

**PAGES**

**MISSING**

# THE CANADIAN MUNICIPAL JOURNAL

AND  
TELEPHONE AND BUILDING NEWS

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
**Union of Canadian Municipalities,**  
The Provincial Unions of  
Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia  
and New Brunswick Municipalities  
The Chief Constables' Association of Canada.  
AND THE  
**Canadian Independent Telephone Association**

VOL. IV.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER, 1908.

No. 12.

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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.

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THE MODERN PRINTING CO.

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## Uniform Municipal Accounting

"That the Union of Canadian Municipalities is strongly in favor of uniform municipal accounting for the various classes of municipalities of the Dominion, and recommends that the various Provincial Governments be petitioned to introduce a uniform system of accounting by similar legislation; and the Executive Committee is instructed to establish a sub-committee to prepare such a system as suggested and to take such measures as they may find feasible for furthering the end in view."

In accordance with the above resolution on Uniform Municipal Accounting which was passed at the recent Convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, the following gentlemen have been appointed the Committee :

The President, Controller, J. J. Ward, Toronto.  
 Dr. S. Morley Wickett, Toronto.  
 Mr. H. J. Ross, Auditor, of Outremont, Que.  
 Mr. J. F. C. Menlove, Vice-Pres. Union of Manitoba Municipalities.

Mr. J. A. Ellis, City Treasurer, Ottawa.  
 Mr. W. D. Lighthall, K. C., Hon. Sec.-Treas.  
 Mr. G. S. Wilson, Asst. Secretary.

The question is recognized as being one of very great importance, and several enquiries have been received from different parts of the Country, and while it is recognized that the goal will not be reached all at once, there is a full belief in the necessity of changes in the present system — or want of system in so many cases. We shall be glad to have opinions and suggestions from our readers on this subject.

## Motorists

Of course, none of our readers who own motor cars make themselves a nuisance and a danger to their fellow-citizens by reckless driving. But many other motorists should be locked up for an indeterminate sentence for their brutal callousness to the rights of others.

In a farming contemporary, a correspondent describes how he and his family were thrown out of their buggy while driving along the high road by two motorists who drove past at full speed, though signalled to stop. Fortunately, they were caught, but not punished, merely fined.

The victim suggests a good plan for getting damages in the too frequent cases where the motorists, after doing some damage, leaves the spot, without being identified. The idea is that all motorists should be compelled to pay into a guarantee fund, and that in case the culprit is not found, damages should be paid from this fund.

The unfortunate thing about motoring is that the acute brutality of some is responsible for a revengeful feeling against all, and the careful, conscientious ones, are ranked with the bad ones.

The Ontario Horticultural Association decided at its recent Convention to affiliate with the American Civic Association. It seems a pity to go outside one's own country when there is a body in Canada endeavoring to improve municipal conditions here. While we have every wish to see the American Civic Association secure the success it so richly deserves, we should have been still more pleased to see the Ontario Association unite with the Union of Canadian Municipalities, and aid in the efforts to improve conditions here.

## Guernsey's State Telephones

The Guernsey State Telephone System has just celebrated its 10th anniversary, and its continuous success.

Up to 1898, the National Telephone Co. (the Bell) had refused to give any service, except at a rate of \$50 within one mile from the Exchange, and \$30 for each extra mile. The States, feeling that such rates were prohibitive, obtained a license from the Post Office Department, and constructed a public system. So great has been the success that Guernsey has for several years been admitted to have the best served part of the United Kingdom. With a population of 40,300, there are 1,698 telephones, or one to every 24 people. The capital expended has amounted to \$157,800, or about \$92.50 per line, even in this scattered population. And as the "party line system" has been excluded, of the 1,698 subscribers, no less than 1,535 are direct to the exchange. Although the average subscription is only \$16.75, there was \$1,549 profit, after paying \$2,720 to the Post Office for royalty. Interest was paid and \$5,322 added to the reserve fund, which now amounts to \$47,036, or more than a quarter of the capital, while the system is in splendid order, and renewals are charged to revenue.

## Important to Municipal Clerks

The Superintendent of Immigration has just issued in pamphlet form, a copy of the law regarding Immigration and Immigrants, especially for the use of Clerks of Municipalities, so that they may be informed as to what the Act calls for, and how to act if any "undersirables" need to be deported. The legislation is found in Chapter 93, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and the Amending Acts of 1907 and 1908, consolidated. At the end, are the Orders-in-Council and Instructions, with the handling of "undersirables."

Copies of this pamphlet can be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Superintendent of Immigration.

We strongly advise all Clerks, and Magistrates to obtain a copy of this useful and well arranged pamphlet.

For the first time since this official organ has been issued, a death has taken place in the Executive Committee, Mayor G. A. Cook, Prince Albert, Sask., having died of typhoid fever on 27th October last. The deceased gentleman was very much esteemed in the city which elected him to the highest office in its gift, and will be greatly missed, both there and in the Councils of the Provincial and Federal Unions.

The sudden death of the Hon. J. H. Agnew, Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba, occurred 9th November. The deceased gentleman was a man of considerable municipal experience, having been secretary-treasurer of the Virten School District, and for ten years a member of the Virten, Man. Council. He was one of the representative of Manitoba at the interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, two years ago, which led to the restoration of the streets to the municipalities from the Bell Telephone Co.

The telephone girls in Paris have now an opportunity to buy meals, provided by the authorities at the low rate of 12 or 14 cents. This has been arranged because it was found that the service depended upon the girls, and many of them were highly nervous owing to foolish and improper feeding.

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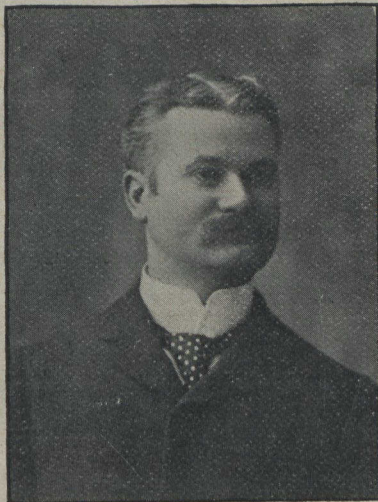
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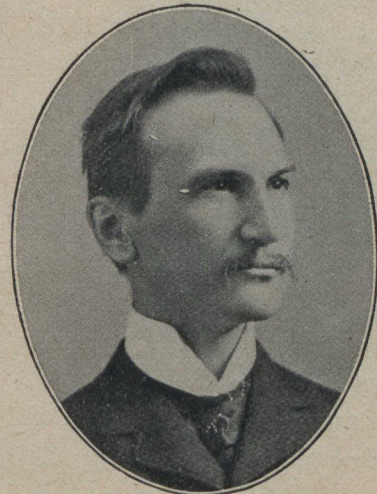
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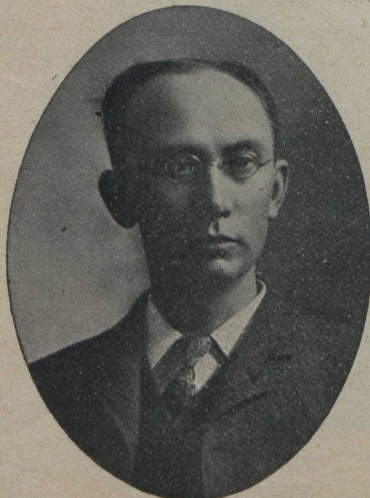
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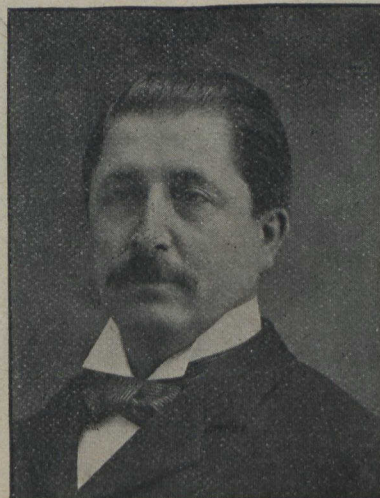
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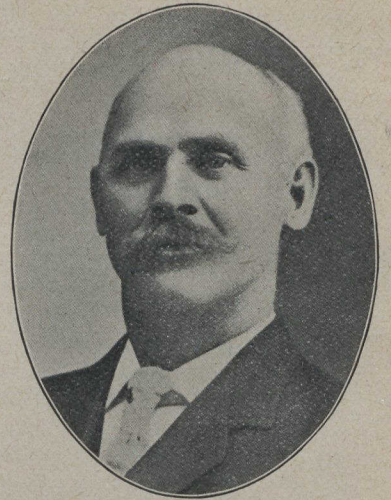


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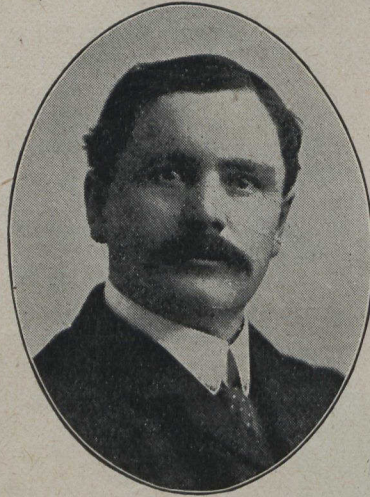
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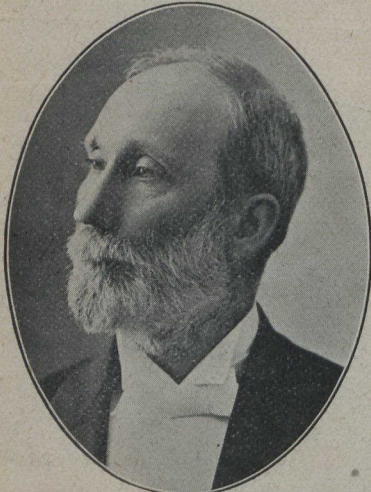
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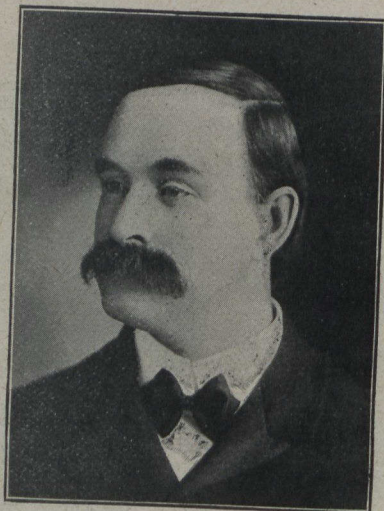


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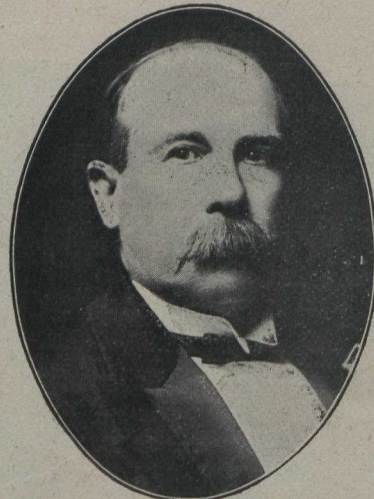


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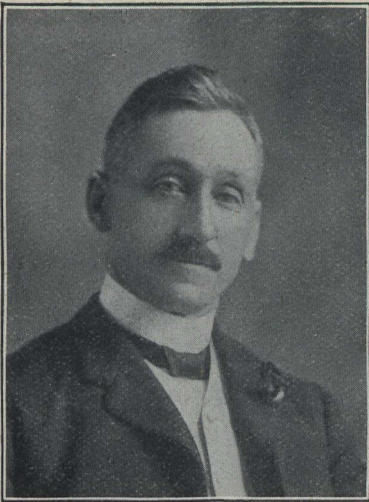
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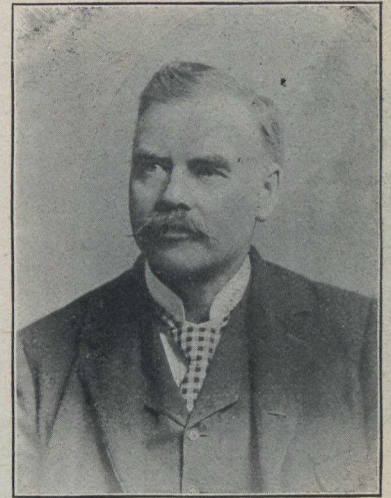
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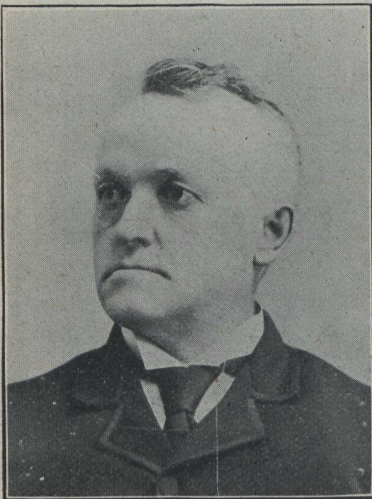
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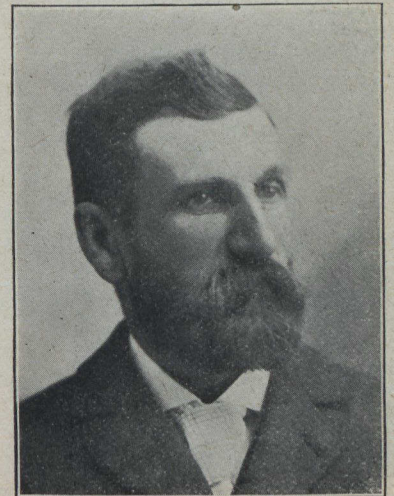
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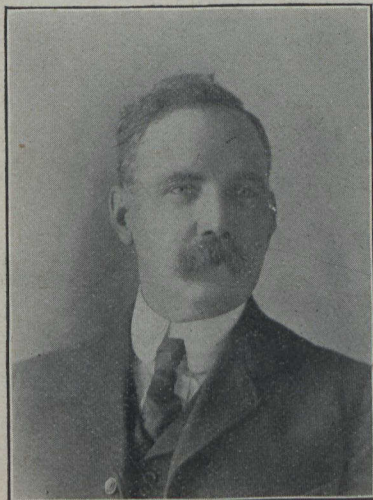


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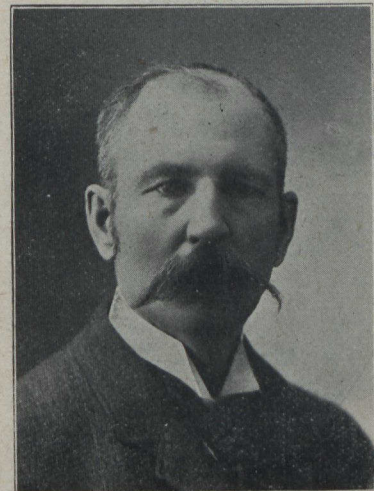


