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THE CANADIAN MUNICIPAL JOURNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN
UNION OF CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES
CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION.

Vol. VI.

MONTREAL, MAY, 1910.

No. 5

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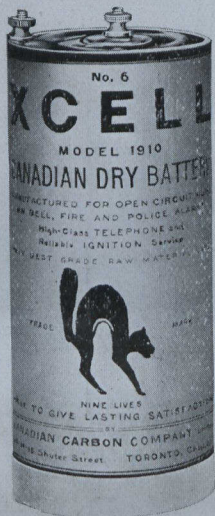
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in your Telephones

AND BURNING

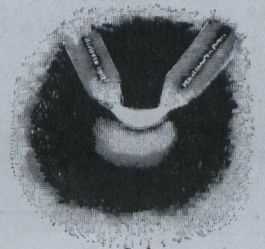
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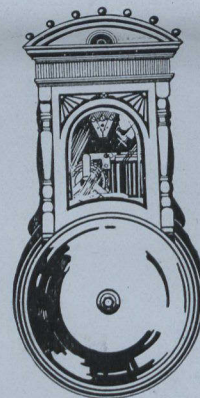
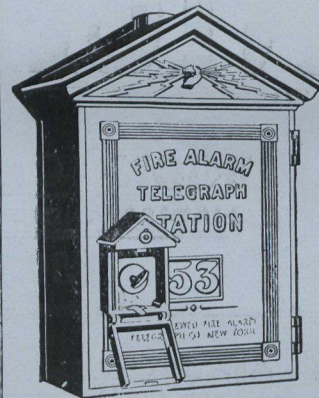
