned power plant was carried by a vote of 125 to 67, which was a smaller majority than was expected, but was owing to bad weather. When it was learned that the by-law had passed, the privately owned plant was shut down, leaving the town in darkness and causing much inconvenience. The Council will hurry the work of installing the new plant.

KINGSTON, ONT. The industries committee decided at an emergency meeting to recommend to the Council that a cash bonus of \$10,000 be voted to the piano company, whose plant was destroyed by fire.

CARTIERVILLE, QUE. The new waterworks are now in operation, and contracts for a sewer system have been given out.

ORILLIA, ONT. The Canadian Northern Railway has filed plans for entrance to the town. The C. P. R. will also come into the town, running parallel to the C. N. R. It is expected that both lines will be in operation in the spring.

MONCTON, N. B. Work has begun in the new I. C. Ry. shops, here, and some 200 cars have been received for repairs.

BORDEAUX, QUE. A contract has been given for a waterworks system.

BRAMPTON, ONT. The town Council has decided by a vote of four to three not to submit a local option by-law to the popular vote. The Council's action was based on the opinion of the Solicitor, to the effect that the petition was not properly signed.

HAMILTON, ONT. It is suggested that the old custom house be turned into a municipal lodging house.

CHATHAM, ONT. The Board of Trade has drafted a resolution asking the Dominion Government to dredge the Thames River.

NEW CAMPBELLTON, N. B. Lord Northcliffe has stated that development work on his recently acquired coal property would be commenced in the spring. The coal is to be used in his pulp mills at Grand Falls, Newfoundland.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT. The citizens will vote on a by-law at the municipal elections to reduce the tavern licenses in the city from 19 to 12.

WINDSOR, ONT. The Council has decided to join the Niagara power union.

NIPIGON, ONT. The inhabitants are taking steps for incorporation as a town.

ST. THOMAS, ONT. Petitions are being circulated to take a plebiscite on Sunday cars.

PATENTS

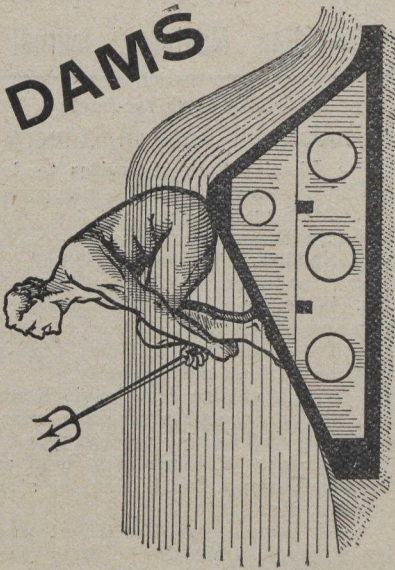
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Compression Cocks, Driving Nozzles.
Dealers in Lead Pipe and Pig Lead.
All kinds of Brass Work to Order.

**Chadwick Bros., BRASS FOUNDERS
Hamilton, Ont.**

CIVIC NOTES — (Continued).

(Eastern)

BRANTFORD, ONT. The Council, by a vote of 7 to 6, refused to pass the local option by-law. The hotelkeepers give promises to be good.

WOODSTOCK, ONT. On January 4, when the municipal elections will be held, the City Council will submit a local option by-law.

GUELPH, ONT. A new radial railway is being projected in western Ontario, the main line to run from this city to Woodstock.

TORONTO, ONT. The circulating branch of the new library erected through the generosity of Mr. Carnegie, was opened early in December. The reference library will not be opened until next spring.

THREE RIVER, QUE. The contract for the new market hall to replace the one destroyed by the big fire, has been signed, and the building will probably be ready some time towards the end of June. The structure will be a handsome one, three storeys high. The upper storey will be used as a hall for concerts or other entertainments.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND HULL, QUE., will meet to discuss a joint publicity bureau.

SAULT ST. MARIE, ONT. The rail mill of the Lake Superior Corporation opened again early in December with a full staff of men. The management say the plant will now run well on towards spring.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT. It is rumored that the C. P. R. is completing negotiations for the erection of the largest coal handling plant in the world. The proposed plant will have an approximate storage capacity of 1,000,000 tons per season.

CAMPBELLFORD, ONT. The site for a government fish pond for the propagation of black bass has been selected near here. Work will probably be done this winter to make the pond suitable for such purpose.

MONTREAL. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has donated \$6,000 to the Students' Home of Laval University.

LONDON, ONT. The Council has decided to send the new scheme of the water commissioners to people.

KINGSTON, ONT. The Y. M. C. A. has decided to establish a junior branch down town for working boys.

HAMILTON, ONT. It is proposed to reduce the 69 polling subdivisions to 51.

SHERBROOKE, QUE. At the annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Street Railway, the report presented was counted the best in the history of the company.

STANSTEAD, QUE. The reading room of the Haskell Free Library was the scene of an interesting event when the representatives of the citizens assembled to present an address to Colonel Stewart Haskell, the donor of this institution to the community. The address was presented by General Butterfield and contained an expression of the gratitude of all the citizens for the Free Library and Opera House, which has cost upwards of \$100,000, including endowment, which Col. Haskell has donated to the place.

TENDERS

CITY OF VERNON, B. C.

Tenders for Cast Iron Sewer Fittings.

The Municipal Council of the City of Vernon, B. C., invite tenders for delivery, f. o. b. cars, Vernon, of the following quantities, more or less, of cast iron work.

80 manhole covers, about 20 inches diameter opening.

20 catch basin covers, about 15-in. x 18-in. opening.

6 flap valves, 8-in. diameter, on 2-ft. length of pipe.

6 flap valves, 6-in. diameter, on 2-ft. length of pipe.