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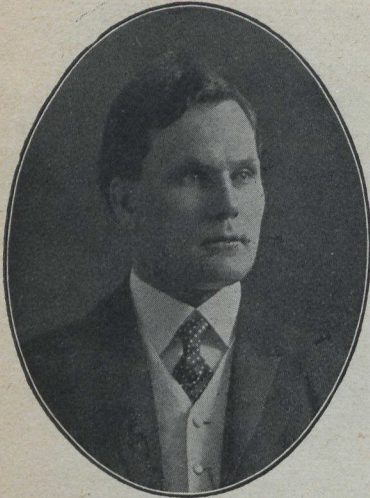
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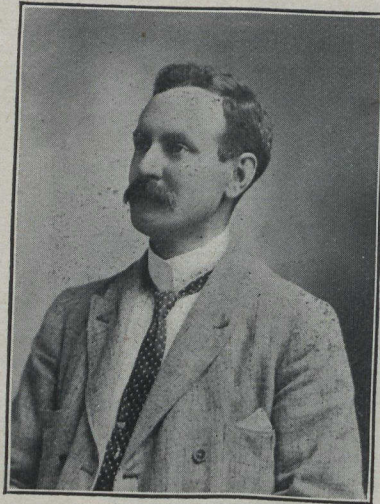
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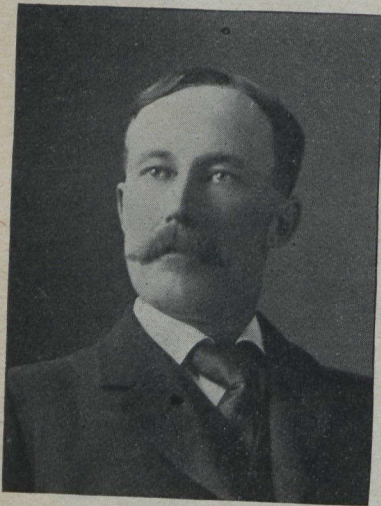
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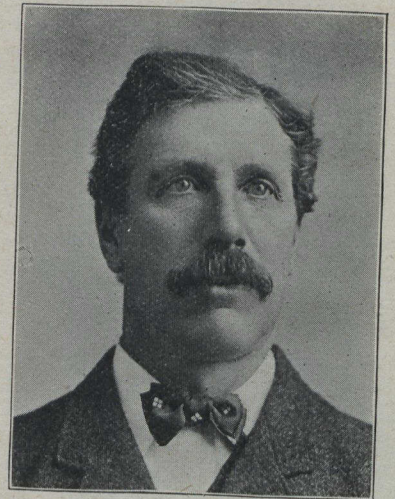
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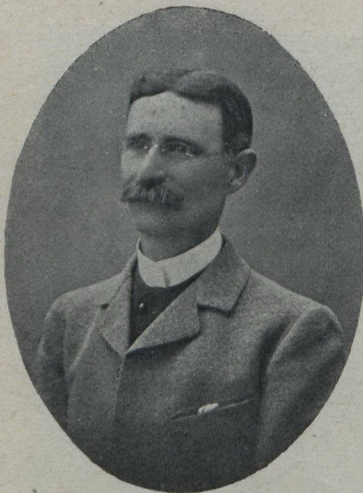


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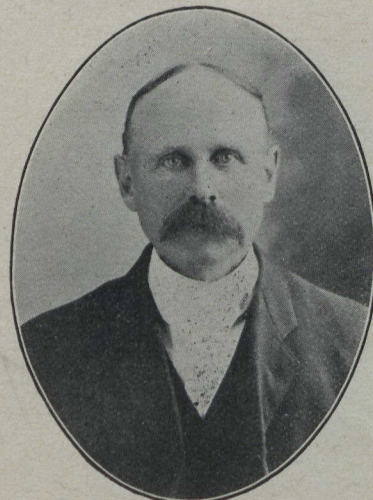


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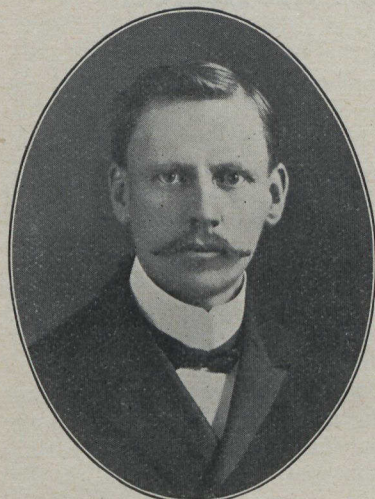


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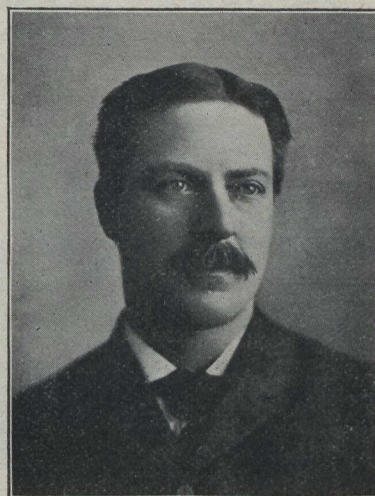
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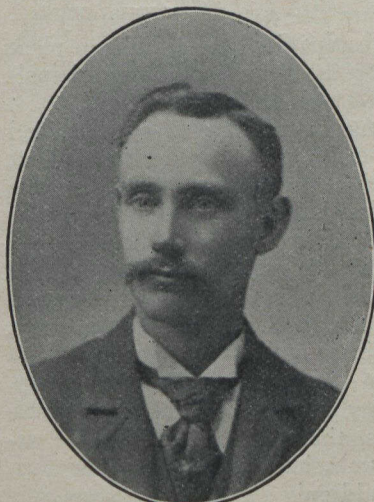


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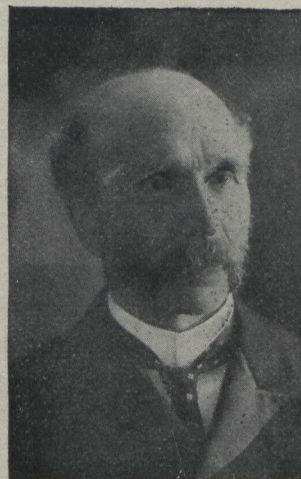
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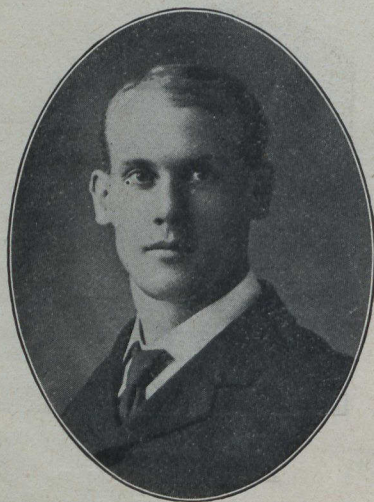
## Third Annual Convention, Sydney, August 26-27, 1908

Official report.

(Concluded).

# Municipal Franchises Should not be Alienated

Coun. G. Grassie Archibald, Truro



The subject is a very important one, but at the same time a very simple one. For in the alienation of municipal franchises, rights and privileges there is no difficulty in adjustment. There are but two parties, each of whom has something to offer the other. It would seem on the very face of the matter that these are the ones to settle the terms of their transfer of rights. In Nova Scotia, this is not the way the matter is done, when one of the parties is a municipality and the other a corporation. Under these conditions the corporation deals not with the municipality, but with the Legislature and between them the basis of agreement is made. Indeed, the case is frequently worse than that. Only this spring the town of Truro caused an electric lighting bill to be introduced into the House of Assembly. In nearly every particular it agreed with an act passed for the town of Kentville one year previously. The Truro bill was duly presented to the committee on law amendments and thrown out, after a corporation indirectly interested, was heard by the committee, but the town of Truro received no notice of the hearing before the committee.

Such a method of arranging terms is altogether un-British. In some instances where for instance a number of municipalities were jointly interested in dealing with a corporation it might be desirable that a too militant municipality should be brought to terms to whatever extent its holding out affected the other municipalities, but to the extent that its own interests and those of the corporation were alone affected the municipality should have full control. In other words in through lines,

whether of railway, telephone, telegraph or what, the privileges required so far only as they have reference to the through lines might be laid down by general authority subject to the consent of the different municipalities. but so far as the purely local privileges are concerned the principle should be very strictly applied that the municipality should have supreme control.

Since this principle has not been applied frequently in Nova Scotia it seems a very fair matter to be brought before this body, especially since every municipality, rural or urban, is interested. Already, these unions of municipalities have accomplished much and from time to time are accomplishing more. Only a few weeks ago the Union of Canadian Municipalities, in a certain sense, the mother of all, passed a strong resolution that the municipalities should be represented upon the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada and upon the similar Board of Ontario. It would, therefore, be but fitting that this Union makes some determined effort to free its members from the shackles by which they are bound.

A brief survey of the privileges usually granted may assist at arriving at a judgment in the matter. As taken from the statutes granting the powers it generally appears that the telephone companies have a right to place their poles and lines along the streets of any municipality without its leave. No private owner would be dealt with without feeling that he had a very decided grievance, and a strong claim for compensation. That municipalities have a right to compensation for this privilege is recognized elsewhere. To cite one instance, the city of Portage la Prairie may in addition to all other taxes assess a special tax on telephone companies not exceeding two hundred dollars. The chief offender of this sort is of course the N. S. Telephone Company, which has acquired the rights and privileges granted not only to itself, but also to the Bell Telephone Company. To the statement of policy as laid down above as affecting telephone companies, there are two noticeable exceptions. The New Cumberland Telephone Company, incorporated in 1906, could only exercise its powers subject to the consent of the municipalities through which it operates. Again in the same year the Yarmouth Telephone Company was similarly restricted.

The chief privileges granted to electric light, power and gas companies, seems to be freedom from competition and the same privilege of using the highways without consent of the municipality. Each municipality will be likely to consider its lot the worst, but in the matter of electric lighting, the town of Truro thinks itself the

most abused of any. As early as 1887, the Truro Electric Company was entitled to break up the streets of Truro and erect poles with or without the consent of the municipality, with the sole proviso that an official of the town might look at the destruction going on. These powers were granted in somewhat extended form to the Chambers Electric Light and Power Company. The most notable of all the privileges which the legislature granted without the consent of the municipality affected, to this company at this time was that no person or corporation shall erect or place any electric light or other wires within three feet of the wires of this company. For all these privileges and exemptions the town of Truro receives nothing but indifferent service where many towns not so embarrassed have all their civic lighting at practically no cost.

One of the most surprising instances of utter disregard of municipal rights is given in the act incorporating the Sydney and East Bay Railway Company (1906 C. 141) Among the powers granted, which by the way include nearly everything, there were powers allowing the company to become owners and dealers in real estate in an unlimited degree, all property being exempt from taxation.

There is another instance of a railway chartered for the county of Colchester that is granted similar privileges. Usually and fortunately exemption from taxation is granted on the railway and lands, buildings and other appurtenances used for railway purposes only, but the exemption is forever. This is a very serious privilege. As we view the matter now, feeling the great need of more railways we are inclined to think light of these privileges, but with a patriot's hope we look for the time when the railways will not require exemption from taxation, and then the value of such a concession will be of greater and very real moment.

That the encroachment of railways upon municipalities is considered a very grave danger, is evidenced by the note of alarm sounded in *The Canadian Municipal Journal* in December 1907, when it called attention to three impending questions of grave importance. One involved the acquisition of the entire shore front of Vancouver by one railroad to the exclusion of all others; a second, the approval by the Dominion of plans of an electric road to be built along certain streets of Montreal without consent of the municipality and the third was the question of permitting the Hamilton Radial Company to enter municipal streets without municipal consent. The alarm occasioned in these more densely populated centres at least put us on the alert to hold what we have.

The instances already cited are not by any means exhaustive. Each year furnishes examples of similar charters being granted. These, therefore, serve merely as types. A most serious violation of the rights of incorporated towns is upon our statute books and stands as a shameful disgrace to a free people, without mention of which our catalog of abuses would not be complete. It is an amendment to the Towns' Incorporation Act, section 191. The sole purpose of this amendment, as the people of Truro well know, was to conserve and enhance the privileges of a corporation at the expense of the people, and more especially of the citizens of Truro.

An idea of how other places deal with such matters may be instructive. When writing for information, it was my privilege to communicate with Mr. W. D. Lighthall, K. C., among others. Upon stating to him the principles I purposed discussing, I received his reply from which I quote: "The principles are now acknowledged and appear in all private bills and other leg-

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; and we believe were also recognized by New Brunswick. The usual clause insisted upon by the government is—"None of the powers authorized by this act shall be exercised without the consent of the municipal council previously obtained and expressed by by-law, subject to the terms and conditions set forth by such by-law." An examination of a considerable number of private acts and the railway act has only served to exemplify the principle as laid down by the western provinces and the Federal Parliament, and as stated above, by the Honorary Secretary of the Union of Canadian Municipalities.

Now, as to the remedy, it is believed that if this Union will unitedly pass a resolution demanding the endorsement of this principle by the Legislature and back up the resolution by constant watching of the various private bills presented to the Legislature that ere long Nova Scotia will be in line with the other provinces in the regard for the rights of municipalities.

Towards this end, I would suggest for the consideration of the Committee on Resolutions, the following resolution:

"Resolved, that municipal franchises, rights and privileges should not be alienated by the Legislature without the consent of the municipality or municipalities affected and that the Executive of this Union endeavour to have the various public acts relating to municipalities amended in a manner consistent with this principle."

Mr. Archibald moved that the paper and resolution be referred to the Resolutions Committee.

Councillor Rogers, Yarmouth, seconded the motion and thought it should be dealt with at once.

Relating the experience of the town of Yarmouth with the Telephone Co., Mayor Hood thought it was not the first time Yarmouth had had to contend with such things.

Councillor McDonald, New Glasgow, said that New Glasgow is worse off than Truro, especially as regards the Electric Light Corporation. The town came into this Union to get help to enable them to buy out or complete their own service.

Mayor Richardson, Sydney. "The Act should receive due consideration. It would be a sorry day for us when any Legislature says to the capitalist you must go down and out. We must be sure the community is right, then go ahead. I would favor Sydney building an electric light plant, but it is not fair to ignore the Company's interests in this respect."

City Solicitor Roberts, Bridgewater, agreed with Mayor Richardson as far as protecting rights, but not when it came to the rights of the company against the rights of the town of Truro. These companies should not be given one cent more than their rights and some equitable scheme should be devised to give it to them. The only question is what are their rights, how much shall they be paid for them. If there were in Bridgewater the conditions existing in Truro and New Glasgow there would be anarchy.