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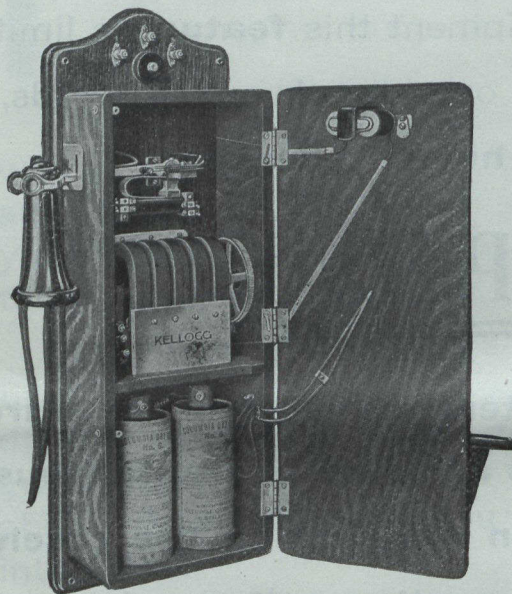
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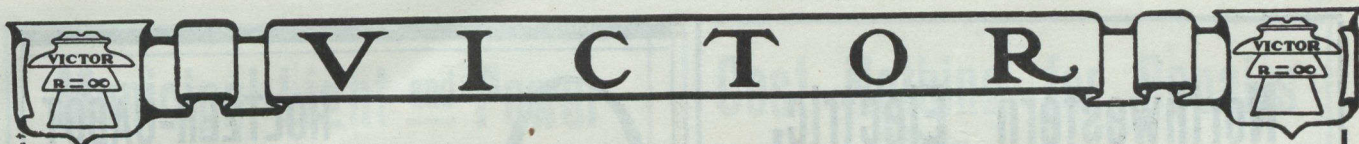
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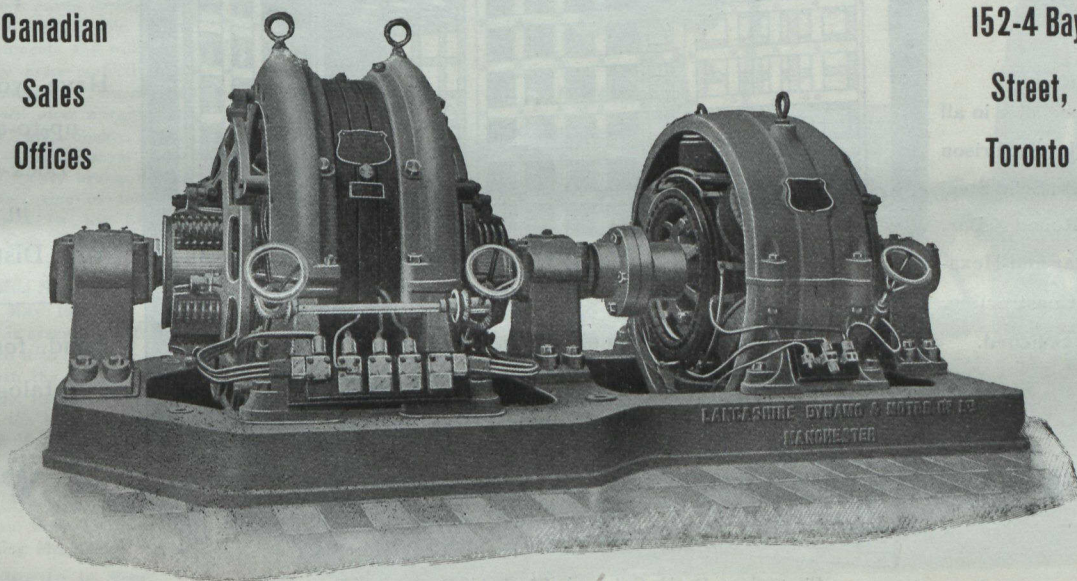
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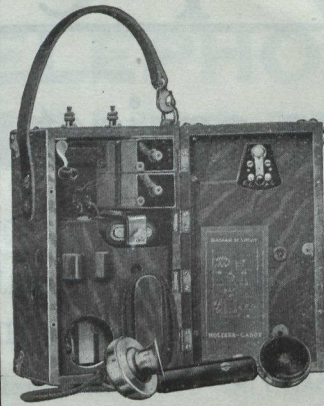
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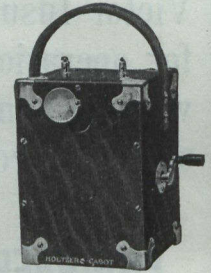
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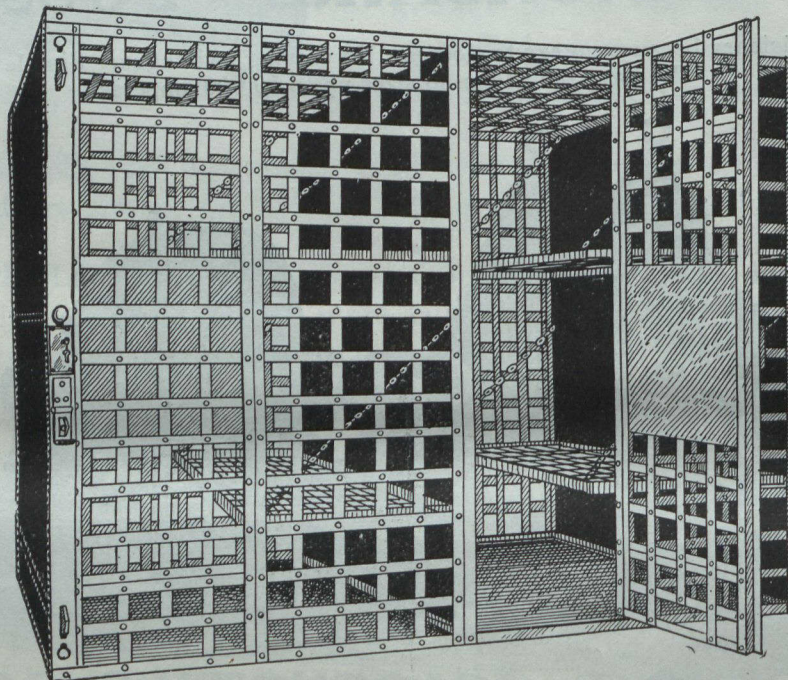
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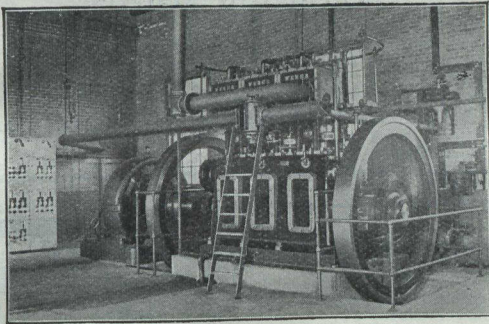