Dipped, while hot, in coal tar.

All as per plans and subject to the approval and entire satisfaction of the consulting engineers, from whom any information may be obtained.

Manufacturers' own designs will be considered if full particulars are given.

Sealed tenders marked "Manhole Covers" should be in the hands of the City Clerk, not later than 8 p.m., on Monday, 11th January, 1909.

FRANK MCGOWAN,
City Clerk.

GALT & SMITH,
Consulting Engineers,
Toronto and Vernon.

LONDON, ONT. The new city ambulance is finished, and is of the most modern construction, and will be a welcome change from the present one, and the latter will be retained for use of contagious diseases. The new ambulance costs \$900.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. Crane, civil engineer of Indian Head, Sask., has resigned his position. As yet no successor has been appointed.

Col. H. W. Ruttan, city engineer, Winnipeg, and Mr. A. Burnes Gregg were in Minneapolis, U.S.A., recently to investigate the operation of the garbage crematory at Camden Place.

Alderman Chas. McDonald of Prince Albert, has been elected mayor of that city by acclamation. The vacancy was caused by the death of the late Mayor R. S. Cook.

Chief of Police Thos. Connors, of Port Arthur, died recently, and was buried with masonic honours.

Mr. Charles Brandeis, C. E., Montreal, has purchased a property on Philips' Place, Montreal, and will remove that address in May next, where he will have larger quarters to meet the increased volume of business.

Mayor McKay and Secretary-Treasurer, T. F. Stedman, of Strasburg, Sask., were in Winnipeg recently for the purpose of buying fire fighting apparatus.

Mayor Otto Schmidt, of Gretna, Man., was recently presented by the citizens of that town with a handsome travelling bag on the occasion of his removal to Winnipeg.

Mayor Keary of New Westminster, B. C., was elected by acclamation to fill the position of chief magistrate of the city for the seventh consecutive term.

CIVIC NOTES

Western—(Continued).

NOKOMIS, SASK. The contract for the new fire hall and lock-up has been let. The Bank of Commerce and the Northern Crown Bank have agencies here. The population is 400, which shows rapid growth, as the town is just a little over a year old. The new school costing \$12,000, is finished.

WATROUS, SASK., is to be incorporated as a village.

CHILLIWACK, B. C., is to have a town hospital.

ENDERBY, B. C., is trying hard to raise enough money to start a hospital. The government will give a grant of \$500 a year after the hospital is regularly equipped and in operation.

It is proposed to run the hospital on a system similar to those of other small towns in the province, i. e., issue hospital tickets monthly or yearly, at \$1 or \$1.50 per month, or \$10 or \$12 per year, these tickets to entitle the holder to medical and hospital treatment in case of sickness. It is customary for the laboring men and businessmen of the town and district to carry a ticket, it being considered the cheapest and best insurance against sickness that can be got.

NELSON, B. C. The City Council is advertising for a chief of the fire brigade.

JANSEN, SASK., is to be established as a village.

GRINDROD, B. C. The inhabitants are asking for a bridge here across the Spallumcheen, between Mara and Enderby.

CALGARY, ALTA. The hospital is nearing completion. The boilers are in position and set, and the piping has been installed.

WINNIPEG, MAN. The plebiscite on the question of a two-year term for controllers was defeated.

VANCOUVER, B. C. The line from this city to Chilliwack is to be electrified, which will be sixty-eight miles in length, will cost \$300,000, and will be the longest electric line in Canada. It will carry both passengers and freight and will be completed for use next year.

CALGARY, ALTA. All members of the city police force have been requested to get vaccinated, either by their own doctor or Dr. Macdonald, the city health officer. The course has been considered necessary to protect them from smallpox contagion.

VICTORIA, B. C. The executive of the Union of B. C. Municipalities will ask the government for a two-year term for mayors, Reeves, aldermen and councillors. The attorney-general has promised consideration. They also ask greater control of clubs in the municipalities.

WANTED

CITY ENGINEER

Salary to be paid will be proportioned to qualifications and experience.

Address, in the first instance.

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Canadian Municipal Journal

District of North Vancouver

Tenders for Road Machinery

The District Council invites tenders for the following Road Machinery, viz:

1. Compound Steam 10 ton Road Roller, with scarifier attached.
2. Hand Truck for fuel, oil and tool tender for roller.
3. Watering Cart with distribution pipe and suction hose.
4. Travelling Van and two Traction Wagons of four tons capacity.
5. Portable Compound Toggle Knapping Motion Stonebreaker, with screens elevating and loading machinery.
6. Electric Motors, with belt and belt attachments for driving the stone-breaker, etc.

7. Air compressor of sufficient capacity to supply air for driving three pneumatic 2¼ inch drills. An air receiver of 34 cubic feet capacity with necessary connections and pipes and three 150 feet lengths of armoured ¾ inch hose suitable for the pressure.

8. Three Sullivans or Little Giant Rock 2¼ inch Drills, with tripods, weights, and complete set of drills each.
9. A Murphy Air Hammer Rock Drill, with complete outfit.

Specifications and full instructions for Tendering can be had on application to Mr. Donald Cameron, the District Engineer, and sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for Road Machinery" must be in at the District Municipal Office, Esplanade, North Vancouver, not later than 12 o'clock, noon, on the 25th day of January, 1909.

ALEX. PHILIP, C. M. C.

Notice to Contractors

Construction of Hydraulic Dredge

Tenders will be received by registered post only, addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Control, City Hall, Toronto, up to noon on TUESDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1909, for the construction of a hydraulic dredge complete.

Envelopes containing tenders must be plainly marked on the outside as to contents.