County Clerk MacKenzie, Truro, objected to the wording of the resolution and suggested changing "the consent of" to "consulting."

County Clerk Wiswell, Halifax, said that there used to be a legislative rule that municipalities should be notified before legislation is passed affecting them.

The resolution was put and carried.

The meeting adjourned.

Morning Session.

The Resolutions Committee recommended the follow-

Moved by Mayor Richardson, seconded by Alderman Hubley and carried.

"That in the opinion of this Union it is desirable that the best system of accounting should be adopted by all municipalities and that the Executive be requested to make enquiries and report at the next meeting."

Moved by Mayor Robb, Amherst, seconded by Ald. Hubley, Halifax, and carried.

"That the principle laid down in Mayor Hood's paper respecting the desirability of establishing reformatories be and it is hereby approved by this Union."

Moved by County Clerk MacKenzie, Truro, seconded by Mayor Richardson, Sydney, and carried.

"That in the opinion of this Union, municipal franchises, rights and privileges should not be alienated by the Legislature without consulting the municipality or municipalities affected."

Coun. Archibald, Truro, stated that in his opinion the Towns' Incorporation Act and the Municipal Act should be amended to some extent, particularly the Towns' Incorporation Act, where it says the Town Council has no authority whatever to permit any person, company or corporation to dig up the streets or erect poles or anything of that sort without applying to the Legislature. The whole principle he tried to endorse in that paper (already read) is that the streets are the property of the town and the Legislature has no business to say one way or another how the streets are to be controlled unless in the case of arbitrary action on the part of the municipality; but that would be an exception. Under ordinary prevailing conditions the Council should be supreme and amendments should be made to that effect.

Hon. Sec.-Treas. Doane. "In Halifax such legislation as that would be opposed. They have no more privilege

in that respect in the City of Halifax than they have in the town of Truro; they have to have special legislation for the erection of poles along the streets or anything of that kind. The principal reason why we do not want that kind of legislation in Halifax, is that people come asking to be allowed to erect hitching-posts, awning posts and other similar obstructions and we have no authority to grant them such permission; whereas if the Council or City Officials had the power to permit the construction of these things, the streets would become badly defaced and obstructed. In cities like Boston and New York and other large American cities they have these obstructions on the streets and can't get rid of them and Halifax would oppose such legislation."

Mayor Hood, Yarmouth. "The local authorities are the best ones to judge of what they want on the streets and those intending to make such erections should first make arrangements with the Council and in this way give the town the privilege of getting some concessions for the disarrangement of their streets and the putting up of poles."

Coun. Archibald, Truro. "Corporations get concessions from the Legislature that Town Councils are aware of and can't stop, and it is against these privileges that we would take particular objection as in the case of giving a corporation a great line of poles along the street."

Moved by City Solicitor Roberts, Bridgewater, seconded by Coun. Rogers, Yarmouth,

"That the Executive be instructed to have the Towns' Incorporation Act and the Municipal Act amended so that they will be consistent with the principle affirmed in the resolution which has carried."

Carried.

Councillor Mosher, Truro, read the following paper:

## Bonusing

### Coun. C. J. Mosher, Truro

It is not my intention to attempt an elaborate dissertation on the origin of taxation or the exemption therefrom, but to endeavor to present in a plain manner some reasons why I believe that the practice of indiscriminate bonusing of manufacturing or other enterprises by our municipalities should be discontinued.

It will be conceded by all that industrial enterprises should be planted in congenial soil, some place where all the conditions are favorable to the growth and development of each particular industry; and for a municipality to thoughtlessly and selfishly tempt the location of an enterprise where the conditions are adverse by the offer of a bonus, may exhibit not only a disregard of the rights of others, but a disregard also for the best interests of the Province at large, in that our resources might not be developed along the lines of least resistance but along artificial lines of greater resistance in which "an old man of the sea" would be constantly carried on the back of an enterprise.

Bonusing is liable not only to work injustice to the best interests of the Province in the manner I have stated, but there is the injustice to the tax-payer who is called upon to pay heavier taxes on his own property in order that property of the favoured ones may go free, or he may be called upon to contribute a yearly tax for twenty or thirty years to form a sinking fund for the payment of money borrowed to bonus some doubtful and, to him, unknown enterprise.

In the Council to which I have the honour to belong,

a short time since we had occasion to compare our total assets with our total liabilities, and for every particular liability we found a corresponding valuable asset except in one case; this was a debt of \$30,000.00 for which we are gradually accumulating a sinking fund, and for which we could find no corresponding asset although we "sought it carefully with tears" — it was money borrowed to pay a bonus, or rather the word bribe I think would be a better name. Possibly an expert financier or a politician might have discovered an asset for which we sought in vain.

This unwise idea of one municipality holding out inducements for the location of some industry already established in some other place, has been known, I believe, to have been used by established companies for the purpose of extorting concessions from the municipality in which they were already located. A similar case is reported, but I don't vouch for the accuracy of it, in which a railroad company located their junction with a main line at some distance from a town through which the main line passed. This was not agreeable to the town in question and the company said, "Well, we will locate our junction within your limits if you will pay us say \$20,000.00;" and while the matter was being considered, that town was visited by a disastrous conflagration which made it impossible for them to pay the sum demanded. Then the Company, realizing that the hope of receiving any bonus was destroyed, changed the location of their terminus to within the town limits which was in reality

the natural location of their junction. Many such, or similar, instances of injustice, I believe, could be furnished if it were desirable.

I think if further evidence of the generosity of our Legislatures in the matter of indiscriminate bonusing were necessary it can be found in the bounties and bonuses which the people of Canada, from the Dominion Parliament down to our Principal Councils, have indulged in lately in regard to our iron and steel industries. During the last eleven years these thirteen industries have received from the Dominion treasury alone, the sum of eleven millions of dollars, and during that time the Provinces and municipalities have apparently vied with each other in granting bonuses and exemptions the value of which it is impossible to estimate. And what have the people who have paid this hard cash and borne these exemptions received in return? I believe that ninety-five per cent. of them have received no benefit whatever. We have during the past few years not only paid out millions upon millions in bounties and exemptions to Iron and Steel companies but in addition to this have been compelled to pay from 20 to 25 per cent. more for their goods than they could have been bought for elsewhere. True, Canada for the last ten or twelve years has been enjoying unprecedented prosperity and has become favourably known the world over, but our policy in the matter of bounties certainly admits of reform—perhaps (to use the words of Adam Smith) “in public as well as in private expenses, great wealth may perhaps be frequently admitted as an apology for great folly”.

I do not suppose that this Convention could bring any influence to bear upon our Canadian Parliament that would induce them to alter their policy in this respect, but we might have some influence with our local Legislature that would induce them to check by some means indiscriminate bonusing by our municipalities.

I am not familiar with the laws of our different Provinces in regard to this matter, but in the Province of Ontario the Government gives the Municipalities power to bonus almost everything they want to; in fact they almost suggest some things the municipalities might otherwise have overlooked, but they are hedged about very carefully. A by-law to bonus a manufacturing industry in that Province cannot be made, except by a two-thirds vote, or by a three-fifths vote if no more than one-fifth of those entitled to vote against it. These proportions are of those only who are entitled to vote; neither are the municipalities permitted to aid an industry when a similar industry is running without the aid of a bonus, except by permission of that industry, nor are they permitted to aid an industry similar to one already running in any part of the Province. And further, when a by-law has obtained the necessary number of signatures, a copy of such by-law must be published in the press for three weeks, and any person who is dissatisfied with the provisions of it can enter an action to have it quashed; then after it has thus run the gauntlet of all safeguards it becomes law. So, although Ontario is liberal with the Municipalities, it is not easy for them to enact any crude legislation in regard to bonuses.

With the hope that it may at least bear some degree of fruit, I beg leave to move the following resolution:

“Whereas, we believe that the tendency, evinced by certain Towns at the present time, to obtain the location of industries within their limits by the offer of bonuses, is liable to work injustice to other localities and is injurious to the best interests of

our Province, in that it tends to create artificial, and consequently less productive, channels for the development of our natural resources, and;

“Whereas, the solicitation, the reception and the granting of bonuses are in themselves detrimental to the formation of that self-reliance and resourcefulness necessary to the highest success and fullest development of character;

“Therefore resolved: That this Convention respectfully request our Provincial Parliament to enact legislation tending toward the greater restraint of Municipalities in the matter of granting bonuses to industrial enterprises.”

Coun. Smith, Halifax County: “In order to get industries in Halifax County they have to grant certain concessions. The building of the Musquodoboit and Eastern Railway requires certain industries established along the route and they now contemplate building a furniture factory and a cement factory and one or two other industries and in helping these industries they actually help the railway. Each and every municipality in the Province should act for themselves in that way. In Halifax, they give all the help they can to these industries by bonusing and otherwise. The members of the Union should be very careful in supporting any resolution that might handicap some of the Counties from having industries established therein.”

Mayor Richardson, Sydney: “I cannot be expected to say anything very much against the bonusing idea. Even without the bonus the Steel Company would not have located their industry in any other part of Nova Scotia. I do not think it fair to ask the Legislature of Nova Scotia to restrict the people of certain sections of the Province from what they say they want. Capitalists coming in seek certain concessions; it is a business matter with them; and if a city or town sees fit to give them what they want, then the matter is all right. The people of Nova Scotia desire as a rule the bonusing system. The Conservatives worked it for eighteen years and the Liberals for thirty years, that's forty-eight years.”

Coun. Archibald, Truro: “I agree very heartily with what Mayor Richardson has said on the subject of bonusing. No one has a right to interfere with the will of the people; it is simply a matter of privilege and the people are to decide whether they are to exercise it or not.”

Mayor Robb, Amherst: “In the town from which I come, the question of bonusing doesn't interest us very much. Up to the present time it hasn't been necessary to make any bonuses further than cheap water rates or something of that kind. Each case should be dealt with on its merits. It would not be wise in some cases to offer bonuses and each town should be free to deal with the matter as it thinks best.”

County Clerk Wiswell, Halifax County. “I think it would be a great mistake to ask for any legislation against bonusing; the people certainly ought to encourage those who would invest their capital; and to restrict bonusing would be to retard the progress of the Country.”

Mayor Hood, Yarmouth: “I am in favor of a resolution that would condemn the granting of bonuses.”

The motion was lost, but on motion of Mayor Hood, Yarmouth, seconded by Coun. Rogers, Yarmouth, a vote of thanks was tendered to Coun. Mosher for his paper.

The Secretary read a paper “Adoption of Standard Fire Hose Couplings” by Mr. H. W. Johnston, Assistant City Engineer, Halifax.

# Adoption of Standard Fire Hose Couplings

H. W. Johnston, C. E., Asst. City Engineer, Halifax.

From the days when fires were extinguished by passing buckets from hand to hand from well to fire, to the present day when, as in the case of Philadelphia, enough water is pumped through a system of mains, laid solely for fire protection purposes, to supply twenty streams, each throwing 500 gals. per minute, with a pressure of 300 lbs. concentrated in any block in the protected district, is a far cry. But while realizing what is the ideal way of providing fire protection, we have to deal with existing conditions and make the best of the means at our disposal in fighting a conflagration. As but comparatively few cities and towns can afford the luxury of such a fire protection service as to make them practically independent of the necessity of calling in outside aid in times of stress from fire, it behooves the majority, who are mutually dependent upon each other in cases of extreme need, to provide all possible means to render the help they may give or receive of the utmost use. One of the readiest means of assuring this in case of fire is to have all parts of apparatus similar, so that when in a crisis a town is forced to call on its neighbors for assistance, the latter on arrival with their apparatus and men eager and willing to be at work are not forced to stand by as mere spectators because their couplings will not fit the apparatus, and make-shift connections which require time to make and are rarely efficient have to be resorted to.

This subject of uniform hydrant and hose connections has been engaging the attention of fire underwriters, fire and water departments, and organizations interested, throughout the United States for some years, and in 1905 seven influential bodies adopted the Standard of the American Water Works Association and the National Fire Protection Association. This standard is as follows:—

Inside diam. of hose in inches . . . . .	2 1-2	3	3 1-2	4 1-2
No. of threads per inch . . . . .	7 1-2	6	6	4
Male couplings, outside diam. of thread finished, in inches . . . . .	3 1-16	3 5-6	4 1-4	5 3-4
Diameter at root of thread in inches . . . . .	2.8715	3.3763	4.0013	5.3970
Clearance between male and female threads in inches . . . . .	.03	.03	.05	.05
Length of threaded male end, in inches . . . . .	1	1 1-8	1 1-8	1 3-8

The above to be of the 60 V — thread pattern 1-100 of an inch cut off top of thread and 1-100 in. left in the bottom of the valley in 2 1-2 in., 3 in., and 3 1-2 in. couplings and 2-100 in., in like manner for the 4 1-2 in. couplings, and with 1-4 in. blank end on male part of coupling in each case; female ends to be cut 1-8 in. shorter for endwise clearance. They should also be bored out .03 in. larger in the 2 1-2 in., 3 in. and 3 1-2 in. sizes and .05 in. larger in the 4 1-2 in. size in order to make up easily and without jamming.

- The organizations adopting this standard were:—
- The National Board of Fire Underwriters.
  - The National Fire Protection Association.
  - International Association of Fire Engineers.
  - North Carolina State Firemen's Association.
  - National Firemen's Association.
  - New England Water Works Association.
  - Pennsylvania Water Works Association.
  - The American Water Works Association.

While these bodies are all United States Associations, still bodies like the New England and American Water Works Association have a large number of representatives of Canadian Water Works departments as members.

The writer is unaware of what progress (if any) has been made in Canada with regard to the adoption of a uniform standard. We, in Nova Scotia are situated too far away from the Upper Canadian cities for their departments to be able to furnish aid in time in case of large conflagrations, and would be dependent on the help of other towns in the Province. The following table has been prepared from returns furnished by the various cities and towns:—

(See table on next page.)

There can be very little doubt to anyone giving this question any thought that a standard should be adopted and used by all our cities and towns. What this standard should be may be open to considerable difference of opinion.

The firemen in the towns having five threads to the inch claim that with the coarser threads a quicker connection can be made and that there is less liability of cutting the threads, but judging from the difference in time made by various competitors in hose couplings races held at Firemen's tournaments through the Province, this difficulty of speed would seem to be more imaginary than real; and the towns having the finer threads do not report being bothered with connections faultily made. Of the towns reporting, four—Halifax, Yarmouth, Windsor and Westville, have five threads to the inch coupling; five—Truro, Springhill, Kentville, Annapolis Royal and Digby have seven; one—Yarmouth seven and a half; and six—Pictou, Bridgewater, Sydney, Antigonish, Sydney Mines and New Glasgow, have eight threads to the inch.