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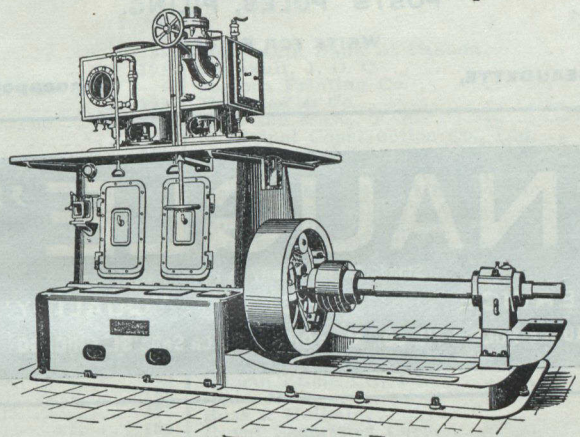
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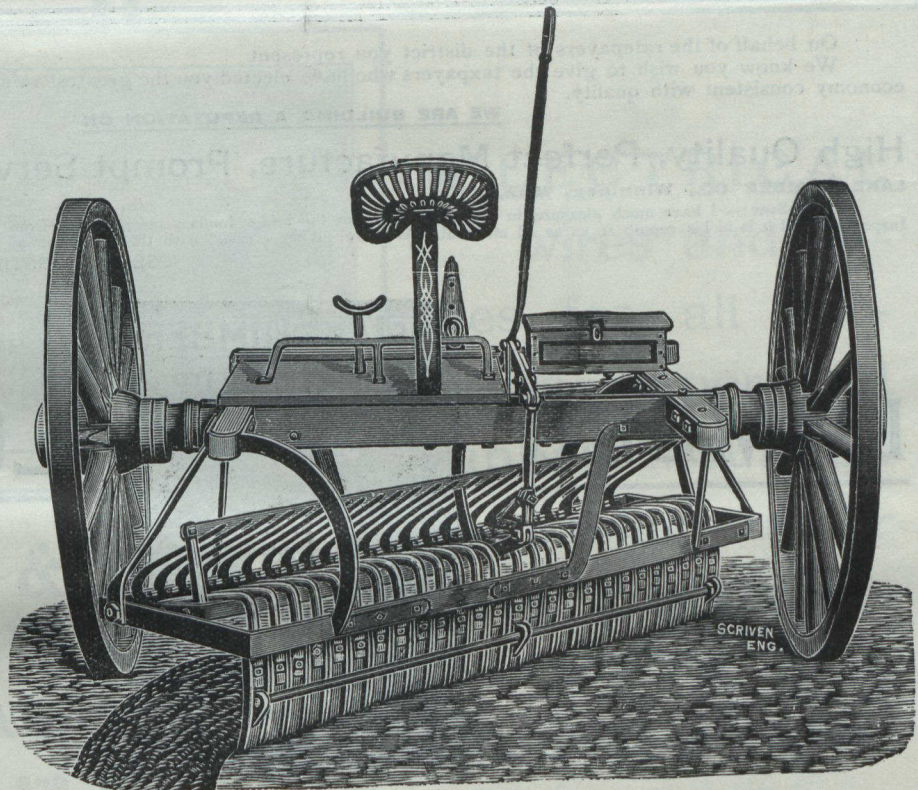
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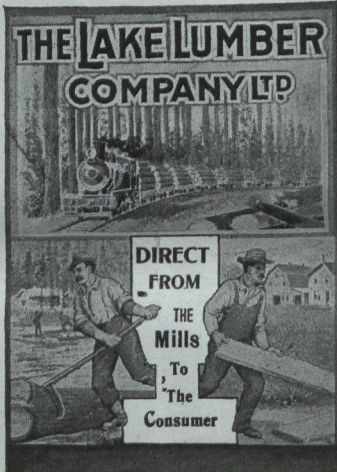
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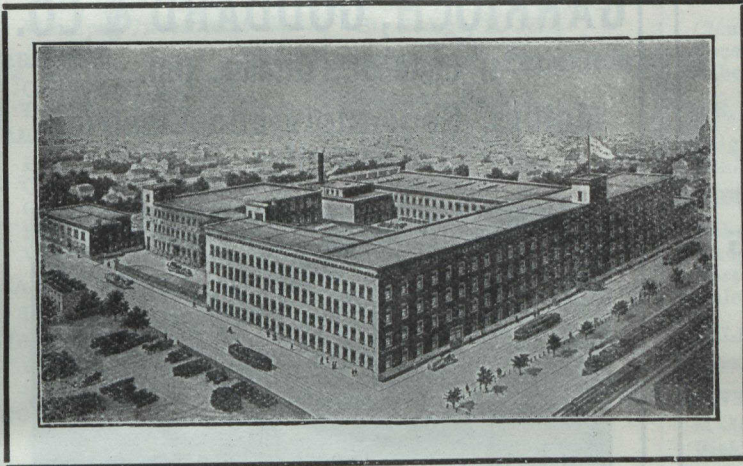
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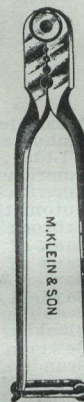
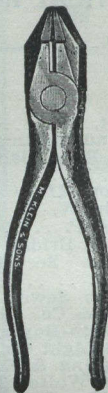
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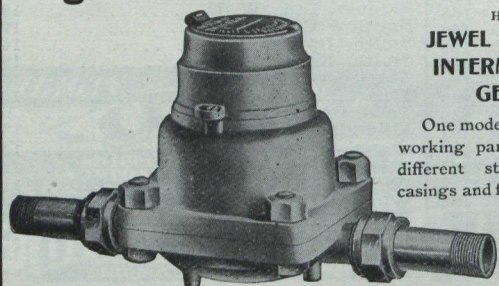
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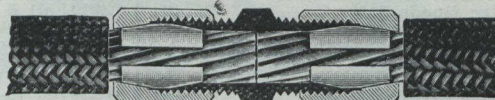