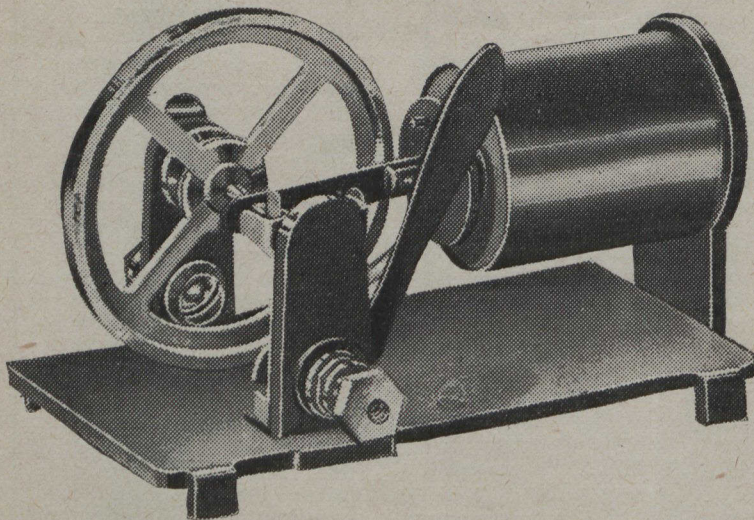
Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the City Engineer, City Hall, Toronto.

The usual conditions relating to tendering, as prescribed by city by-law, must be strictly complied with, or the tender will not be entertained.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOS. OLIVER, (Mayor)
Chairman Board of Control.
City Hall, Toronto, Dec. 21, 1908.

POPULAR ELECTRICITY IN PLAIN ENGLISH



YOUR BOY'S FUTURE.

Invest One Dollar in it NOW.

\$10,000.00 per year salaries are common in the electrical field.

Make a future Edison of him by giving him "Popular Electricity" in plain English, a non-technical magazine, to read. Only \$1.00 per year, Canada \$1.50. A pleasing, interesting and instructive gift—profusely illustrated.

DO THIS NOW and we will take enough interest ourselves to make him a gift of an Electrical Engine like illustration. Engine will run 1000 revolutions per minute a long time on one dry battery. Absolutely safe for any child to experiment with. Full instructions with each engine.

AROUSE your boy's interest in Electricity as it offers the greatest opportunities for fame and wealth.

"POPULAR ELECTRICITY" will give him the proper ambition and start. It is interesting and instructive to old and young. YOU should know more about electricity yourself.

For the boys who cannot afford to pay \$1.00 we have provided a way by which they can secure both "Popular Electricity" and the Electric Engine without any money. Send us your name and address on a postal and we will tell you about it.

For sale on all news stands. Ten cents per copy.

Popular Electricity Publishing Co.,

Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS:

E. B. Overshiner, Pres.
 S. L. Squire, V. Pres.
 A. V. Overshiner, V. Pres.

O. H. Duncombe, Treas.
 P. Geo. Pearce, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

T. D. Duncombe.
 W. C. Lundy.
 S. L. Squire.

W. O. Rhode.
 E. B. Overshiner.

Dominion Telephone Manufacturing Co'y, Limited.

To Whom it may Concern:—

Waterford, Dec. 10th, 1908.

We, the undersigned Directors and Officers of the Dominion Telephone Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Waterford, Ont., after a visit to the factory of the Swedish American Telephone Co., at Chicago, wish to express our satisfaction as to the condition of affairs which we found there.

After a most thorough investigation we have found everything to be as represented to us by the promoter of the Canadian Co.

We were shown through the factory and office, and must say that the system which exists throughout was a revelation to us.

We know that the demand for these goods is far ahead of our possibilities of manufacture for some years to come, and with the strong tariff against American manufacturers, we believe that the manufacture of these goods offers a most promising and profitable investment.

The International Independent Telephone Convention was in session while we were at Chicago, and all persons talked with expressed the greatest satisfaction in the Swedish American Telephones and Apparatus, not finding a dissenting voice from their competitors.

S. L. SQUIRE, W. C. LUNDY, T. D. DUNCOMBE.
 O. H. DUNCOMBE, P. GEO. PEARCE.

List of Stockholders

S. L. Squire.	Sanderson Bros.	R. Parkes.
P. Geo. Pearce.	V. Nelles.	Lewis Green.
D. A. Hill.	Geo. Neal.	B. Beam.
W. M. McGuire.	Wm. Woodley.	Mrs. M. B. Williams.
A. C. Duncombe.	Samuel Nelles.	D. S. Bale.
W. C. Lundy.	John H. Smith.	Wm. Yerks.
J. L. Anderson.	David Woodley.	W. Ford Wilson.
G. H. Duncombe.	J. B. Lindsay.	David R. Nelles.
W. R. Alway.	Isaiah Leffer.	Robt. B. Emerick.
N. H. Cowdry.	A. S. Zavitz.	Mrs. Isabel Emerick.
J. Milgau.	Mrs. M. P. Tench.	Geo. Doughty.
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H. R. Collver.	R. M. Beemer.	Clark Nelles.
James Ross.	Alex. Messacar.	Albert Knisely.
T. D. Duncombe.	John Webster.	John Duesling, Jr.
Ward Foster.	R. W. Trotter.	Mrs. Henry Serles.
F. L. Culver.	John Pew.	Oden E. Serles.
C. H. Glover.	D. A. Marlatt.	Alex. Skinner.
J. K. McMichael.	A. E. McMichael.	Wm. Riddle.
J. H. McMichael.	A. J. Goold.	Mrs. O. H. Duncombe.
W. E. Mason.	G. W. Howell.	