At a meeting of the New England Water Works Association when the report of their committee on this subject was adopted, it was shewn by actual demonstration that a satisfactory connection could be made in an emergency by a seven and a half thread coupling with a seven and an eighth thread; enough turns being got to hold any ordinary pressure.

If seven and a half threads is adopted as the standard for Nova Scotia the expense of changing to this standard will be confined to a minority of the towns. And in view of the additional fact that it is extremely probable that this will be the universal standard, the writer believes it to be the correct one to adopt.

The National Fire Protection Association's special committee on standard hose couplings in a circular issued to all insurance boards and waterworks make the following suggestion contemplating a gradual change from non-standard to full standard equipment:—

- First. — Contracts for new hydrants should specify that same be equipped with National Standard Nozzles.
- Second.—Existing hydrant nozzles should be replaced by standard nozzles which operation may be readily accomplished at comparatively small expense through the use of a special tool; or as a less satisfactory method, should immediately be equipped with adapters having standard thread in the outboard, and;

NAME OF TOWN	Number of hydrants	PATTERN	MAKER	Number of nozzles	Diameter of nozzles	Number of threads to inch	Size of nut on top of hydrant	Direction of opening
Amherst.....	120	{ Toronto, New..... Glasgow, St. John....	{ Matheson & Co.... McAvity .....	3 & 2	2½	8	1½	Left
Annapolis Royal....	26	Ludlow.....	Pittsburg Co.....	2	2½	7	1 Pent.	Left
Antigonish.....	25	.....	Matheson.....	.....	.....	8	1½	Left
Bridgetown.....	43	Matthews.....	R. D. Wood & Co...	2	2½	8	1½ Pent.	Right
Canso.....		No water works installed.						
Dartmouth.....	87	.....	{ Yarmouth-Windsor Foundry Co..... Mumford .....	3 & 2	4 & 2½	5	1½ Pent.	Left
Digby.....	20	.....	R. Brown.....	2	2¼	7	1½	Left
Dominion.....		No answer received.						
Glace Bay.....		No answer received.						
Halifax.....	433	City of Halifax.....	Corporation Shops...	3 & 2	4 & 2½	5	1¼ sq.	Left
Hantsport.....	28	.....	Windsor Foundry...	2	2	.....	1¼	Left
Hawkesbury.....		No water works installed.						
Kentville.....	58	{ Chapman & Mc- Avity.....	{ Chapman Valve Mfg. Co..... T. McAvity.....	2	3	7	1 Pent.	Left
Liverpool.....	30	Matthews ...	R. W. Wood & Co...	2	3	8	1 "	Left
Lockeport.....		No answer received.						
Louisburg.....		No answer received.						
Lunenburg.....	48	Standard.....	{ Chapman Valve Mfg. Co..... Matheson & Co.... Bronn., Mach.....	.....	.....	.....	1¼	Left
New Glasgow.....	52	.....	{ Londonderry..... McAvity & Son....	2	2½	8	1½	Right
N. Sydney.....		No answer received.						
Oxford.....		No answer received.						
Parrsboro.....		No answer received.						
Pictou.....	63	Compression.....	Brown Mach. Co....	3 & 2	4½ & 2½	8	1½ Hex.	Left
Port Hood.....		No answer received.						
Shelburne.....		No water works installed.						
Springhill.....	61	.....	{ T. McAvity..... Brown Mach. Co..	2	2¼	7	1 sq.	Left
Stellarton.....	38	Brown Mach. Co....	Brown Mach. Co....	.....	.....	.....	1½	Right
Stewiacke.....		No water works installed.						
Sydney.....	147	Kennedy.....	{ McAvity & Son.... Matheson .....	3 & 2	3 & 2½	8	1½ sq.	Left
Sydney Mines.....		.....	.....	3 & 2	4½ & 2½	8	— Pent.	Left
Truro.....	108	Brantford & Matheson	Truro Foundry Co...	3 & 2	5 & 2½	7	{ 1½ & 1 B. M.	Right Left
Westville.....	45	{ McAvity & Mat- thews.....	{ McAvity & Mat- thews .....	.....	.....	5	1½	Right
Windsor.....	66	Keating & Chapman.	Windsor Foundry....	2	3	5	¾	Left
Wolfville.....		No answer received.						
Yarmouth.....	98	.....	Burrill Johnson Co...	3	.....	7½	— Pent.	Left

- Third. — Fire engine outlets should be provided with adapters which should be standard on the out-board end.
- Fourth. — In cities having nozzles in use with 7 in.,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. or 8 in. threads to the inch and differing in diameter of threaded male ends it will be found if this dimension measured over the top of the threads of male end is too great and if the inside diameter of hydrant nozzles and fire engine outlets is not in excess of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. it is feasible to reduce the outside diameter of the male ends to 3 1-16 inches by means of an adjustable die having the same number of threads to the inch when it will be found that the female end of the National Standard Couplings will make up readily and serviceably over the nozzle thus reduced. An adjustable die suitable for this purpose may be obtained from any manufacturer.
- Fifth. — Couplings of new hose should be National Standard.
- Sixth. — Old hose should be provided with adapters (one or more to each hose wagon) so that same can be attached to standard outlets on hydrants and fire engines or to hose from other towns in the vicinity.

While dealing with this question two other points may be referred to. — One is the size of the nut on the hydrant and the other the direction the hydrant should open. A reference to the table submitted will shew that the nuts vary considerably in size and shape and that the hydrants open both to left and right. The Standard Nut accepted by the American Waterworks Association is a pentagonal nut an inch and a half from flat to point. The standard method of opening was also adopted of turning to the left, but towns should be cautioned against adopting this direction of opening unless all their hydrants were changed accordingly.

It will be noticed that one of our towns has some hydrants opening to right and some to left. This is a most

undesirable practice as valve stems are liable to be broken by men mistaking the hydrant and straining on the wrench the wrong way.

In conclusion, the writer thinks that this subject is important enough for this Union to take some decided action either by adopting the National Standard, so called, or appointing a special Committee to investigate and study the question further and report to the next meeting of the Union.

Hon. Sec.-Treas. Doane: "Fire Departments going from one town to another in event of a serious conflagration should be able to take hold at once and I think a standard hose coupling should be adopted and that the number of threads should be painted on the hydrant, 5, 6, 7, or 8, or whatever it is. Halifax has five thread couplings, Truro and Kentville, seven and in case of fire the handicap is apparent. It would cost Halifax the largest sum to make the change, but it would be a small matter for each town to have say six adapters for each size, so that they could use them in towns within a given radius."

Mayor Robb, Amherst: "I consider this subject very important. In the town of Sackville they had a very serious fire at night and in a very short time the Amherst engine and hose loaded on flat cars was brought over, but on arriving there they found it was impossible to make any close connection and they succeeded in giving assistance only by pumping out of the locomotive; apart from that they could not do anything, and this goes to show the importance of attending to the matter."

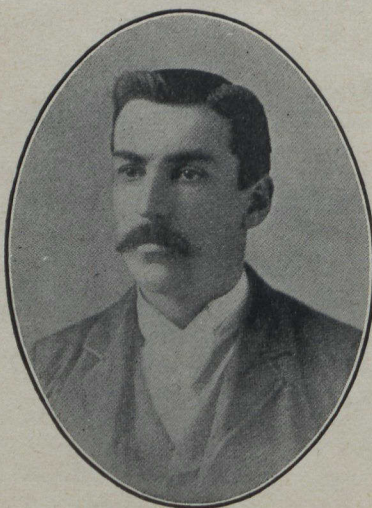
Hon. Sec.-Treas. Doane. "The most important thing is to decide what should be the standard, then any new town putting in a system should adopt the standard from the first."

On motion of Mr. Doane, seconded by Coun. Mosher, Truro, it was referred to the Executive to deal with, and a vote of thanks tendered to Mr. Johnston.

Mr. Doane read a paper "Hints for improving the usefulness of the Union to its members."

## Hints for Improving the Usefulness of the Union to its Members

F. W. W. Doane. C. E. City Engineer, Halifax



In handing over to my successor the work which I have endeavored to perform for the Union during the last two years, the time may be opportune to make a few remarks respecting the possibilities of such an organization as this Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities.

Springing up as it did in consequence of the success which had attended the larger Union of Canadian Municipalities, it is not surprising that its work so far has been along the lines followed by the parent body.

It is most important in the opinion of the writer, that these Provincial unions should exist and prosper, as their success will be a great factor in maintaining a keen interest in, and hearty support for, the larger body.

The Union of Canadian Municipalities has already done a great deal of most valuable and successful work, and every municipality, whether a member or not, receives the benefit either directly or indirectly. If a municipality receives benefit it should be ready and willing to contribute the small fee and pay it annually to enable the good work to continue.

Some municipalities, especially the smaller and younger may say — "It is of no benefit to us. We do

not ask them to do anything for us. Present conditions are satisfactory and we have no money to throw away." Such municipalities do not realize that the work that the Unions are doing is pulling chestnuts out of the fire which they will be only too glad to eat in the near future, but which others are paying for.

In the West, the Bell Telephone Company had a Dominion charter under which they could cut up streets and roads to lay or erect their lines practically where they saw fit. Thanks to the work of the Union of Canadian Municipalities a change has come over the spirit of the dreams of the Bell Telephone Company and similar corporations. The municipal corporations have awakened to a realization of their own strength, and to-day not only life under such conditions, but the birth of corporations with such powers in the Dominion Legislature has become an impossibility. Is that of any benefit to the small municipality, to the young town? Let us see.

Right here in our own Province the Nova Scotia Telephone Company, allied with the Bell Company, has a Canadian charter which gives them the power to erect or lay their lines by simply giving notice. If they exercise that power their interest will clash at some time with the interest of the small municipality and young town. Then the latter will be glad to invoke the aid of the united municipalities in an endeavor to accomplish what one small municipality cannot hope to do alone. If the powerful and influential corporation does not interfere with the rights or interests of the smaller municipalities, then it is pretty safe to assume that it is because they have learned to recognize and respect the power and influence of the municipalities when working together for one end and the common good.

Who then is reaping the benefit? Is it only the larger and stronger and older municipalities? By no means! The smaller is much more in need of a sturdy champion than the larger and should not be slow to support our organization.

It is not only telegraph and telephone lines that threaten to encroach on our rights but public tramway lines, electric light and power lines which may extend great distances in the future, railway lines with their road and farm crossings, water pipe and sewer crossings and road diversions. We owe it to ourselves to do what we can to help the larger movement. Membership in the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities means supporting not only that organization but also the Union of Canadian Municipalities, for one fourth of our receipts go to the support of the larger union.

What the larger union is doing for Canada we have been trying to imitate in Nova Scotia. While our membership roll shows that the Union does not include all the municipalities in Nova Scotia, we have not drawn any line in carrying on our work up to the present.

In influencing and obtaining legislation the result of the Union's endeavors is very encouraging. While our support was not confined to one measure, the result of the work done in connection with one piece of legislation will suffice to illustrate.

A municipality wrote to the Secretary asking the support of the Union in an effort to obtain an amendment to existing municipal legislation. The Clerk stated that they had written to nearly all of the other municipalities and received their approval. They had introduced it at the session of the local Legislature in 1907, and although it was under the wing of a member of the Government it failed to pass. It looked discouraging but was taken up, approved by the Executive and pushed through its different stages in both Houses. After the

House closed the Secretary received a letter from the Clerk stating that he regretted to learn from the member of the Government before referred to, that the amendment had been again thrown out. He received a reply enclosing a copy of the act and assuring him that the legislation asked for had become law notwithstanding the belief of the member of the Government to the contrary.

Much more can be accomplished in this direction as soon as our membership includes every municipality. The first and best way therefore, in which we can increase the usefulness of the Union to its members, is by increasing the membership, and if each Mayor, Warden, Councillor and official will do what he can the desired result will soon be attained.

Another way in which the Union could be made more useful to its members is through the municipal officials. Mayors, Wardens and Councillors are in office frequently for one term only, while officials such as street, water and sewer Superintendents, Clerks, Treasurers, etc., are practically permanent. Not for one moment is it the intention to advocate the management of this Union by the paid municipal officials, but in order to connect one year's work with another and maintain a continued interest it is important that the officials should attend occasionally and in turn these annual conventions, with the Mayors, Wardens and Councillors. It would not be sufficient for these officials alone to meet, for then the interest now taken by the governing bodies would undoubtedly be absent.

It is characteristic of human nature to be reluctant to acknowledge ignorance where knowledge is expected. Nevertheless no official has corralled all the brains in his particular line, and he cannot go to another municipality, talk with the officials there respecting their methods of doing work, observe results and differences, and keep his eyes open for improvements without coming home with new wrinkles and broader ideas. It is no reflection on him that he should do so, but rather creditable that he should display sufficient energy and interest in his work to be anxious to improve. Such information is rarely obtained second hand, and it is therefore almost certain that the placing of the officials in closer touch with the work of the Union will increase its usefulness to its members.

In this connection much might be done to place general municipal information in some standard form, so that officials seeking it could obtain it more readily. Mr. McLeod is laying before you to-day the financial and statistical side of this proposition. The spending officials might be directed to compile cost data each year on such a uniform system that comparisons might be made readily and Councils could test the economy of their own work. Estimates would also be made more reliable and values would be placed in the hands of Councils as well as officials. Inexperienced officials would have something to guide them, and here again the smaller and younger municipalities would reap the greater benefit.

Such information should be collected, classified and indexed in a concise form by a central bureau of information, so that it would be available on demand. We should have a Secretary who would do such work and all other work of the Union promptly, energetically and intelligently. If developed along the lines suggested the advantages of such work alone would be ample recompense and justification for the formation of this Union.

Another proposal, which, if carried out might increase the usefulness of this organization to its members



is the establishment of a mutual insurance scheme. The City of Chicago has accumulated a fund by means of which it carries its own insurance. It was intended at first that the amount should be only \$100,000 or \$200,000. Owing to fire losses they decided to allow it to grow until it reaches \$500,000.

Working along similar lines, if all the insurance premiums paid by municipalities in Nova Scotia were pooled and allowed to accumulate until an amount were realized sufficient to meet all probable losses the Union could then carry the loss at the actual cost. Each municipality would contribute in proportion to the value insured. Such a scheme has often occurred to the writer as being worth looking into by the City of Halifax. The risk, however, in the case of the municipalities would be less, as the properties insured would be scattered over the whole Province.

It is not intended in these rambling remarks to suggest details, but simply to suggest ideas for improvement for the future Secretary and Executive Committee to consider. When well threshed out it may be that they would be declared impracticable, but they are at least worth discussing.

In the floating of municipal bonds too, perhaps a pooling of interests would work out advantageously. In floating small amounts the sellers cannot afford to go far afield, nor can they expect to obtain the lowest rate of interest. The work for which municipal bonds are generally floated is, as a rule, carried on during a short working season. It should not be difficult therefore, to arrange a floatation of all bond issues at the same time and in one combined issue. To the financial Councillors and officials must be left the determination of the practicability of such a proposal. If some such method could be adopted it would be one more improvement resulting from union.