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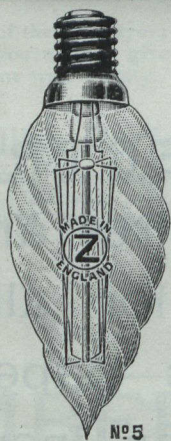


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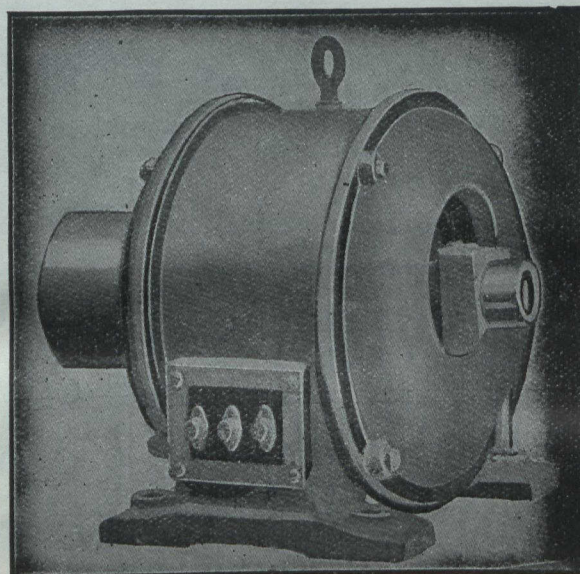
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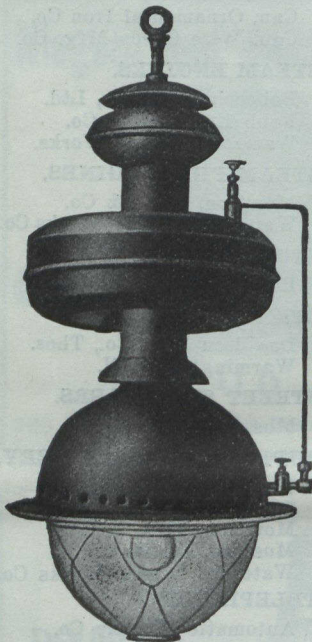
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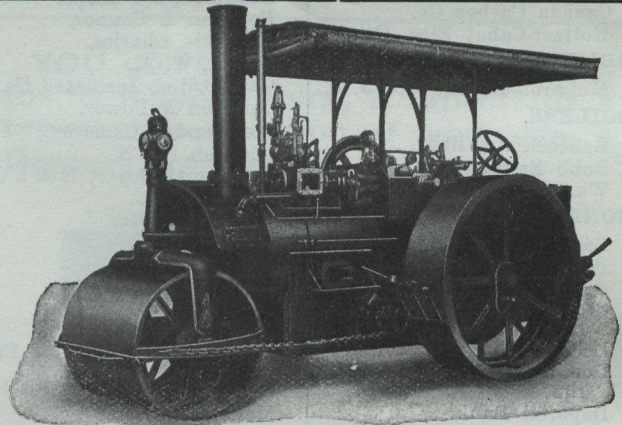
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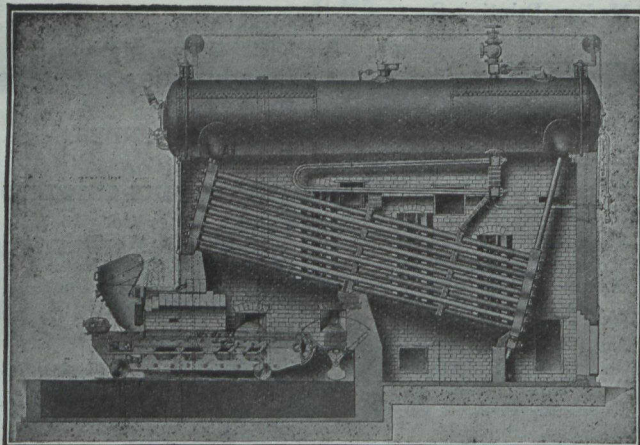
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THE CANADIAN MUNICIPAL JOURNAL

AND TELEPHONE AND BUILDING NEWS

VOL. VI.

MONTREAL, MAY, 1910.

No. V.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1910, by the CANADIAN MUNICIPAL JOURNAL COMPANY, LTD, at the Department of Agriculture.

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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.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

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

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The Skill and King Case

On other pages will be found special references to an incident which has roused public feeling very strongly, that is the release of Skill and King, convicted on their own plea of "guilty" for selling obscene books, by the Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice.

The circumstances which led to the excited feelings are unpleasant, but this *Journal* is proud that it was in its pages last month that the article appeared which called attention to this action of the Minister's, not because we have the slightest quarrel with him, but because we believe that one part of our work is to call the attention of the public—so far as we are able—to any action which tends to demoralize citizens or bring Canada into disrepute.

The enquiry into this case has led us into filth unspeakable, which we are trying to erase from the memory; but if this stops a continuance of the vile business, personal discomfort does not count. We are quite aware of the seriousness of the step we are taking, but feel any other would be cowardly.

That this is entirely outside party politics is proved by the high minded and splendid position taken by the *Toronto Globe*, whose editor has again established his position as one who stands for purity rather than party.

The Minister's action in trying to shield himself behind the Governor-General is contemptible. Everyone knows that His Excellency does not enquire into the merits of any case, but trusts to the report of the Minister of Justice. This is a poor way to avoid the criticism which he has drawn up on himself.

We believe that the course of the Ministerial Association of Toronto, in laying the matter before the Premier, and waiting his action, before stirring up public sentiment, was correct.

But if Sir Wilfrid Laurier does not realize what his Minister's action—and especially his defence of that action—really stands for, then a wave of righteous indignation will rise that will surprize him.

No Street Names

A certain municipality whose name we withhold, has been refused mail delivery by the Post Office Department, because signs on the streets and numbers on the houses were wanting. This is a very proper decision. Any place that has not sufficient enterprize to let strangers know the names of its streets without making personal enquiries, does not deserve mail delivery.

Chief Constables' Association

The Annual Convention will be held on August 3rd and 4th, in Vancouver, B. C. Full particulars will be announced later.

AN OPEN LETTER

on the

Skill and King Case

TO THE HON. A. B. AYLESWORTH, K. C.,
Minister of Justice.