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL
 Capital paid-up \$6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits \$4,267,400

Board of Directors:
 President: SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN; Vice-Pres.: JONATHAN HODGSON, Esq., Thos. Long, Esq., Hugh A. Allan, Esq., C. F. Smith, Esq., C. M. Hays, Esq., Alex. Barnet, Esq., F. Orr Lewis, Esq.
 E. F. HEBDEN, General Manager.

T. E. MERRETT, *Sup't of Branches and Chief Inspector.*
 Assistant Inspectors:—W. E. Butler, J. J. Galloway, R. Shaw, M. J. Manning.

LIST OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Ontario	Quebec	
Acton	London	Montreal—(Head Office) St. James St.
Alvinston	Lucan	" 1255 St. Catherine St. East
Athens	Lyndhurst	" 320 St. Catherine St. West
Belleville	Markdale	" 1350 St. Lawrence Boul.
Berlin	Meaford	Town of St. Louis
Bothwell	Mildmay	Beauharnois Sherbrooke
Brampton	Mitchell	Lachine St. Agathe
Chatham	Napanee	Quebec— St. Jerome
Chatsworth	Oakville	St. Sauveur St. Johns
Chesley	Orillia	Rigaud St. Jovite
Creemore	Ottawa	Shawville
Delta	Owen Sound	Manitoba
Eganville	Parkdale	Brandon Calgary
Elgin	Perth	Carberry Camrose
Elora	Prescott	Gladstone Carstairs
Finch	Preston	Griswold Daysland
Fort William	Renfrew	Macgregor Edmonton
Galt	Stratford	Morris Lacombe
Gananoque	St. George	Napinka Leduc
Georgetown	St. Thomas	Neepawa Lethbridge
Glencoe	Tara	Oak Lake Medicine Hat
Gore Bay	Thamesville	Portage la Prairie Okotoks
Granton	Tilbury	Russell Olds
Hamilton	Toronto	Souris Red Deer
Hanover	" Parliament St.	Winnipeg Sedgewick
Hespeler	Walkerton	Saskatchewan Stettler
Ingersoll	Watford	Arcola Tofield
Kingstine	West Lorne	Carnduff Vegreville
Kingston	Westport	Gainsborough Wainwright
Lancaster	Wheatley	Maple Creek Wetaskiwin
Lansdowne	Williamstown	Melville Brit. Columbia
Leamington	Windsor	Oxbow Vancouver
Little Current	Yarker	Whitewood Victoria.
	New York Agency: 63 and 65 Wall St.	

Interest at most favorable current rates on Savings Bank Accounts.
 Commercial Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan, and other foreign countries.
 Letters of credit issued to travellers payable in all parts of the world.

BANK OF MONTREAL

(Established 1817)

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
 CAPITAL (all paid up) \$14,400,000
 REST 12,000,000
 UNDIVIDED PROFITS 217,628.56

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

RT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, C.V.O., G.C.M.G. Honorary President.
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 H. V. MEREDITH, Asst.-Gen. Manager and Manager at Montreal.
 C. SWEENEY, Superintendent of Branches, British Columbia.
 W. E. STAVERT, Super. of Branches, Maritime Provinces.
 F. J. HUNTER, Inspector N. West and Brit. Columbia Branches.
 E. P. WINSLOW, Inspector, Ontario Branches.
 D. R. CLARKE, Inspector, Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland Branches.

BRANCHES:

131 IN CANADA.

IN NEWFOUNDLAND:

ST. JOHN'S - - - - - BANK OF MONTREAL
 BIRCHY COVE, BAY OF ISLANDS, - BANK OF MONTREAL

IN GREAT BRITAIN:

LONDON, BANK OF MONTREAL, 47 Threadneedle St., E. C., F. W. TAYLOR, Manager.

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NEW YORK, R. Y. HERBEN, W. A. BOG, and J. T. MOLINEUX, Agents, 31 Pine Street.
 CHICAGO, BANK OF MONTREAL, J. M. GREATA, Manager.
 SPOKANE, WASH., BANK OF MONTREAL.

IN MEXICO:

MEXICO, D. F., T. S. C. SAUNDERS, Manager.

Imperial Bank of Canada

Capital Authorized - - - - - \$10,000,000.00
 Capital, (paid-up) - - - - - 4,925,000.00
 Rest - - - - - 4,925,000.00

DIRECTORS:

D. R. WILKIE, President. Hon. R. JAFFRAY, Vice-President.
 Wm. Ramsay of Bowland Elias Rogers, J. Kerr Osborne.
 Charles Cockshutt, Peleg Howland, Wm. Whyte, Winnipeg.
 Cawthra Mulock, Hon. Richard Turner, Quebec.
 Wm. Hamilton Merritt, M.D., St. Catharines.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO.

BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Amherstburg, Belwood, Bolton, Brantford, Caledon East, Cobalt, Essex, Fergus, Fonthill, Fort William, Galt, Hamilton, Harrow, Humberstone, Ingersoll, Kenora, Listowel, London, Marshville, New Liskeard, Niagara Falls, Niagara of the Lake, North Bay, Ottawa, Palgrave, Port Arthur, Port Colborne, Port Robinson, Ridgeway, Sault Ste. Marie, South Woodlee, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, St. Davids, Thessalon, Toronto, Welland, Woodstock.

BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Montreal, Quebec.

BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.—Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg.—BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.—Balgonie, Broadview, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Rosthern.—BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.—Athabaska Landing, Banff, Calgary, Edmonton, Red Deer, Strathcona, Wetaskiwin.—BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Golden, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver, Victoria.

Agents in Great Britain.—"Lloyds Bank Limited," Head Office Lombard St., London, and Branches, and the Commercial Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and Branches, with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any part of Canada.

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Interest allowed on deposits from date of deposit and credited quarterly.