If your Secretary had the time at his disposal the inclination is not lacking to try out these suggestions and such other hints as might occur to him or be offered by others. Under present conditions the Union work is not receiving the attention that it requires, and it would be a serious and probably fatal mistake to continue without any effort to effect an improvement in this respect.

A permanent Secretary should be appointed who could attend to everything required by the varied interests represented in the Union, including the very important, probably most important work, to be done in the Legislative halls.

It was discussed by Alderman Hubley, Halifax, City Solicitor Roberts, Bridgewater, and others and on motion of Councillor Archibald, Truro, seconded by Deputy-Warden Hamilton, King's, it was referred to the incoming Executive, and a vote of thanks tendered to Mr. Doane.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Warden of the County and the Authorities of the Hospital, and to the Royal Cape Breton Yacht.

The Resolutions Committee, acting as a Nominating Committee, made the following nominations, which were accepted:—

President, Mayor S. C. Hood, Yarmouth.

Vice-President, Warden A. E. McMahon, King's County.

Secretary-Treasurer, F. W. W. Doane, City Engineer, Halifax.

Executive.

Arthur Roberts, Town Solicitor, Bridgewater.

Warden J. M. Buchanan, Victoria County.

Town Solicitor T. S. Rogers, Amherst.  
Alderman Andrew Hubley, Halifax.  
Mayor Richardson, Sydney.  
Mayor W. K. Murray, Truro.  
Auditor, F. H. Bell, City Solicitor, Halifax.

Canvassing Committee.

Guysboro'; Mayor Whitman, Canso.  
Lunenburg, Queen, Shelburne, Yarmouth; Mayor Hood, Yarmouth.

Annapolis; Warden Clarke.

King's; Warden McMahon.

Hants; Deputy-Warden Hamilton, King's County.

Cumberland; Mayor Robb, Amherst.

Pictou; Mayor Murray, Truro.

Antigonish; Mayor McDonald, Antigonish.

Inverness; Warden Buchanan, Victoria.

Cape Breton, Mayor Richardson, Sydney.

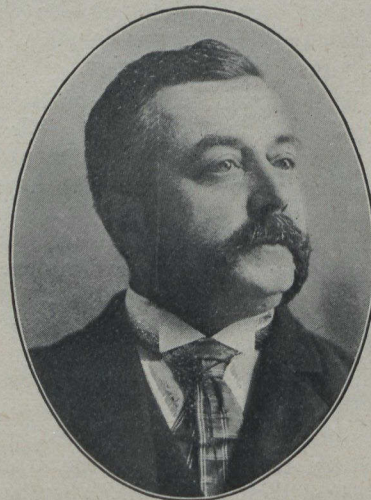
The invitation to hold the next Convention at Yarmouth was accepted, invitations from Kentville and Bridgewater being waived in favor of Yarmouth.

Mayor Hood, Yarmouth, moved a vote of thanks to the City Council of Sydney and the Mayor, the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., the Street Railway Co., the Warden and A. C. Ross, M.P.

The resolution was passed on a standing vote.

Moved by Deputy-Warden Hamilton, King's, seconded by Coun. G. Grassie Archibald, Truro, and carried.

"Resolved: That the members of this Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities express their gratitude for the kindness of Warden LeVatte in permitting them to visit the Cape Breton Hospital. In doing so, they wish to congratulate the County of Cape Breton upon its humane regard for the unfortunate inmates of this institution, which regard, will, we believe ever redound to the credit of those rate-payers whose consideration has in so efficient a way contributed to the comfort of those unable to help themselves. And further, the members whose pleasure it was to visit this institution cannot refrain from commenting upon the efficient management of the Superintendent and Matron and the cordial hospitality with which they received the delegates." The Convention then adjourned.



H. J. J. B. CHOUINARD, C. M. G.,

City Clerk, Quebec.

The originator of the Quebec Trecentenary Celebration, for which he received the C. M. G.



# TELEPHONE NEWS



LATEST INFORMATION

of the

CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION  
etc., etc., etc.

## Canadian Independent Telephone Association

OFFICERS 1908-9.

President, Dr. J. F. Demers, Levis, Que.

Vice-Pres., W. Doan, M. D., Harrietsville, Ont.

Sec.-Treas., F. Page Wilson, Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

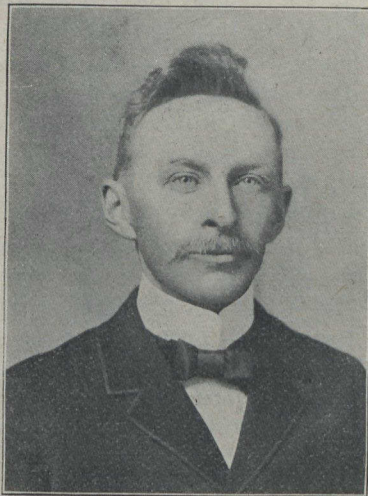
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. A. Ochs, Hespeler, Ont.; Dr E. Hart, Brantford, Ont.; Levi Moyer, Beamsville, Ont.; F. Dagger, Regina, Sask.;  
C. Skinner, Sherbrooke, Que.; A. Hoover, Green River, Ont.; T. R. Maybury, M. L. A., Ingersoll,  
Ont.; G. W. Jones, Clark, Ont.; A. D. Bruce, Gormley, Ont.

AUDITORS

C. B. Adams, Harrietsville, Ont.; Dr. Dales, Stouffville, Ont.

### Organization of Rural Companies. Mutual vs Joint Stock.



A. R. Walsh.

There are four different plans open to a rural community to obtain telephone service.

(1) By organizing a sub-Bell party line. This is to be avoided most decidedly, because the chief aim of the Bell octopus, next to securing dividends, is to crush out all opposition, and it will give connection to no rural line, unless it is sure of finally owning the whole outfit.

(2) By forming a mutual or co-operative line, building and operating at cost *prorata*, and as other lines spring up connect by a central exchange, owned and operated mutually.

Disadvantages—The lines are generally built too cheaply. Expenses increase each year, and there is no provision to defray same. Everything is arranged in a haphazard way.

(3) By forming a company in the town or village where the central exchange is located, and giving connection to radiating lines at town limits, these lines being organized on plan 2. Connection being given for so much per phone or per message.

Disadvantages.—Same as for No. 2, as while the central equipment may be first class, they cannot without considerable friction, compel the rural lines to come up to the standard.

(4) By organizing and operating a Joint Stock Co., and securing several honest, shrewd, aggressive, business men who will invest considerable money and take charge of management. Decide on location of central exchange, outlying centrals and radiating lines. Do some close figuring as to amount of capital required, keeping in mind that a good, healthy, telephone system is a voracious consumer of capital; also as to your rental rates, placing them high enough to meet operating and maintenance expenses and pay, with toll collection, not less than 8 p. c. on capital, making sure that your rates are high enough, so that they may be lowered, but never have to be raised. Now you are ready to dispose of stock and canvas for subscribers. Convince the people, from the history and experience of independent companies all over the continent, that it is a safe, growing and paying investment. Your system being rural, you will have to depend on the farmer for some of the capital and most of the rentals. The farmer, who has never had 'phone service, will think your rates are as exorbitant as the Bell, but tact and fair dealing will soon bring him into line. Organizing in this way, you will build your system to last, only the most up-to-date apparatus will be used, and so many of the subscribers being shareholders, all will take an interest in securing the best of service.

But some one says, you have not provided for long distance service. Experience proves, that 92 p. c. of phone business is within the radius of an average township, 6 p. c. within the county, and only 2 p. c. long distance, therefore, go to Bell booth for 2 p. c. of your business, and keep pushing out your own system, until we are all connected up and have our own copper wires.

# 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.

**Telephone Ringer. — Tideman.** — A core head adapted to be screwed into the core of the magnet, the shank of the head being split so that it screws in with friction. Patent unassigned. — 901,215.

**Telephone Ringer. — Tideman.** — A ringer frame formed by the two permanent magnets held together by the two magnetic end yokes, one of said yokes supporting the magnet cores and the other yoke supporting the armature. Patent unassigned. — 901,216.

**Telephone Ringer. — Tideman.** — A permanent magnet formed U-shaped with its poles bridged by a magnetic yoke carrying the electromagnets. Patent unassigned. — 901,269.

**Telephonic Transmitter. — Warrell.** — A granular transmitter comprising a casing, a diaphragm and a rear electrode which is surrounded by insulation. Granular material fills the casing whose inner surface as well as that of the diaphragm is covered with insulation. Patent assigned to the Euelectric Co. — 901,570.

**Multiparty Line Telephone Exchange System. — Babcock.** — This system is an improvement over that shown in patent No. 824,701, July 3, 1906. Uses common battery at the substations for signalling current in a step by step party line selective system. Also shows improved supervisory signals. Patent assigned to the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Co. — 901,669.

**Multiple Switchboard Jack. — Birsfield.** — Spring jacks for multiple telephone switchboards which serve the double purpose of acting as conductors and securing together the front and rear walls of the jack strip. Patent assigned to Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co. — 901,672.

**Supervisory System. — Conner.** — Comprises two supervisory lamp signals, one controlled from each side of the circuit through a compound relay. Patent assigned to Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co. — 901,683.

**Telephone Exchange System. — Conner.** — The selective switch mechanism and automatic controlling mechanism therefore are comprised in a unitary structure or key. Patent assigned to Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co. — 901,684.

**Telephone Exchange System. — Conner.** — Provides a universal cord for both local and toll connections. Patent assigned to Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co. — 901,685.

**Telephone Exchange System. — Conner.** — A scheme in which the operator controls the application of ringing current to the called line by a novel adjustment and arrangement of controlling and supervisory relays. Patent assigned to Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co. — 901,686.

**Telephone Transmitter. — Conner.** — A transmitter in which the range of variation of resistance is greatly increased by the vibration of both electrodes against the granules. Patent assigned to Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co. — 901,687.

**Switchboard. — Conner.** — An improved switchboard providing hinged panels arraying the operating parts, said panels arranged to swing back so that they are accessible for repair without disturbing the operator. Patent assigned to Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co. — 901,688.

**Telephone Exchange System. — Conner.** — This is a party line ringing arrangement in which current is fed through commutators from the several generators to the various divisions in successive order, thus reducing the load on the generator at any given moment. Patent assigned to Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co. — 901,689.

**Telephone Exchange System. — Davis.** — Scheme by which the subscriber automatically cuts off generator current from his line when he removes his receiver from the hook. Patent assigned to Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co. — 901,696.

**Automatic Telephone Exchange System. — Dunham.** — Switching circuit of the Strowger type which relates particularly to selectors and their controlling circuits. Patent assigned to Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co. — 901,698.

**Receiver. — Goldberg.** — A head receiver in which the casing is formed of magnetic materials which takes the place of the permanent magnet thus reducing the weight of the apparatus. Patent assigned to Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co. — 901,704.

**Subscribers Telephone Circuit. — Post.** — Substation common battery subscribers circuit having the usual condenser and taking battery supply through the ringer instead of through a choke coil. Patent assigned to Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co. — 901,738.

**Telephone System. — Corwin.** — The operators set is connected to cord through multiple contracts of two sleeve relays, one of which is associated with the answering and the other with the calling plug. Patent assigned to Corwin Telephone Mfg. Co. — 901,785.

**Indicator for Telephone Calls. — Ducharme.** — A call indicator worked by the ringer and adapted to be returned to normal position after operation by the removal of the receiver from its hook. Patent unassigned. — 901,894.

**Telephone Repeater. — Lindsey.** — A movable coil repeater having receiving electromagnet with a magnetic circuit nearly closed, and the coil around the pole piece in the opening being attached to the transmitter diaphragm so that it acts directly on the same. Patent unassigned. — 901,974.

**Microphone Apparatus for Telephone and other Circuits. — Majorana.** — This is an electro-hydrodynamic microphone. Patent unassigned. — 901,977.

**Telephone Transmitter. — Atwood.** — Transmitter of the solid back type especially designed for out of door use having waterproof cover for the diaphragm held on to the mouthpiece and telescoped members clamped together by a clamping ring which covers the outer joint and makes the instrument waterproof. The terminals project through holes in the rear wall of the case and are accessible without disturbing the adjustments. Patent assigned to Western Electric Company. — 902,043.

**Selective Signaling System. — Manny.** — This is a step by step clock work selector for party lines. Escapement is controlled from the central office. Patent assigned to The Manny Signal Co. of Milwaukee. — 902,099.

## "CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONES SATISFY"

You see and hear a great deal about poor telephone service. This is the natural outcome of using old style, out of date telephones and telephone methods.

All Canadian Independent Telephones are fully up to date, fully guaranteed for ten years and fully satisfy.

We are building up a new Canadian industry. We are manufacturing and operating telephones in Canada, independent of, and in opposition to, the telephone monopoly.

A good telephone saves time; saves money; is a necessity and an economy in every home. Our working arrangements with Canadian Machine Telephone Co., Limited, enable us to furnish Lorimer Automatic Telephone exchanges and we are fully equipped to instal your entire telephone plant, either Automatic or Manual.

Write for full and free information.

### Canadian Independent Telephone Company,

LIMITED

26 Duncan Street,

=

TORONTO, Canada

**Electric Bell. — North.** — A ringer employing a knife edge fulchrum instead of the ordinary pivotal mounting. Patent assigned to The North Electric Co. of Cleveland, O. — 902,105.

**Telephone Relay. — Alexanderson.** — A telephone relay which is dynamo electric machine of the high frequency inductor alternator type. The field and armature windings are stationary, the inductor which is magnetized by the field winding being the only moving part. The natural frequency of the inductor is high relatively to telephone currents. Patent assigned to General Electric Co. — 902,195.

**Bank of Locking Switch Keys. — Corwin & Bals.** — Bank of keys of the push button type with a horizontal locking bar and a felt deadener, etc. Patent assigned to Corwin Telephone Mfg. Co. — 902,275.

**Telephone System. — Smith.** — A step by step selector for rural party lines with a dial at each station and a fixed dial at central. Patent unassigned. — 902,338.

**Four party Line Indicating Ringing Key. — Winston.** — An indicating key for party lines in which an auxiliary plunger associated with each key indicates to the operator

the last key depressed. Patent assigned to Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co. — 902,356.

**Telephone Substation Set. — Birsfield.** — Casing for a wall set formed up out of sheet metal. Structural details are claimed. Patent assigned to Alfred Stromberg, of Chicago, Ill. — 902,641.

**Transmitter Hinge. — Birsfield.** — Ball hinge for desk set transmitter heads. Spherical casing with pivot effect, leaving space for conductors to pass. Patent assigned to Alfred Stromberg, of Chicago, Ill. — 902,642.