Sir:—

In last month's issue your action in releasing Skill and King, imprisoned for dealing in obscene books was criticized, and the question put "Where was the Pull"?

In answer to a question in the House of Commons by Mr. Boyce, M. P., 14th April, you said that you "deny and repudiate that Mr. Robinette or any other gentleman had any influence, or pull, as it is called, with the Department of Justice," and promised to look into the matter. (Hansard, page 7226).

On the following day you stated that "Mr. Robinette was not connected in any way whatever in the application for clemency, and did not in any way intervene." You went on to say—"Prisoners were defended by two gentlemen, each of whom is a personal friend of mine, Messrs. Geo. Tate Blackstock, K. C., and Hugh Rose." You then attack the article which criticized you, saying that it "relies upon its imagination for facts . . . there is not merely inaccuracy . . . there is what cannot be properly designated otherwise than untruth." After some other sneering remarks you say it is an instance "of a newspaper writer fabricating his own news in his own back office."

You then admit you "have forgotten the name under which the business was done"—and make the astounding statement "so far as the papers show, and so far as any report on the matter which I have received shows, the business was the ordinary legitimate business of bookselling."

After dragging in the Attorney-General of Ontario (who can readily defend himself!) you conclude "I gave advice that these men should be summarily released, because, in my humble judgment, they were not guilty of the offence with which they were charged."

This reason for release is so extraordinary that we will discuss it later; meantime let us see what are the facts about the Skill and King case, which you have said were due to a "journalist's imagination," but which you very carefully avoided, preferring to carp at the criticism, and thus mislead your audience.

First, Sir, let us ask whether it be true that after the sentence a relative of one prisoner (whose name can be supplied) came from Winnipeg with a letter to Mr. Robinette, who suggested an interview with a certain medical official in order to secure—by means of a generous fee—a certificate of tuberculosis, upon which to secure a release; whether the official refused the fee; acted officially; but did not give the certificate desired?

Again, Sir, when Judge Winchester in delivering sentence refers to evidence prepared by the Crown, showing that at least one lady stenographer left the defendants' service owing to the filthy character of the business, is it fair to say the journalist—who quotes the record—is "untruthful"? (Page 5 of Official Report of Proceedings at the trial.)

Further, you, Sir, as an eminent lawyer, are aware of two facts: first, a lady sometimes changes her mind; second, a witness occasionally takes a different attitude after an interview with a clever lawyer. Hence possibly, the disagreement between your statement and that of Judge Winchester.

So much for our "untruthful" article, let us see what

your own statements amount to. But first of all, a short history of the "ordinary legitimate business" (as you describe it) of Skill and King is in order.

This firm did two kinds of business under three firm names, in two distinct rooms. In one room they sold ordinary books, but drove away at least one customer (and he a College Professor and interested in the "classics") by constantly showing him indecent books with disgusting illustrations. In an inner room this respectable firm had the books for which they were so stupidly and wrongfully condemned—according to "your humble opinion."

More than two years ago the United States Postal Department called the attention of the Post Office at Toronto to the books sent out by this firm, stating that mailing privileges in the United States were stopped because they came so far below the standard of decency in that country. An appeal was made by their lawyers, Messrs. Hunter and Hunter, to Ottawa, but Toronto was sustained, and the books were seized by the Customs Department. Further, an undertaking was then given *that this part of the business would be dropped!*

Last year, complaints came again from the United States authorities, and, after a considerable delay, and in spite of considerable wire pulling, those high in authority in the Province ordered the prosecution to begin. A seizure was made, and the prisoners were brought before Police Magistrate Kingsford.

As their lawyers—very wisely—felt that the evidence against them would raise a storm of indignation all over Canada, they pleaded "guilty" and were sent for trial.

The evidence—according to the Official Record, and not imagined by the journalist—is as follows:—

James Henderson, Post Office Inspector: "I heard defendant say he had mailed circulars like exhibit I. He said he had sent out 500 of these about 1st June, and had been sending out a like number each month for some time."

Dr. A. J. Johnson, M. D., (and Chief Coroner for forty years) said: "I examined books A. B. and C. (Titles of these are given in the record, but suppressed here, Ed.) The contents of B. are obscene stories. A. is simple filth, and has, I think, no scientific value. C. is absolutely foul and perfectly unfit for young people to see. These books are such as have a tendency to corrupt morals. One volume of A. is an attempt to be made to read like a scientific book."

Now, Sir, the circulars sent out show the business to be anything but the "ordinary bookselling" that you state it to have been, and it seems difficult to understand how, if you read the circulars and books submitted to you, you could make such an astounding statement. When books are described in the catalogues issued by Skill and King as "suppressed by the Police of London;" "containing the obscene and blasphemous passages suppressed in later editions;" "literally a chamber of horrors," "fine engravings (some very free);" "glorification of sensuality;" "the apotheosis of rape with violence;" "fine realistic frontispiece;" "studies from the nude, etc.;" "dealing in a masterly manner with some of the worst phases of French life." "This work is simply a manual in the art of seduction," etc., the character of the business can hardly be called "ordinary legitimate bookselling."

Now, Sir, let us look at the Official Record of the trial before His Honour, Judge Winchester, 3rd January, 1910,—no imagination about this!