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Canada Life Building Toronto

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JOSHUA DYKE

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Real Estate Bought and Sold
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**BONDS &
DEBENTURES**

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SOLICITED

**DOMINION
SECURITIES**
CORPORATION, LIMITED

MONTREAL, LONDON, TORONTO
P.Q. ENG. ONT.

DEALERS IN
**Municipal Debentures
AND
Corporation Bonds**

W. GRAHAM BROWNE & CO.
222 St. James St., MONTREAL

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

LONDON, ONT. Committee No. 1 has decided to submit a by-law calling for the issuing of \$5,000 debentures for the establishment of a tuberculosis hospital in the city.

GALT, ONT. There is an increase in the value of property of \$150,000, making a total of over \$4,000,000.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT. The ratepayers will vote at the municipal elections on a by-law to raise \$25,000 for a further extension of the street railway.

LISTOWEL, ONT. The by-law granting a loan of \$25,000 to a piano company, to assist them in rebuilding their factory, which was recently destroyed by fire, was carried by almost a unanimous vote.

Arrangements have been made for an early issue of \$400,000 4 per cent. Saskatchewan bonds.

AMHERSTBURG, ONT. The Council has appointed the Imperial Bank to collect the taxes for the current year.

OTTAWA, ONT., is taking steps to collect income tax from the salaries of Cabinet Ministers, some of whom are objecting.

ENDERBY, ONT. Mayor Bell, at a recent council meeting, reported the sale of \$10,000 of the city waterworks bonds through the Bank of Montreal, at 94.90 plus 5 per cent. interest from Aug. 1st.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA. The citizens by a vote of 194 to 7 voted to raise \$30,000 to supplement the gift of a similar amount for the new hospital, to cost at least \$60,000.

REGINA, SASK. The building permits for November totalled 24, representing a value of \$10,000. This brings the number for the eleven months of this year to 246, with a total value of \$520,000.

GALT, ONT. The assessment returns show an increased assessment of \$150,000.

SASKATOON, SASK. A \$65,000 by-law has been carried, with only two opposing votes, for the extension of the sewer and water system.

STRASBURG, SASK. This enterprising town is building a \$3,000 fire hall, which will be completed by the beginning of the new year.

MACLEOD, ALTA. The by-laws asking for \$35,000 to instal a system of sewerage, and \$55,000 to be expended on additions to the electric light and water systems were passed.

SALTCOATS, SASK. In a recent purchase of land, a farm near the town was bought for \$20 an acre.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT. The City Council will submit three by-laws to the ratepayers to raise a total \$19,000, \$8,300 for improvements to three of the city fire halls; \$7,700 for sewer extensions; the third calls for \$3,000 for an armory site, appropriations for which has been held up by the government for over a year.

LONDON, ONT. The water commissioners decided on a scheme to submit to a vote which they think will meet the present water shortage. It includes the taking in of the Kilworth supply at a cost of \$125,000, which will, if endorsed by the electorate, turn at least 500,000 gallons into the city mains by June of next year. A pumping station will be erected in the north end of the city and the product of the springs on Cronyn and White farms will be gathered and piped to this pumping station, where the water will be turned into mains. The cost of the scheme is estimated at \$441,000, and the commissioners figure that it will add a million and a half gallons to the present daily supply.

ST. JOHN, N. B. There is a deficit of over \$48,000 in the city departments, and the City Council is worried. The sewer accounts are \$11,000 overdrawn. There is also over-expenditure in other departments.

CHILLIWACK, B. C. The town Council has made an appropriation for a town hospital.

DUNNVILLE, ONT. The ratepayers voted a bonus of \$15,000 to the Dunnville and Beamsville Electric Railway.

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

Purchasers of
**MUNICIPAL
DEBENTURES**

We especially invite correspondence.

MOOSE JAW, SASK. Three by-laws were passed recently amounting to a total of \$105,000, \$35,000 for purchasing a site and building there a new fire hall and purchasing the necessary equipment and installation of a fire alarm system; \$40,000 to enlarge the present sewer system and purchase a nuisance ground, and \$30,000 to purchase land for the construction of a commercial and power house spur track. The majorities in each case were overwhelming.

COBOURG, ONT. Debentures will shortly be issued bearing interest at 4½ per cent., payments to extend over a period of ten years. The Town Council passed a by-law for constructing a sewer at a cost about \$1,300. The debentures are to cover this expenditure.

ST. JOHN, N. B. The civic treasury board has declined to exempt civil servants from taxation, pending an appeal to the Privy Council. If they lose their appeal they will have to repay 5 per cent. additional.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT. The Public Library Board has requested the City Council to submit a by-law to the rate payers to raise \$3,000 for a purchase of a site for the Carnegie library. Mr. Carnegie will make a grant of \$1,250 to build the library if the city purchases the site. The by-law will be submitted on Jan. 4th.

HAMILTON, ONT. According to the statement of the Treasurer, the net overdraft on Jan. 1st will not be more than \$1,000. This year was commenced with a shortage of \$18,000, which has almost been wiped out by an increase in the rate of half a mill.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

The 34th annual statement of the Bank of Ottawa shows net profits for the year of \$429,880, which is equal to nearly 14 1-3 per cent. on the paid-up capital of \$3,000,000. This net profit, added to the balance at the beginning of the year, \$327,832, makes \$757,712, which has been used as follows:— A dividend of 10 per cent., \$300,000; reduction of bank premises and furniture \$46,721; Officers' Pension Fund, \$5,000; Balance carried forward, \$405,991. The rest is now \$3,000,000, equal to the paid-up capital.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Capital and Surplus \$6,350,000

Invites the accounts of Municipal Treasurers and all holding positions of Trust under Municipal Governments.