**Telephone Exchange System. — Corwin.** — Two-wire multiple common battery circuit having one side of line supplied through the cut-off, and the other side through single cord-relays in shunt of the supervisory lamps. Patent assigned to Monarch Telephone Mfg. Co., of Chicago, Ill. — 902,715.

**Mouthpiece Attachment for Telephones. — McBrine.** — Tension ring stretching a piece of paper over a transmitter mouth-piece. Patent unassigned. — 902,896.

**Telephone System. — Webster.** — Common battery two-wire multiple having a number of line relays less than the number of lines, divided into two sets, one grounded and the other to battery, tied onto two sides of the different lines in

## Abstract of Telephone Patents—(Continued).

different combinations, the individual line lamps being controlled in similar combinations by the relays in pairs. Patent assigned to Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co. — 902,930.

**Telephone Transmitter.** — **Kaisling.** — An improvement over the Dean improvement over the White solid back transmitter. The diaphragm passes under the back electrode whose stem is secured in the bridge, and the front electrode is carried on a cup riveted on the front of the diaphragm. The effect is very similar to that in the Dean transmitter. Patent assigned to Milo G. Kellogg of Chicago, Ill.—903,197.

**Telephone System.** — **Dean.** — Two-wire multiple common battery with twin supervisory relays in a common shell or a series or pairs in a common shell, one of each pair closing and the other opening the lamp circuit. Patent assigned to Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co. — 903,547.

**Telephone System.** — **J. A. & S. H. Geller.** — Step by step party line lockout, the rotary part carrying a combination of contacts. Patent unassigned. — 903,561.

**Telephone Bracket.** — **Lampert.** — Desk set clamped on the end of a lazy tongs with a foot pedal for working the tongs. Patent unassigned. — 903,733.

**Relay for Reinforcing Sound.** — **Christensen.** — Telephonic relay having an unbalanced weighted lever carrying a carbon contact. Patent unassigned. — 903,811.

**Electrical Protective Apparatus.** — **Cook.** — Heat coils and lightning arresters on a strip. Details of construction are claimed. Patent unassigned. — 903,812.

**Contactless Thermal Protector.** — **Cook.** — Heat coil without loose contacts. Both metallic heads of the coil are soldered to the spring. Patent unassigned. — 903, 813.

**Automatic Indicator for Telephones.** — **Sedgwick.** — Automatic indicator for automatic dial senders, having discs displaying the number of the party called. Patent unassigned. — 903,898.

**Telephone Exchange System and Apparatus.** — **Wick, jr.** — Two-wire multiple common battery system having a split coil control-relay with its windings opposed and in series when one plug is inserted, but becoming active when the other plug is inserted. Patent assigned to The North Electric Co. — 904,105.

**Protective Apparatus for Switchboards and the Like.** — **Kaisling.** — Heat coil and lightning arrester on a strip. The invention really lies in a reversible heat coil or sneak current arrester having a pin longer than its body and sliding through the same when the solder melts. To reset, the coil is taken out, cooled and reversed. Patent assigned to Frank B. Cook of Chicago, Ill. — 904,486.

**TABER, ALTA.** The Government Telephone system is nearly completed. The long distance phone is in operation and the residents are now able to call up all the chief centres in Alberta.

The Leeds Rural Telephone Company, is extending its line to Pittsburg.

The telephone bill at Melfort, Sask., was passed almost unanimously and a system will be put in at once.

**PORT ARTHUR, ONT.** The municipal service is so popular that there are no less than 1,200 instruments in the city, one for every ten persons.

**SNOWFLAKE, MAN.** The farmers telephone line is meeting with many subscribers in the surrounding country.

**FORT WILLIAM and PORT ARTHUR, ONT.** The rates of the municipal telephones are to be increased now that the improved service is in operation. But the rates will be only \$1.25 and \$2.50 per month.

**ENDERBY, B. C.** The by-law granting a 25-year franchise to the Okanogan Telephone Co. passed without opposition. The contract fixes the rates at not more than \$2.00 for houses and \$3.00 for business places, per month; the company must supply phones to anyone within the city limits; but is not compelled to connect isolated houses where the revenue would be less than 10 per cent. of the outlay; the hours of service are only between 8 a. m. to 6.30 p. m. (This will be quickly be found a useless arrangement.—Ed.).

At a joint meeting, the City Councils of Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont., agreed to accept the offer of the Bell Telephone Co. and buy it out, but decided they would eliminate the clauses by which the Company controlled the long distance connections.

**MANITOBA.** The Commission is laying plans for considerable extension of long distance lines in the spring. The work of constructing the long distance line between Baldur and Miami has been completed. The lines between Minnedosa and Binscarth, and between Brandon and Rounthwaite are very nearly finished.

The Bethesda and Stouffville Telephone Company, Limited, have declared a dividend for the current year at the rate of 6 per cent., upon the paid up stock of the Company. From the commencement of the operation of the lines of this Company until the end of 1907, the profits of the Company were used in making improvements and extensions, and last February a Stock dividend of 25 per cent. was declared. As the Company commenced business in August 1904, the shareholders have received on their investment an average annual return of 6.79 per cent. The Officers of the Company are Messrs. A. D. Bruce, President and General Manager; D. W. Heise, Secretary; and J. H. Ratchiffe, Treasurer.

### Telephone in Switzerland

In the little country of Switzerland, there are 10,548 miles of public telephone and telegraph lines, the government even manufacturing a good deal of the apparatus. A flat rate of \$12.45 is made for each instrument, and one cent for each call in the local exchange, long distance calls ranging from two to fourteen cents. That these rates pay is shown by the Government making a profit of \$864,000 a year.

**The Blackburn Ground Clamp**



can be attached in one minute to any size of lead or iron pipe at a cost of about five cents each.

Adopted by the leading telephone companies as the most effective and economical ground connector made.

**Blackburn Specialty Co.**  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Patented

THE Full report of the Brandon Convention will appear in our next issue.

## A Suction Gas Plant

A Suction Gas Plant consists of a producer, an evaporator, a seal and cleaning pot, a scrubber, a purifier and a governor.

The producer is a wrought iron cylinder, furnished with firebrick lining and non-conducting filling.

The suction action of the gas engine piston, drawing a mixture of air and steam through the fire, keeps it in a state of incandescence and generates a producer-gas of the desired calorific value, about 140 B.T.U. The amount of gas produced is always sufficient but never more than the gas engine requires for its work.

The producer is provided with a special charging hopper through which the fuel is fed when the apparatus is working, without any gas escaping.

Clinkers and ashes are removed from the producer while in operation, in consequence of the suction action of the gas engine piston. This is not possible with power-gas plants working under pressure.

The gas leaving the producer passes through the evaporator, where a portion of its heat is given up to the water, producing the necessary steam which, led under the grate, cools the same, and, mixed with air, passes up through the fire, producing a power gas. From the evaporator the gas passes through the seal and cleaning pot and scrubber in which it is cooled and where the main portion of dust is separated out.

The gas next enters a purifier where the remaining matter is extracted.

The gas leaving the purifier being clean and free from dust, an uninterrupted working of the engine over a long period is ensured, and the engine does not require cleaning until after several month's working.

The gas leaving the purifier is regulated by the patent governor, without this it is not possible to secure a proper generation of a gas of uniform composition in a suction gas producer for running two or more engines at the same time from one producer.

Air from outside the building only is supplied to the producer during the working.

Anthracite is generally used in plants up to 80 B.H.P. Over 80 B.H.P. coke is preferable. Coke or Bituminous coal is used for plants over 150 B.H.P.

The efficiency of such generators is not less than 80 per cent., the purity of the gas is excellent, the valves of the engines show no deposit, and can be left without cleaning for several months. The cleaning of the fire bars is done while working.

### ADVANTAGES.

Cheapest motive power. Fuel consumption only 1 lb. anthracite, or 1¼ lbs. coke, or 1½ lbs. bituminous coal per B.H.P. per hour.

No noise, no smoke.

No boiler required. Installations are therefore available even under dwelling houses, hotels, etc.

Gas engines can be used in districts where no gas companies exist.

Space occupied small, as no gas holder is required.

Construction is simple.

The attendance necessary is of the simplest, cheapest kind.

Small plants can be installed with advantage.

No loss or leakage of gas possible.

In the literature on this subject, issued by the firm of Julius Pintsch, the following tables are given as to the annual fuel cost of one B.H.P., for 300 working days of 10 hours each.

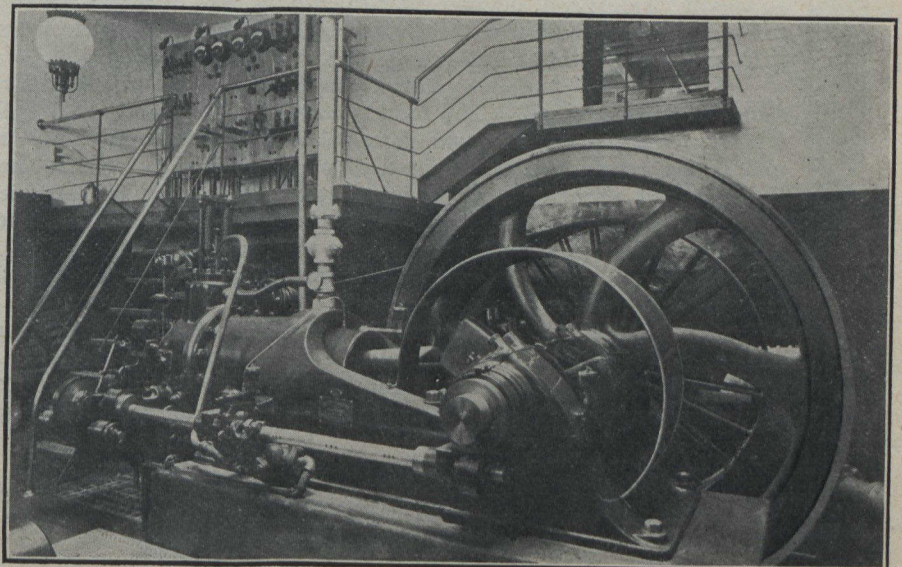
Electric power, cost of 3000 H. P. hours.	
Electric—from central station at 2½c. per H.P., per hour . . . . .	\$75 00
Gas—Illuminating gas at 80c. per 1000 cb. ft., allowing 20 cb. ft. per B.H.P. . . . .	48 00
Steam—Slide valve engine. Coal at \$4.00 per ton (5 lbs. coal per B.H.P.) . . . . .	30 00
Gasoline—At 16c. per gallon. . . . .	60 00
Gas Producer—Coke at \$4.00 per ton. . . . .	9 00
With gas engine and generator. Penn. or similar Anthracite at \$6.50 per ton. . . . .	10 00
Natural Gas—(800 B.T.U.) at 25c. per 1000 cb. ft., used in gas engine. . . . .	12 00

### ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Cost for 3000 hours of 10 lamps (16 C.P.) or its equivalent—1 B.H.P.

Electric—From central station at 12c. per 1000 Watts (including renewals) . . . . .	\$270 00
Gas—Illuminating gas at 80c. per cb. ft., used in gas engine . . . . .	48 00
Steam—Slide valve engine. Coal at \$4.00 per ton (5 lbs. coal per B.H.P.) . . . . .	30 00
Gas Producer—With gas engine and generator. Coke. . . . .	9 00
Gas Producer—With gas engine and generator. Penn., or similar Anthracite. . . . .	10 00
Natural Gas—(800 B.T.U.) at 25c. per 1000 cb. ft., used in gas engine. . . . .	12 00
Gasoline—At 16c. per gal. ⅛ gal. per H.P., used in gas engine . . . . .	60 00

Note:—Taking the life of a lamp at 500 hours, the lamp renewal cost for a year would be \$1.20, or \$12 per B.H.P.



One of the two 100 H.P. Hornsby-Stockport Suction Gas Engines installed for Ames-Holden Limited, Montreal, by the Colonial Engineering Co., Limited.

# Tarvia

*The Dust Layer*



ASPINWALL AVE., BROOKLINE MASS., MADE DUSTLESS WITH "TARVIA. A".

## *Durable Roads*

The Tarvia, or tarring process of making macadam roads dust-proof, is almost as standard today in America as it is in France. Oils and water-mixtures which keep down the dust after it is formed are now giving way to tar which prevents the development of dust.

Tarvia is applied in liquid form and hardens after it has penetrated the top surface—forming an elastic, waterproof blanket over the whole road. Macadam so treated is dust-proof. For the entire season it will resist the wear of automobile travel without pulverizing and, except in extreme cases, without sprinkling.

"Tarvia B," the new Tarvia material, can be economically applied cold from a sprinkler after the manner of oil. The road is cleaned beforehand, and receives a sprinkling of sand afterwards. Such treatment costs about \$300 a mile to apply, and not only acts as a binder, but makes the road shed water instead of absorbing it. Hence the frequently renewed top layer of fine crushed stone or sand which is now used may be dispensed with on macadam roads that have been treated with "Tarvia B." The unprotected 1½-inch stone will present in some cases a rougher and less sightly surface than the usual screenings, but the fine stone or sand is the source of much dust, and cannot be kept on the road, whereas the larger stone will not produce dust and will endure much longer.

For the finest macadam roads, in parks and boulevards for instance, and for new roads, we recommend "Tarvia A," or the heated treatment. This heating requires some extra labor and expense, but it makes the ideal binder for a top dressing and the finished road will resemble asphalt in appearance and character and presents dustless macadam at its best.

*Booklets on request.*

**The Paterson Manufacturing  
CO., LIMITED.**  
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg.



**The Carritte-Paterson Manufacturing  
CO., LIMITED.**  
St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S.

# Cleveland's Cleaning Experience

(Specially written for the *Journal*.)

When Tom L. Johnson was first elected Mayor of Cleveland, O., he thoroughly reorganized all departments, placing competent and reliable men at the head of each. It fell to the lot of Gus. H. Hanna to take charge of the cleaning department. He found a dirty, unsanitary city and an inadequate and antiquated equipment.

His first step was to eliminate politics from the department. He gave each man to understand that the only way he could retain his position was by doing an honest day's work, for an attempt to use a political pull would call for his immediate discharge.

When he took charge of the Department the street cleaning was being done under the contract system, the prices ranging from 90 cents to two dollars per great square. The higher price was only paid at the time of the spring cleaning, when the mud and filth were several inches thick, representing the accumulation of the previous winter. Even the lowest price was an exorbitant charge and might well be placed in the "grafting" class. Under the contract system the streets were never thoroughly cleaned and the city had long been classed among the dirtiest in the country.

By the time the contracts for street cleaning had expired Mr. Hanna had a well equipped department ready to take up the work. Although he had obliged the contractors to perform their work more faithfully, a radical change was noticed when the city was enabled to set its own well organized department at work upon the streets.