Mr. Jas. Baird, K. C., Crown Attorney appeared for

the Crown; Mr. H. E. Rose, K. C., Counsel for L. J. Skill; and Mr. J. W. Curry, K. C., (Ex-Crown Attorney,) Counsel for J. C. King.

You, Sir, stated that Mr. Blackstock was of Counsel for the defence, but the records do not show this, and it is stated that he was not in the City on that day; you also omitted the name of Mr. Curry, so your statement must be due to "imagination."

The charge was "selling, distributing and circulating obscene books."

Mr. Curry, for defendant King, stated that "he had no desire to carry on business that was at all against the law We desire to fall in with the views of the Customs and Post Office Departments." He admits "they are not books that ought to be sold broadcast," but claims they "did not get into the hands of the general public" (why issue 500 circulars a month? Ed.) He then goes on "they desire to obey the laws. . . . they are not of the criminal classes (?), are not those people who are dangerous to be at large in any way."

Mr. Rose, on behalf of defendant Skill, claimed that his client was anxious to meet the requirements of the authorities, and asked the Judge "not to impose a sentence."

His Honour quoted the Criminal Code, sect. 207, which states that everyone who "sells, distributes or circulates" "any obscene books" or who "assists" is "guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years' imprisonment;" then he commended the defendants' counsel for pleading guilty, saying:

"I do not think that the Counsel would have been justified in allowing these obscene books to have been read before any twelve jury men. The obscenity was so great that every time any person would hear the words so written there, they would create such filth in their minds that they could never get clear of it, no matter how long they lived." After pointing out that the books were largely sold in the United States, he says that "one or two circulars are partly in Mr. King's handwriting. In one of these occurs this sentence—"This is one of the most delightfully lascivious and hot little books ever offered for the delectation of the *refined* (?) novelty-loving bibliophile."

Judge Winchester then quotes Mr. Justice Riddell in the case of *Rex vs Graf*, for having obscene post-cards, on application to have sentence set aside. Judge Riddell expressed his regret "that only two years' imprisonment can be inflicted for so heinous an offence," and compares this short sentence on those who "administer mental and moral poison" with the 14 years' sentence for "grievous bodily harm."

Judge Winchester said that the stuff in the *Graf* case is not so bad as in the present one, and tells the prisoners that if they had been present last sessions, "you would have seen case after case brought before me in which *I had to punish the offenders with the lash. . . . for doing the things your books teach them to do.*"

He concludes:—"If our country is going to be composed of honest, sound, and healthy citizens, they must have this poison kept from their minds. If we are going to rise to the position to which we should attain, we should have pure literature, not immoral and impure literature such as you have been disseminating. The tide of this evil must be stemmed. So far as I am concerned, I am going to assist in stemming it to the utmost of my power."

Judge Winchester then sent them to the Central Prison for one year, that is one half the maximum sentence.

This, Sir, is the history of the case as shown by the Official Records, until, on 4th March, you had them released, after serving only a couple of months.

The reason which you, Sir, give for releasing them is "because in my humble judgment, **they were not guilty of the offence with which they were charged.**"

Now, Sir, arrayed against your "humble judgment," is that of the Post Office Departments at Washington, Ottawa and Toronto; the Customs Department; the Detective Force; the Police Magistrate; and Judge Winchester. Even the prisoners are opposed to you, for they, by the advice of clever lawyers, pleaded "guilty." How utterly ignorant of the Criminal Code all these officials must be, because, of course, the "humble judgment" of the Minister of Justice must supersede that of such underlings of the Department of Justice, and of rank outsiders!

But what of the two King's Counsel who allowed their clients to plead "guilty" when as you point out, "they were not guilty." Really, lawyers who advise clients so stupidly should be disbarred!

Of course, if Skill and King sue for damages for false arrest and imprisonment, as they apparently can do, they can rely upon you, Sir, to see that they recover damages.

Entirely secondary to your "humble judgment" comes your statement that many letters from clergy and laity were sent asking you for clemency. Does it seem judicious that you, Sir, as Minister of Justice should accept such pleas from irresponsible people who are not seized with the real facts of the case instead of the officials, who were connected with it?

In any case if you examined the books, you must have seen that they were filthy beyond description and that those who pleaded for clemency did not know the facts. If you did not examine them, you were not in a position to release the prisoners.

By-the-way, a case has just occurred which merits your clemency. Judge Deroche, at Belleville, Ont., has recently sentenced a man to three years for a "nameless offence." As he has only followed the teachings of some of the books supplied by Skill and King, you, Sir, will surely feel it your duty to release him, now that the case is brought to your attention. It would, of course, be quite easy to send you many letters on his behalf signed by reputable citizens, but really that seems unnecessary, as this unfortunate man can be no more guilty than you say that Skill and King are.

Now, Sir, it may be well to call your attention to some cases which resemble this of Skill and King.

Arthur G. Robinson was sentenced by Police Magistrate Denison, on October 23, 1908, for sending obscene matter through the mails. He was shown in other ways to be vile. You, Sir, let him out on parole—a most unusual proceeding.

George R. Cummings was sent down by Judge Winchester, October 12th, 1907, for sending "indescribably filthy matter" through the mails, the sentence being the maximum; 2 years, less one day. He also was paroled by you, serving until August 4th, 1909.