Such funds may be deposited in the Savings Department and thus earn interest at the highest current rate.

BRANCHES : ONTARIO

Arthur	Glencoe	Otterville	Sudbury
Aylmer	Grand Valley	Owen Sound	Tavistock
Ayton	Guelph	Port Hope	Thamesford
Beeton	Hamilton	Paisley	Tilsonburg
Blind River	Hamilton East	Prescott	Toronto
Bridgeburg	Harriston	Ripley	Avenue Road
Brownsville	Hepworth	Ridgeway	King and
Burlington	Ingersoll	Rockwood	Spadina
Cargill	Kincardine	Rodney	Queen and
Clifford	Kenora	St. Catharines	Broadview
Collingwood	Lakefield	St. Mary's	Yonge and
Drayton	Leamington	Sault Ste. Marie	Bloor Sts.
Durham	Lion's Head	Sarnia	Tottenham
Dutton	Massey	Schomberg	Tweed
Elmira	Mount Forest	Springfield	Windsor
Elora	Newcastle	Stony Creek	Winona
East Toronto	North Bay	Stratford	Woodstock
Embros	Norwich	Strathroy	Watertown
Fergus	Orillia	Sturgeon Falls	Webbwood
Fort William	Ottawa		

ALBERTA

Calgary
Edmonton
Stettler

MANITоба

Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN

Regina

The Bank of Toronto

TORONTO BRANCH Cor. Church and Wellington Sts.
W. R. WADSWORTH, Manager. W. M. BEGG, Asst. Manager.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, Canada.

INCORPORATED 1855

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000.

Paid Up Capital \$4,000,000. Reserve Fund \$4,500,000.

DIRECTORS :

William H. Beatty, President. W. G. Gooderham, Vice-President.
Robert Reford D. Coulson Hon. C. S. Hyman Robert Meighen
William Stone John Macdonald A. E. Gooderham Nicholas Bawl.
DUNCAN COULSON, General Manager. JOSEPH HENDERSON, Asst. Gen'l Manager.
THOMAS A. BIRD, Inspector.

Ontario

Toronto, (8 offices)
Allandale
Aurora
Barrie
Berlin
Bradford
Brantford
Brockville
Burlford
Cardinal
Cobourg
Colborne
Coldwater
Collingwood
Copper Cliff
Creemore
Dorchester
Elmvale
Galt
Gananoque
Hastings
Havelock
Keene
London
London East
London North
Lynden

BRANCHES

Merritt
Millbrook
Newmarket
Oakville
Oil Springs
Omeme
Parry Harbour
Parry Sound
Peterboro
Petrolia
Port Hope
Preston
St. Catharines
Sarnia
Shelburne
Stayner
Sudbury
Thornbury
Victoria Harbour
Wallaceburg
Waterloo
Welland
Wyoming
Sask.
Langenburg
Quill Lake
Wolsley
Yorkton

Quebec

Montreal (3 offices)
Maisonneuve
Gaspé
St. Lambert
Manitoba
Cartwright
Pilot Mound
Portage la Prairie
Rosburn
Swan River
Winnipeg

Bankers :—London, England—The London City and Midland Bank Limited.
Germany—Dresdner Bank and Branches. France—Credit Lyonnais. United States of America—New York, N.Y., National Bank of Commerce. Chicago, Ill., First National Bank. St. Louis, Mo., National Bank of Commerce. Pittsburg, Pa., Keystone National Bank. Cleveland, Ohio, First National Bank and Central National Bank. Buffalo, N. Y., Manufacturers and Traders National Bank. Boston, Mass., National Bank of Commerce.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE UNION OF British Columbia Municipalities

will be held in

VERNON, B. C.
January 6th to 8th, 1909.

H. BOSE

HON. SEC.-TREASURER

SURREY CENTRE, B.C.

Frederick G. Todd LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

Member American Society of Landscape Architects

Advice,
Sketches,
Designs,
or Full
Working
Plans for



Parks,
Cemeteries,
Country
Estates
and Home
Grounds

Among Corporations retaining my Services as Park Designer, are

City of Winnipeg City of Stratford
City of Montreal (Mt. Royal Park Improvements)

Among Private Clients, are

Sir Montagu Allan, Montreal,
Pres. Merchants Bank of Canada
C. R. Hosmer, Esq., Montreal,
Pres. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.
Wm. Mackenzie, Esq., Toronto,
Pres. Canadian Northern Railway
A. M. Nanton, Esq., Winnipeg,
Osler, Hammond & Nanton
Robert T. Lincoln, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
Trinity College, Toronto.
St. James Cemetery, Toronto.

Telephone Uptown 2857
Renouf Building, Montreal

The Bank of Montreal

At the ninety-first annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal, the following report was presented by Sir Edward Clouston, the General Manager, showing the result of the Bank's business for the year ended 31st October, 1908.

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1907	\$ 699,969.88
Profits for the year ending 31st October, 1908, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	1,957,658.68
	<u>\$2,657,628.56</u>
Dividend 2½% paid 1st March, 1908	\$ 360,000.00
Dividend 2½% paid 1st June, 1908	360,000.00
Dividend 2½% paid 1st September, 1908	360,000.00
Dividend 2½% payable 1st December, 1908	360,000.00
	<u>\$1,440,000.00</u>
Amount credited to Rest Account	\$1,000,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	\$ 217,628.56

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The General Statement of the position of the Bank, 31st October, 1908, is as follows:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	\$ 14,400,000.00
Rest	\$12,000,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	217,628.56
	<u>\$12,217,628.56</u>
Unclaimed Dividends	2,803.01
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st December 1908	360,000.00
	<u>12,580,431.57</u>
	26,980,431.57
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$12,417,132.00
Deposits not bearing interest	38,766,918.23
Deposits bearing interest	105,192,365.64
Balances due to other banks, in Canada	112,312.36
	<u>156,488,728.23</u>
	<u>\$183,469,159.80</u>

ASSETS.