While machine brigades and the patrol system were used with good effect early in the reorganization of the department, subsequent experiments demonstrated the advisability of adding 24 flushing machines to the organization. Hence, it became necessary to redivide the city, providing for flushing and pick-up districts.

If Mr. Hanna had not been permitted to reorganize his department without regard to the political influence of any of its members, failure instead of success would have crowned its efforts. In no other American city has the value of the elimination of politics from the control and operation of a department been so radical and so favorable.

The inspectors and foremen in the department are given police power. They are all uniformed men and when necessary make arrests for the violation of any street ordinance. While the department is not on a

civil service basis, it is governed by a set of rules that are founded on common sense and efficiency in service. The violation of any of these rules is followed by a reprimand or a dismissal from the department, according to the flagrancy of the violation. Mr. Hanna is given the power to select and the power of discharging his men without regard to any civil service regulation, and no amount of political pull can secure the reinstatement of a discharged man.

As a result of this reorganization and equipment of the street cleaning department of Cleveland it can safely be said that it is exceeded in cleanliness by no other American city of any size. This is generally conceded, not only by visitors, but by officials of other cities and those who are experts in civic conditions in America. Mr. Hanna speaks very strongly in favor of the use of the sanitary flushing machine. To quote him exactly, he said: "I believe that the reason why Cleveland has much cleaner streets than the average American city is because it has adopted the flushing, or wet cleaning system. We now have 24 flushing wagons and it is altogether likely that some will be added as occasion requires. We find by actual experience that the flushing of streets removes not only the dirt but also the fine dust which ordinarily is blown into buildings. The merchants inform us that prior to the adoption of the flushing system they sustained annually a damage of several thousand dollars to their goods. This, however, is of slight importance as compared with the health of the community. There can be no doubt that the dust from paved streets is laden with disease breeding germs and any system which will remove these or at least reduce them to a minimum is worth a great deal to the inhabitants of any city and should therefore be given as much consideration as is ordinarily given to other sanitary regulations such as a proper sewage system, furnishing of pure water, etc."

Notwithstanding the fact that the streets of Cleveland are so thoroughly cleaned, the total expenditures are not exorbitant, being only \$191,595.94 for the year 1905.

The average cost of cleaning per square of 10,000 square feet was as follows:

For machine sweepers and pick-up gangs . . . . .	\$0.99
For flushers and pick-up gangs . . . . .	.47
For "White Wings" or "Blockers" . . . . .	.22

## Campbellton, N. B.

(Written specially for the *Journal*)

His Worship Mayor Murray, after many months of laborious research and years of close study of the town's requirements, has prepared for its guidance and welfare an excellent and neatly arranged set of By-Laws, which the Town Council have recently enacted and printed.

*Council Chambers.* — A marked sign of Campbellton's progress and growth is now shown by the remodelling of the Council Chambers completed this year. All the Town Offices are now under one roof. A mammoth safe has been placed in the Town Treasurer's Office for the preservation of Town Documents.

*Messrs. J. and D. A. Harquail's new Factory.* — The very large new Door and Sash Factory of Messrs. J. and D. A. Harquail, is now partially completed and working. Their old factory was destroyed by fire last May. Many modern improvements have been applied to the buildings and the latest of labor saving machinery introduced. Exemption from taxes for a period of 15

years have been granted this firm.

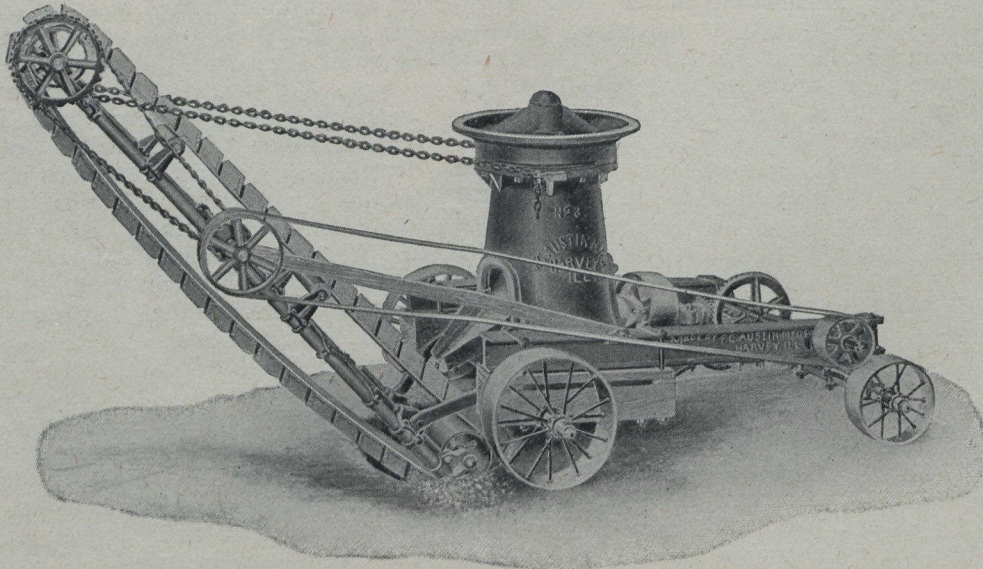
The Town has disposed of the entire issue of \$60,000.00 five per cent. Water and Light bonds at par, which is to provide for the installation of a new 16 inch water main from the reservoir to the town, a distance of over two miles, with a new measuring and screening house at the reservoir. This work is more than half completed, Mr. Louis Devencen of Halifax having been awarded the contract about two months ago. The Canadian Iron and Foundry Co. have the contract for the supplying of the pipe, all of which is now on the ground. Shipments were made from their Londonderry plant. When the new 16 inch main is completed (in addition to the 10 inch already installed) Campbellton will have one of the best systems of any town of its size in Canada. At present there is a storage capacity of about 160 millions gallons, in two reservoirs, which can be increased to 250 million gallons without much cost. It is a gravitation system. Nowhere in Canada can better or purer water be found than in Campbellton.



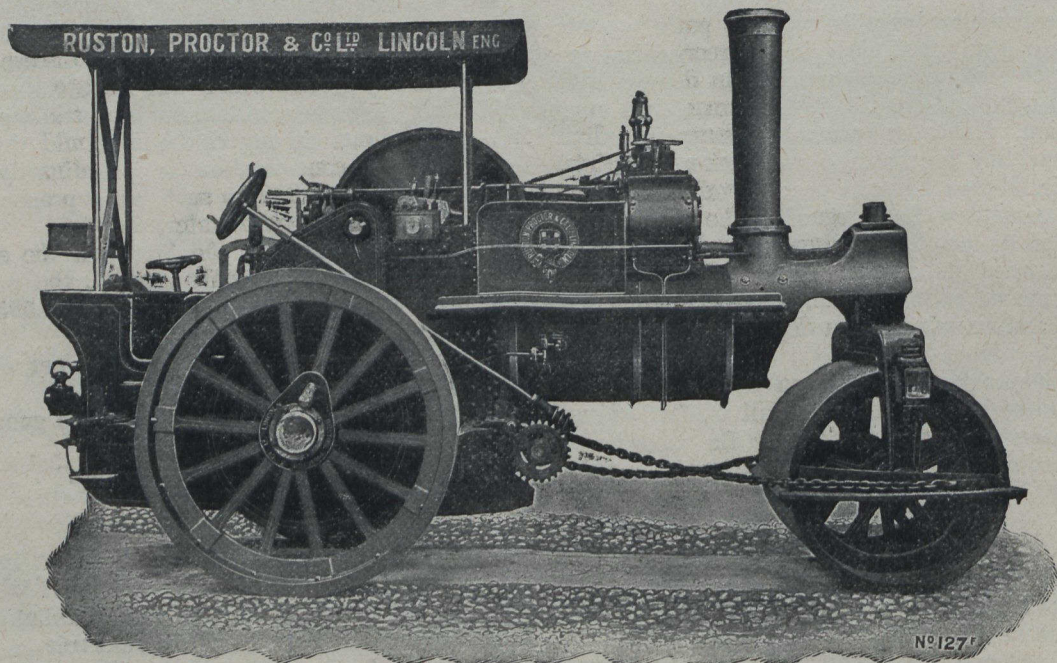
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SUPPLIED TO THE CANALS of the PROVINCE of QUEBEC

Consisting of No. 2 Austin Gyrotory Crusher with elevator mounted on wheels, and on 8-ton Compound Cylinder Ruston Roller fitted up to drive the Crusher.



Austin Portable Gyrotory Crusher with Elevator.



Ruston Compound Cylinder Road Roller.

We also make a Specialty of Concrete Mixers, Concrete Block Machines, Road Graders, Street Sweepers and Sprinklers, Portable Engines and Boilers, Scrapers, Ploughs, Wheelbarrows.

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MONTREAL

TORONTO

COBALT

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER



# CIVIC NOTES

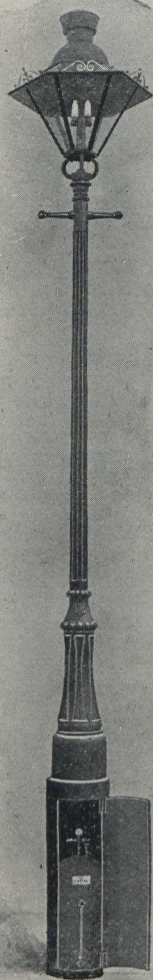


## EASTERN CANADA

### Don't Saddle Your Town

WITH A HEAVY DEBT BY  
INSTALLING AN EXPENSIVE  
ELECTRIC PLANT—

It isn't necessary!



"The  
Empire  
Light"

is within the  
reach of all  
and is

INFINITELY  
SUPERIOR  
TO  
ANYTHING

obtainable in  
Electric  
Lighting.

ONE  
"EMPIRE  
LIGHT"

is better than  
TWO  
Electric Arcs

THE  
EMPIRE  
LIGHT CO.

Packard B'dg.  
MONTREAL.

**TORONTO, ONT.** The City Council has decided to submit the question of the number of licenses to a referendum vote.

**EAST TORONTO, ONT.** A meeting of the proprietors has decided in favor of straight annexation with Toronto.

**BRANTFORD, ONT.** It is likely that a municipal lighting plant will be established, power being obtained from the Hydro-Electric Commission. The special Committee of the Council estimates a large profit, even with lower rates.

**MONTREAL.** The morgue has recently changed hands after having been in the charge of one firm for fifty years.

**DESORONTO, ONT.** The smelting works, which were destroyed by lightning, are being rebuilt.

**CHATHAM, ONT.** A very good flowing oil well has been struck a little south of the city.

**ATHENS, ONT.,** is to vote on local option by-law in January.

**HAMILTON, ONT.** The charitable societies are agitating for a Municipal Lodging house.

**OTTAWA.** The City has now a population of over 80,000, which is a gain of 12,000 in the last two years.

**BERLIN, ONT.** An additional fire station will probably be built here soon, as there is much discussion about increased fire protection for the factory district.

**LEAMINGTON, ONT.** By a vote of 555 to 18 the by-law was passed giving to the Heinz Pickle Company a large six-story building, fully equipped with elevators, as a bonus to establish the Canadian branch of their pickle business there. The building was originally a tobacco factory. The price to be paid for it is \$10,000.

**ST. JOHN, N. B.** Two new wharves are now ready, making six berths for the winter business. One hundred and twenty-six sailings are scheduled for the winter season. Grain is arriving rapidly.

The steamers "Empress of Britain" and "Tunisian" are to open the winter port business.

**TRENTON, ONT.** The Town Council in response to a well signed petition has recently submitted a by-law for local option, to be voted on in January.

**FORT WILLIAM, ONT.** The contract for the great terminal elevator for the Grand Trunk Pacific has been let. It is to be absolutely fireproof, with a capacity of 4,000,000 bushels.

**ST. THOMAS, ONT.** The City Council intends to submit a new by-law, altering peddlers' licenses from \$75 a year to \$25.

**BRANTFORD, ONT.,** will vote on a local option by-law in January. The Council decided on this course by a vote of 8 to 7.

**WOODSTOCK, ONT.** The local option campaign has commenced here.

**OTTAWA, ONT.** The Board of Trade has passed a resolution suggesting that the city should establish a publicity bureau, and will provide \$2,000 of the cost if the suggestion is acted upon.

**WAVERLEY, N. S. Nobels,** the English powder manufacturers have purchased the Acadia Power Co.'s plant here.

**KINCARDINE, ONT.** Mrs. Gualco, at a gathering in her home recently, presented the town with a large brick house, with several acres of ground adjoining, for hospital purposes. She has also given an endowment fund of \$25,000 towards its maintenance.

**NEWCASTLE, ONT.** A largely signed petition has been handed to the clerk, asking for the repeal of the local option law.

**TORONTO, ONT.** Knox College has been purchased for \$185,000 and on the site will be erected a departmental store for the British Canadian Departmental Stores, Ltd., which has a capital of \$3,000,000.

**WATERLOO, ONT.** A second public school will be built shortly.

**BRANTFORD, ONT.** Arrangements are being made for an Old Boys' Reunion in July next.

**HAMILTON, ONT.** Extensions of the sewer system on the mountain will be made, and will cost \$2,200.

**FORT WILLIAM, ONT.** The Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., has given out the contracts for an elevator with a capacity of 4,000,000 bushels.

**WELLAND, ONT.** The Dane Mfg. Co. has purchased 100 acres and will erect a plant to manufacture agricultural machinery.

**PORT ARTHUR, ONT.** A new elevator with a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels is to be built here. It will cost \$50,000.

**WALKERTON, ONT.** The Railway Commission has ordered the C. P. Ry. to build a bridge over a level crossing.

**FORT WILLIAM, ONT.** It is likely that the question of having a Board of Control and abolishing the Water and Light Commissioners will be put to a plebiscite.

## PATENTS

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# CIVIC NOTES



EASTERN.—(Continued).

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## BOWMAN & CONNOR

CONSULTING MUNICIPAL & STRUCTURAL  
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WATERWORKS, SEWERAGE & ELECTRIC PLANTS

CONCRETE and STEEL BRIDGES and BUILDINGS

CEMENT TESTING

36 Toronto St., TORONTO. Tel. Main 5724  
Branch Office, BERLIN. Tel. 112B.

LONDON, ONT. A new natural gas company offers to supply gas at 30 cents.

SARNIA, ONT. A petition was signed by 800 persons asking the Council to return to the ward system of electing councillors.

PEMBROKE, ONT. A very disastrous fire occurred early last month, destroying the Public Library, a couple of Banks and many other buildings.

HALIFAX, N. S. A proposal to establish a furniture factory is before the Council.

LONDON, ONT. The two new hospital buildings which are being erected will cost \$75,000.

ST. THOMAS, ONT. A movement for the construction of an abattoir is on foot.