Graf was sentenced, March 29th, 1909, by Police Magistrate Denison, to 23 months, and—strange to say—he has not yet been paroled! Is this an oversight, or can it be that his lawyer was not acceptable to such a "political partizan" as you, Sir, avow yourself to be?

In what position does the matter stand at present?

Your action in liberating men who were pouring filthy and disgusting books broadcast into the United States, after the Government had asked to have the

business stopped by Canada, is an affront to our neighbour nation; your statement that they "were not guilty" is an insult to Bench, Bar and Police, who arrested and tried them, as well as to the intelligence of the public.

You have exposed your party to criticism and your revered chief to hostility, because of your deliberate contempt for all right minded people.

Worse still, through your action, Canada is the one civilized country where the Minister of Justice approves the distribution of books which are not simply indecent, but teach unnatural and unmentionable crimes.

You, Sir, have attained the unenviable position of not only being the first Minister of the Crown who gloried publicly in being a "political partizan," but also the first public man in civilized times who officially approved of the general circulation of foul books.

You, Sir, must distinctly understand that this is neither a personal, nor a political criticism; it calls in question your extraordinary action as Minister of Justice.

We disagree emphatically from you, Sir, and believe that Canada does not want such a villanous business carried on, whether the books are sold here or in another country.

Nor do we believe that Canada wants as a Minister of the Crown, one who takes the position you have done. The Liberal Party will be much stronger, and the Government more secure when you have left a position for which you have shown yourself so eminently unfit.

A man whose opinion on books stands pre-eminent, and a deep student of the classics, Professor Goldwin Smith, has made the emphatic statement that such books are "Procurers of Hell" and you, Sir, endorse their circulation.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Harry Bragg.

THE TORONTO *GLOBE* ON THE SKILL AND KING CASE.

"The time has come for great plainness of speech. In the name of everything decent and clean in Canadian life the *Globe* makes deliberate and emphatic public protest against the clemency of the Crown being extended to men convicted of traffic in obscene pictures and vilely immoral books. . . . Words need not be minced. The *Globe* protests, for instance, against the release of King and Skill. These two traffickers in prurient and licentious books were sentenced, on their own plea of guilty, to one year in the Central Prison, and their release after serving two months was defended in Parliament by the Minister of Justice on Friday last. The *Globe* protests even more emphatically against the defence offered for their release. This case and other instances in subordinate courts make the situation utterly intolerable. . . .

"In Parliament the Minister of Justice defended his action in recommending the clemency of the Crown. He represented that the books are "classics." . . . The minister closed his speech as reported in "Hansard" with these words: "I gave the advice to his Excellency that these men should be summarily released, because, in my humble judgment, speaking as a lawyer, they were not guilty of the offence with which they were charged."

Inexplicable and Impious.

"In the clear light of known facts all this conduct on the part of the Minister of the Crown . . . is

inexplicable where it is not impious. It is not a fact, as the Minister of Justice states, that "the learned Judge, upon the admitted facts of the case, made a conviction." Judge Winchester did not need to make a conviction. The two men pleaded guilty. They did so on advice of eminent counsel, and that, too, after many weeks of delay and the exercise of all the arts and ingenuities by which the giving of evidence in open court is avoided. The evidence of the Crown was damning to the last degree, and its publication would have shocked the public After a careful examination of a dozen of these books the *Globe* endorses that judgment of Dr. Arthur Jukes Johnson. Their only value of science is as samples of the erotic factors in the making of degenerates and perverts. . . .

"How comes it, then, that the persistent and even defiant purveyors of this corrupt and corrupting literature, having pleaded their guilt in open court, were "summarily released" on the advice of the Minister of Justice?

No Apology.

"The *Globe* offers no apology for this protest. It will not cease its open denunciation so long as the need remains. This is a matter neither of politics nor of law, but of fundamental morality, and touches the very life of the nation. No quarter can be given in Canada to the vices that ruined ancient Rome and are sapping the virility of modern Europe. Of those corroding vices the immoral book and the obscene picture are the chief agents. Every citizen who is not a traitor to private decency and national character must stand unflinchingly against what makes only for decay."—*Toronto Globe*.

Summer School for Librarians

McGill University will, ere long, open its Seventh Summer School for Librarians. The course will begin in the University Library on Monday June 20th, next, and will last exactly four weeks, a period which has been found to best suit the conditions of Library work in this Country.

The primary object of the course is to aid librarians of small libraries, or assistants, to acquire a more intimate knowledge of those technical subjects in the absence of which knowledge no librarian can make even the smallest library as influential or useful as it should be. But the course aims also to give the students a broader view of the meaning of the library, and of its place in the community.

The principal subjects studied will be:—*Classification*, based on Cutter's *Expansive Classification*, with practice work on selected books; *Cataloguing*, (the preparation of a dictionary catalogue on cards), including the various forms of author entry, title and subject entry, analytics and references; *Reference Work*; the discussion of works of reference, with problems; *Principles of book-selection*, with problems. Other subjects will be; binding and repairing books; the points essential to good library buildings; travelling libraries; pictures; general extension work; and the work with children and schools.

Any person who is actually filling a Library position will be admitted to the Library School. The course will also prove valuable as an introduction to more extended study, in the case of those who contemplate taking up Library work.