Gold and Silver coin current	\$ 5,168,887.33
Government demand notes	9,542,088.25
Deposit with Dominion Government required by Act of Parliament for security of general bank note circulation	600,000.00
Due by agencies of this bank and other banks in Great Britain	\$ 7,331,267.66
Due by agencies of this bank and other banks in Foreign countries	11,959,588.00
Call and short Loans in Great Britain and United States	40,689,956.00
	<u>59,980,811.66</u>
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	956,562.07
Railway and other Bonds, debentures and stocks	8,105,233.57
Notes and cheques of other Banks	3,492,713.65
	<u>87,846,296.53</u>
Bank Premises at Montreal and Branches	600,000.00
Current Loans and discounts in Canada and elsewhere (rebate interest reserved) and other assets	\$94,762,020.73
Debts secured by mortgage or otherwise	176,404.85
Overdue debts not specially secured (loss provided for)	84,437.69
	<u>95,022,863.27</u>
	<u>\$183,469,159.80</u>

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.

London Concrete Machinery Company Limited

Sell Direct to Manufacturer

The London Concrete Machinery Co., of 19 Marmora street, London, Ont., has recently been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000.00 for the purpose of extending the business, which is now a large one. The private company was organized by the present President, Mr. Henry Pocock, and has been in existence for the last three years, being brought up to its present size under his management.



H. POCOCK, President

The new Company, Mr. Pocock President, is composed of several citizens of London, Ont., all of whom are well known business men, and needless to say, that a body of men of this type will not be satisfied to manufacture anything but the highest type of machines and

moulds possible. An hour spent in their new Offices, Show-rooms and Factories, on Marmora street, London, will convince any observer that this concern is in a position to supply the Public with any requirement in the Concrete Machinery line.

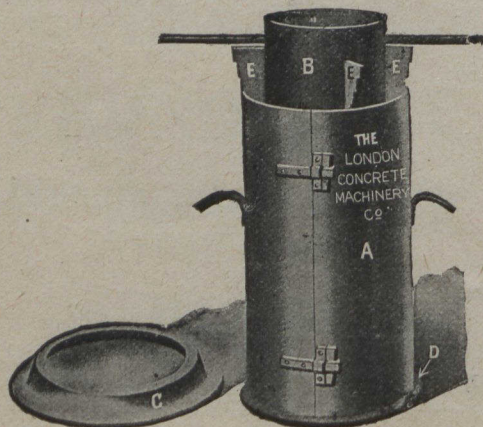
Their machines and moulds are now well known throughout Canada and there are very few municipalities which have not some of one type or another.



JOHN DORDE

The best seller to the municipalities in the last season was the Culbert and Sewer Pipe Moulds. Many Municipalities are now purchasing their own moulds and making the cement tile on the ground. In this manner the tiles can be produced at about one-half the cost at which they could be purchased from regular manufacturers, and also can be laid in their place in a better condition than it is sometimes possible to do when they are to be shipped any distance.

There are several distinctive features about the Tile and Sewer Pipe Moulds manufactured by this concern which have done much for the success of their goods upon the market. One very important feature is that the thickness of walls in the tile is uniform. The greatest of care has been taken in figuring the required



LONDON TILE & SEWER PIPE MOULD

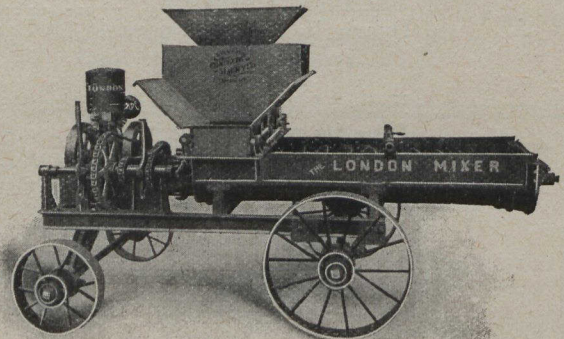
strength for different classes of work and the thickness of walls in the tile have been designed accordingly. This has been approved by many Engineers. The bevels of the telescopic joints are also uniform. The moulds are made from cold rolled steel and are made very heavy. On account of this material being used these moulds are sure to keep in perfect form and good working order, while those made from ordinary heavy galvanized iron or common iron soon become warped or twisted and almost useless.

The moulds manufactured by this Company cost very little more than cheaper grades that are being placed on the market, but many Canadian Municipalities have learned that the matter of a small difference in price is not to be considered when better results can be obtained.

All sizes of moulds are stocked from 4 inches to 48 inches. Special forms or moulds with special thickness of walls will be furnished by this firm upon the shortest notice, in fact, they claim that they are in a position to meet every Engineering requirement.