RIDGETOWN, ONT. A canning factory to cost \$25,000 will be erected early next year.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT. The building permits to the end of the first week in November amounted to \$1,525,062.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT. The city has agreed to build a new pipe line to the C. N. R. round house to supply 100,000 gallons of water daily at 5 cents per thousand gallons for the first 50,000 and 4 cents for all over.

### WESTERN CANADA

REGINA, SASK. A contract for 4 000 new books for the free library has been let, the price being \$3,400.

TUGASKE, SASK. Work has been started on the new station.

EDMONTON, ALTA. The first street car in this city made a trial run over part of the line on October 30th.

BRANDON, MAN. The Canadian Northern Railway opened the branch from Regina to this city early in November.

FERNIE, B. C. About 1,500 men are employed in building thirty permanent blocks and buildings, among which is the Provincial Government structure, to cost \$80,000; a new school, \$29,000, and city offices, \$30,000.

The city is taking over the lighting and telephone systems. No addition will be made to the fire equipment, with the exception of increasing the quantity of hose.

ELBOW, SASK. The Bank of Commerce has opened a branch here.

FIELDING, SASK. The new St. Andrew's Anglican church has been opened. Owing to a large anonymous donation it is one of the best furnished churches in the Province.

WILKIE, SASK. For the first time C. P. R. passenger trains ran as far as this town which is eighty-eight miles west of Saskatoon. The intermediate stations likewise served for the first time are, Rhyl, Perdue, Keppel, Vance, Castlewood, Naseby, Traynor, Walfe, St. Alphege. This is the new line of the C. P. R. to Edmonton by way of Wetaskiwin.

NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK. A Canadian club has been formed here.

ROLAND and THOMPSON, MAN. Two new municipalities will hold their first elections on December 15th. Both these municipalities include parts of the old municipality of Dufferin.

MELVILLE, SASK., a new centre, a divisional point on the C. N. R. has applied for incorporation as a town.

MINITONA, MAN. The electors of this rural municipality will vote on a local option by-law at the time of the municipal elections.

LENEY, MAN. The first elevator here has been completed.

CHAMBERLAIN, SASK. A new elevator has just been completed.

SOUTH QU'APPELLE, SASK. The municipal elevator has been rented.

EDMONTON, ALTA. The Board of Trade has decided to organized an active campaign with the City Council to get a union depot in the city for G.T.P., C.N.R. and C.P.R.

GOVAN, SASK., has a new elevator.

CORY, SASK. An elevator has just been finished here.

REDVERS, MAN. The Bank of Hamilton has opened a branch here.

TABER, MAN. The 30,000 bushel elevator is finished.

SASKATOON, SASK. Three new skating rinks are under construction.

LLOYDMINSTER, SASK. A new hospital is under construction here.

SOURIS, MAN. A movement is on foot to organize an infantry corps.

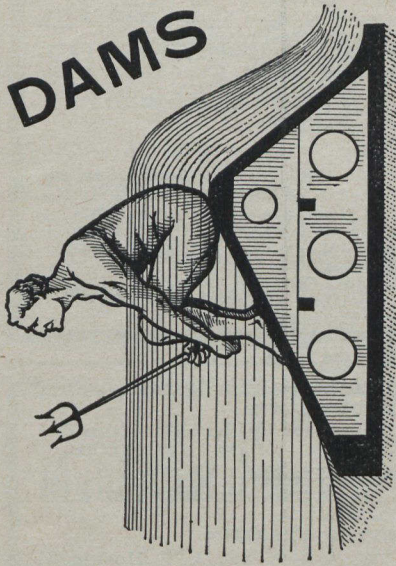
FRANK, ALTA. The new cement plant will soon be completed.

PERDUE, SASK., has a new elevator.

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HYDRAULIC  
CONSTRUCTION  
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CANADA,  
Limited.**

519 Coristine Bldg.,  
**MONTREAL, Que.**  
**TIGHT, PERMANENT  
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**A VENDRE**  
"TAMCO" Pierre Concassée,  
de toutes dimensions. Gravois  
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Stop Cocks, Street Cocks, Twin and  
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).**

(Western).

**SASKATOON, SASK.** The C. N. R. is erecting a freight shed 240 feet long and will also soon erect a handsome new depot.

**VANCOUVER, B. C.** The Hudson Bay Insurance Company which has been in Saskatchewan with headquarters at Moose Jaw, has removed its head offices to this city.

**PEACHLAND, B. C.** An application has been made for the incorporation of this district.

**SCOTT, SASK.** The Canadian Elevator Company has erected a 30,000 bushel elevator here.

**GRASSY LAKE, MAN.** A new elevator is being built.

**WILKIE, SASK.** A second elevator is being erected.

**VICTORIA, B. C.** The new fire alarm apparatus is being installed.

**QU'APPELLE, SASK.** Two churches for Indians are just being completed by the Oblate Fathers.

**ESTEVAN, MAN.,** has now an elevator capacity of 190,000 bushels; an elevator for 25,000 bushels is being built; and the farmers are building a 40,000 bushel elevator.

**STAVELY, ALTA.** A new elevator has been built here.

**WAINWRIGHT, ALTA.** The contract for the new G. T. P. station has been let. The building will cost \$12,000.

**BASSWOOD, MAN.** A new elevator has been opened.

**GRIFFIN, MAN.** Two new elevators have been built here.

**SHOAL LAKE, MAN.** A new 30,000 bushel elevator has been erected.

**MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.** Buildings for a sewer pipe industry are to be erected; the cost of which, with the plant will be \$150,000. The factory will require 200 tons of clay per day.

**McINTOSH SIDING, MAN.,** has a new elevator.

**CALGARY, ALTA.** The plans for the new Public Library prepared by Messrs. McLean & Wright, Boston, have been accepted by the City Council.

**RADISSON, SASK.** The new flour mills are expected to be in operation about the middle of December. As soon as the mills are in operation, the village will be furnished with incandescent and are electric lights.

**BIRTLE, MAN.** The Council is seeking to have a line constructed from Birtle to Mimota, which would materially reduce the present long time occupied in reaching Brandon, which is

now two days, though the distance is only 90 miles. The proposed branch is only 26 1-2 miles.

**CALGARY, ALTA.** The National Gas Co. has offered to sell 250 h. p. It agrees to keep under the \$30 per h. p. offered by the Company developing water power.

**EDMONTON, ALTA.** The new street railway has commenced operation.

**WINNIPEG, MAN.** The W. Electric Street Ry. Co. has offered to supply its surplus power, amounting to 10,000 h.p., at \$18.40 per h. p. per annum.

**EDMONTON, ALTA.** The building permits for eleven months were \$2,325,352.

**CALGARY, ALTA.** The new Y. M. C. A. Building is now nearly completed.

**MELVILLE, SASK.** The G. T. P. Ry. yards here are now large enough to hold 500 cars, and will be greatly enlarged.

**WINNIPEG, MAN.** A new public school has just been opened and another is nearly completed.

**CALGARY, ALTA.** The Council is considering a proposition for a street railway.

**LEGAL.**

In Guelph, Ont., a young man, Thompson, was fined \$20 and costs for assaulting a teacher. His father was fined \$2 and costs for causing a disturbance.

The city of Guelph, Ont., is sued by the Guelph Township Board of Health for maintaining a nuisance at the sewage outlet. The Grand Jury brought in a true bill, but the case has been postponed to the next assizes.

The Montreal Water and Power Co. has taken action against the Town of Verdun, Que., for \$5,000 for water supplied.

M. S. Ry. Co. vs. Town of St. Louis, before the Court of Appeal, Montreal.—The Town sued the Company in warranty for damages done by a vehicle striking a pole belonging to the company, claiming that the Company was bound to pay damages caused by them. The Superior Court maintained the action in warranty, and the Company appealed. The Court reversed the judgment, holding that the pole was placed under the direction of the Town; that the contract between the Town and the Company only provided for damages caused by "construction" or "running"; and that the street was unlighted by the Town at the time of the accident. The Court of Appeal reversed the judgment of the lower court.

Hon. J. H. Howden has become Provincial secretary but will remain as head of the department of Telephones. The Hon. Mr. Coldwell, who has resigned the secretaryship, will continue as Municipal Commissioner.

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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**

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Aoton	London	Montreal—(Head Office)	St. James St.
Alvinston	Lucan	"	1255 St. Catherine St. East
Athens	Markdale	"	328 St. Catherine St. West
Belleville	Meeford	"	1330 St. Lawrence Boul.
Berlin	Mildmay	"	Town of St. Louis
Bothwell	Mitchell	Beauharnois	Sherbrooke
Brampton	Napanee	Lachine	St. Jerome
Chatham	Oakville	Quebec—	St. Johns
Chatsworth	Orillia	"	St. Jovite
Chesley	Ottawa	Shawville	Rigaud
Creemore	Owen Sound	Manitoba	Alberta
Delta	Parkdale	Brandon	Calgary
Eganville	Perth	Carberry	Camrose
Elora	Prescott	Gladstone	Carstairs
Elgin	Preston	Griswold	Daysland
Finch	Renfrew	Macgregor	Edmonton
Fort William	Stratford	Morris	Ft. Saskatchewan
Galt	St. George	Napinka	Lacombe
Gananoque	St. Thomas	Neepawa	Leduc
Georgetown	Tara	Oak Lake	Lethbridge
Glencoe	Thamesville	Portage la Prairie	Medicine Hat
Gore Bay	Tilbury	Russell	Olds
Granton	Toronto	Souris	Red Deer
Hamilton	27 Parliament St.	Winnipeg.	Sedgewick
Hanover	Walkerton	Saskatchewan	Stettler
Hespeler	Watford	Arcola	Tofield
Ingersoll	West Lorne	Carnduff	Vegreville
Kincardine	Westport	Gainsborough	Wainwright
Kingston	Wheatley	Maple Creek	Wetaskiwin
Lancaster	Williamstown	Melville	Brit. Columbia
Lansdowne	Windsor	Oxbow	Vancouver
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HAMILTON, ONT. A statement of civic expenditures up to November 5th shows that the Council has an overdraft of about \$40,000 on its hands already.

THREE RIVERS, QUE. The Provincial Government has decided to recommend a loan of \$400,000 to this city, on account of the late fire.

OTTAWA, ONT. The assessment returns show that the total assessment is a shade under \$51,000,000, an advance of over \$6,000,000 as compared with last year. Of the increased assessment over \$1,000,000 arises from the recently imposed income tax. The assessments do not include government property.

EDMONTON, ALTA. The first day the new street railway service went into operation, the receipts were \$4 per car per hour.

The new hospital at Lloydminster, Sask., will cost \$15,000.

LONDON, ONT. A record price for city bonds was received by the committee, when the tender of the Dominion Securities Company, of Toronto, of \$88,969 for \$83,500 worth of 4 1-2 per cent. debentures, was recommended to be accepted. This is \$5,469 above par

and makes the selling price of the bonds 106.5 per cent. with accrued interest. This price is the highest ever received for city debentures and is considered to be phenomenal by the municipal authorities.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT. The new Grand Trunk Pacific terminal elevator will cost about \$1,000,000.

WINNIPEG, MAN. The Lac du Bonnet power scheme will guarantee power to manufacturers at \$15.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT. The city sold \$69,000 annual payment debentures to a Toronto firm at 101.54.

VICTORIA, B. C. Local improvement debentures of this city worth \$25,347.50 and carrying 4 per cent. have been purchased.

GRIMSBY, ONT. The town has sold \$7,000 five per cent. local improvement debentures.

CAMPBELLTOWN, N. B. The issue of \$60,000 Water & Light Bonds has been disposed of at par. Of the issue, \$40,000 was sold to a Montreal firm, and \$1,000 to a St. John, N. B. firm, while the balance was sold to private parties.

KENORA, ONT. The Council has sold \$300,000 debentures at 5 1-2 per cent. They are for the hydro-electric power plant, and \$200,000 are payable 1st October, 1936, and the balance 31 January, 1937.

MONTREAL. This city with an assessment of \$300,000,000, has non-taxable property valued at \$63,000,000, or over 20 per cent. of the total assessment.

Comtroller Evans' Winnipeg report show the city's financial position to be as follows:—

Debentures:—	
General . . . . .	\$2,005,000
Stock . . . . .	7,300,000
Local improvements . . . . .	549,324
(city's share)	
do . . . . .	3,778,462
(rate payers' share)	
Waterworks . . . . .	1,904,090
Total . . . . .	\$15,536,876
Floating debt., about. . . . .	540,000
Total debt., about. . . . .	\$16,000,000
Assets . . . . .	\$26,000,000
Debentures maturing this year . . . . .	123,499
Revenue for last fiscal year . . . . .	2,517,977
Expenditure . . . . .	2,417,091
Spent on	
Power Construction . . . . .	176,000
Lighting streets and public buildings. . . . .	40,500
Capital expenditure on electric lighting . . . . .	48,500
Spent on local improvement in past year . . . . .	900,000
(One half of that in previous years)	
The exemptions from taxation are:—	
Churches. . . . .	2,304,840

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DEBENTURES**

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Public school board . . . . .	1,332,300
City property . . . . .	4,754,250
Colleges and private schools . . . . .	988,500
Public charities . . . . .	826,000
Prov. Gov. of Manitoba. . . . .	843,100
Dominion government . . . . .	1,726,000
Can. Pac. Ry. Co. . . . .	6,070,200
Canadian Northern Ry. . . . .	811,000
Nor. Pac. and Man. Ry. Co. . . . .	1,812,500
Winnipeg Tran. Ry. Co. . . . .	115,000
Miscellaneous . . . . .	154,300
Total . . . . .	\$21,737,690

TORONTO. The assessor reports the population as being 287,201, an increase of 14,601. The assessment is \$223,209,413, an increase of \$816,822,160. The assessment of land is \$83,386,481, an increase of \$4,774,631; the assessment of buildings is \$103,762,548, an increase of \$9,406,520.

CALGARY, ALTA. The city is at present paying out in wages \$36,540 a month, divided as follows: for general by-laws and sewers, \$23,165; electric light, \$3,398; and waterworks, \$9,976.

TORONTO. The special auditors who have been examining the city's books, have charged \$6,000 for their services.

OTTAWA. An offer of 97 net for \$1,250,000 4 per cent. debentures, made by a London, Eng., firm, has been declined.

HAWKESBURY, ONT. Permission has been given by the O. Ry. and M. Board for the expenditure of \$30,000 for waterworks and sewers.

BEAMSVILLE, ONT. The village has been given permission by the O. Ry. and M. Board to spend \$11,000 on granolithic sidewalks.

TWEED, ONT. The town has been given permission by the O. Ry. and M. Board to spend \$8,000 on granolithic sidewalks.

MOOSE JAW, SASK. The Council has passed by-laws for \$40,000 for waterworks and sewers extensions, \$30,000 for spur tracks; and \$25,000 for a new fire hall.

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