The London Concrete Mixer

The London Concrete Mixer was only placed on the market within the last year but is becoming very popular with the Contractors throughout the County and also with the Municipalities. One great difficulty that the Municipalities have had with their concrete work is to obtain men whom they could rely on for measuring the proportions and do thorough mixing. This machine meets the requirement in every case, not only for small jobs, but also for large ones, as it can be set to any desired capacity per day so that it can be used by a small

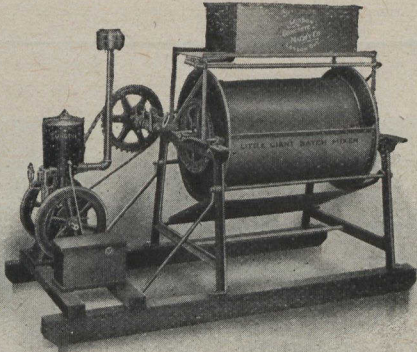


LONDON AUTOMATIC CONTINUOUS BATCH CONCRETE MIXER

or large gang of men. It also provides against the usual complaint, that of improper measuring. With this machine all there is to do is fill the hoppers, and the machine will do the rest, as the feeding and all other operations are automatic. All that is necessary for the operators to do is to set the machine to give any desired proportion and this proportion will be accurately measured. The machine measures the material in small batches in quick succession, it then drops it into the mixing trough below where it is cut and divided many times, being tossed backward and forward from one side to the other and, at the same time conveyed forward to the depositing point. On its course it passes under a fine spray of water which thoroughly moistens the material after it has been mixed dry. Any consistency of moisture can be given which means that this machine will measure and mix materials meeting every requirement in the concrete line. It will save on ordinary Municipal work from four to six men every day it is used over any other machine on the market, simply because the materials only have to be handled once, no wheeling or scaffolding being required.

The machine will pay for itself on any ordinary job in a few weeks use.

The Little Giant Concrete Mixer. is especially designed for smaller class of work and is the only practical Hand Mixer on the market to-day. This Mixer is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific.



LITTLE GIANT BATCH CONCRETE MIXER

It can be equipped for and with any kind of power. The illustration beside shows this machine with Hand-cranks removed and equipped with gasoline engine. This machine is low priced and does good work and will pay for itself in a few days use.

The London Concrete Machinery Co. Limited, in addition to Concrete Mixers, manufacture Cement Working Tools of all descriptions, Concrete Block Machines, Cement Brick Machines, Drain Tile Machines, Window Sill, Lintel and Step Molds and a full line of Concrete Machinery.

They have now in the Press one of the largest and most elaborate descriptive catalogs covering concrete machinery of anything yet produced. A copy will be mailed to any Municipality in Canada who will write this Firm with the request that a catalog be sent and by stating which particular line they are interested in.

They also give expert information in the concrete line on any subject free. This is one way they have of advertising their business, which will become very popular, as it will be of great value to hundreds of persons requiring information of that kind.

DEPARTMENT OF

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

News Specially sent in from the Western Office of the JOURNAL.

C. VERMILYEA, Western Representative.

62½ Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

Saskatoon's wide-awake City County and Board of Trade are after the Dominion Fair for 1910.

A new cemetery will occupy part of N. E. ¼, 36-10-8 in the Municipality of Springfield.

Winnipeg has reduced the property qualifications for voting on money by-laws from \$400 to \$200 and those having equity in property, although not the registered owners, are classed as owners. This remedies an injustice to those holding property under agreements of sale. With the old plan in operation a man could sell the lots of new sub-divisions under agreement and would still have the right to vote the purchasers into additional taxation through by-laws, as he would be the registered owner of the property until such time as the purchasers completed their payments and secured deeds.

Controller-elect R. D. Waugh, of the City of Winnipeg is taking the initiative in a movement to cooperate with adjoining municipalities in offering inducements to market gardeners. Mr. Waugh's object is to reduce the cost of living in the city by saving freight on vegetables. He states that in onions alone, there are a million pounds imported yearly. Dairy farms are also included in the list of wants. Mr. Waugh is a warm supporter of the project for public baths.

REMEMBER THIS MONTH IN MANITOBA.

Declaration of office by council members, and appointment of officers at first meeting of new council, meeting to be held first Tuesday in month, at 10 o'clock a. m.

In rural municipalities fix remunerations of councilors by by-law.

Railway company returns should now be in hands of clerk.—Sec. 49, cap. 117.

Cities, Towns and Villages add interest to arrears of taxes.

Municipal Secretary-Treasurer should inform Municipal Commissioner of his appointment, also name of bank and name and address of Reeve or Mayor.

Clerk should have in his hands names and address of school trustees and Secretary-treasurer in municipality, these to be supplied by school district secretary-treasurers.

Each council member requires a copy of the Municipal Act, Assessment Act, Public School Act, Public Health Act, and Assessment Act.

Place and date of Court of Revision to be fixed by council in order that some may be inserted in assessment notices.

FEBRUARY.—Balance due school districts is now payable, unless they have not complied with requirements of Public School Act.

Assessors should have copy of Assessment Act supplied by councils.

Alterations made in road beats, where statute labour is in force, should be made before Assessor commences work.

Before February meeting Auditors' report should be complete and ready for presentation to council.

Municipal Commissioners' levy is payable in the early part of February.

The CANADIAN MUNICIPAL JOURNAL CO., Limited, while grateful for offers of the printing of Municipal Forms, Debentures, etc., does not handle such work.

The CANADIAN MUNICIPAL JOURNAL is not a "house organ", asking advertisers to pay it to push a printing and supply business. It is a newspaper, dependent on subscriptions and advertisements, not cutting in on any other business.

But it can recommend the following firms as making a specialty of municipal work and does recommend them.

<p><u>TO</u></p> <p>Secretaries</p> <p>WE CARRY IN STOCK</p> <p>Parliamentary Lists, Valuation Rolls, Hotel License Blanks, Store License Blanks, Etc., Etc., Etc.</p>	<p><u>AUX</u></p> <p>Secrétaires</p> <p>NOUS TENONS EN STOCK</p> <p>Listes Parlementaires, Roles d'Evaluation, Feuilles de Perception Scolaire et Municipale, Livres de Renvoi, Etc., Etc., Etc.</p>
<p>THE</p> <p>MODERN PRINTING Co.,</p> <p>20 St. Vincent Street, - MONTREAL</p> <p>BELL TELEPHONE, MAIN 2662</p>	



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