Further particulars can be had on application to the Librarian, Mr. C. H. Gould, B. A.

Municipal Profits in England

The annual rebuttal of the charge that municipal ownership in England does not pay is again to be found in the very valuable pamphlet issued by Mr. James Carter, Borough Treasurer, Preston, England. It is fair to say that Mr. Carter does not compile the mass of information for the purpose of supporting the cause of municipal ownership; in fact he distinctly says that the statement "is not intended to demonstrate the desirability or otherwise of Municipal Trading" (municipal ownership). But the only conclusion possible from a study of the statement is that municipal ownership not only pays generally, but pays handsomely.

The table showing the "Receipts from Profitable Undertakings, by which Rates (Taxes) levied in various Towns have been reduced" includes a list of 80 places. The total amount of profits was £1,193,131 (\$5,965,655) a large sum; the amount in each place varying from £583 (\$2,915) in West Hartlepool to £144,250 (\$721,250) in Manchester; while the amount in the £. by which the rates were reduced varied from 1/2d. (1 cent) in East Ham & Hampstead to 1s. 5 1/2d. (35 cents) in Macclesfield. Besides the profits used in reducing the rates, there are twenty cases in which the profits have been carried to Reserve Fund. The "Undertakings" include Markets, Gas, Water, Electric Light, Tramways, Estates, etc.

The list of "Losses on Municipal Undertakings" includes 41 places, but—strange to say—37 of these are included in the previous list, that of places showing profits, so that there are **only four places in which only losses have been made!** These are worth mentioning with the cause of the loss. They are:—

Brighthouse, loss of £483 (\$2,415) electric light;
Bournemouth, loss of £732, (\$3,660) estates owned;
Bournemouth, loss of £1,587, (\$7,935) "other sources;"
Merthyr Tydvil, loss of £4,260, (\$21,300) water works;
Wakefield, loss of £4,768, (\$23,840) water works.

Thus the total losses of the only four places where losses without profits have been made is £11,830 (\$59,150), and of this, £9,028 (\$45,140) was due to water works.

The losses in the whole 41 places were incurred as follows:—markets, in 8 places; waterworks, in 15 places; electric light, in 5 places; tramways, in 12 places; estates, 5 places; baths, 1 place; docks, 1 place; other sources, in 7 places. The total losses were: £243,475 (\$1,217,375).

The highest amount by which the rates were increased was 1s. 11 3/4d. (47 1/2 cents) due entirely to Docks, in Preston; the next highest was 1s. 3 3/4d. (27 1/2 cents) due to Waterworks, in Stockton-on-Tees; then the next highest was 9d. (18 cents) from which it dwindles to 1/4d. (1/2 cent).

In only 14 places did the loss exceed the profits, and in some profits were carried to Reserve, while in these same places the total saving to the rates was 17s. 11 3/4d. (\$4.31), while the total loss increase to rates was only 13s. 11 1/2d. (\$3.35).

While the statements are not collected for the purpose of argument about the wisdom of Municipal Undertakings, yet the analysis shows decidedly that they are successful in far more instances than in those which are unsuccessful, the profits being nearly five times as much as the losses.

Mr. Carter gives other tables which are very interest-

ing as showing the rates or taxes paid in England, and also the price of public utilities.

The rates show a great range, the highest being East Ham and Norwich, both of which are 9s. 11d. (\$2.38) while the lowest, Bournemouth and Lancaster, are almost one half, 5s. (\$1.20).

Electric Light varies in price also, the civic figures ranging from 3d. (6 cents) per Board of Trade Unit, in Ashton, to 5 1/2d. (11 cents) in Eastbourne. Private companies charge from 3d. (6 cents) in Merthyr Tydvil to 8d. (16 cents) in Reading, thus being above the municipal maximum.

For Gas, Municipal prices range from 1s. 2d. (28 cents) per thousand feet in Widnes, to 2s. 11d. (70 cents) in Dewsbury. Private Gas companies charge from 1s. 4d. (32 cents) in Sheffield, to 3s. 6d. (84 cents) in King's Lynn; thus being above both the minimum and maximum public prices.

•For Water, the municipal supplies range from 7d. (14 cents) on the £. on houses rated at £15 (\$75) to 2s. (40 cents) in several places; while private companies' charge all the way from 11d. (22 cents) in Bournemouth to 1s. 8d. (40 cents) in Devonport. It must be remembered in this connection that rents in England are very much lower than in Canada.

The New Federal Building

Mr. F. S. Baker, President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, has written an open letter to the Premier protesting against the design adopted for the new Federal buildings in Major's Hill Park, Ottawa. He calls attention to a deputation of leading architects who, in January, asked the Minister of Public Works to adopt the plan of the leading countries to-day of employing eminent private architects to design public buildings. Practically, he says, the Government had adopted this policy by asking for competitive designs. Mr. Baker then states that Hon. Mr. Pugsley says that not one of the designs submitted was considered suitable, and takes exception to the Minister's statement. He says: "The Dominion offered a prize of \$15,000 for plans for this proposed building. The president of the Quebec association, Mr. Chaussée, President Edward Burke, of the Ontario association, and David Ewart, of the Dominion Government staff, were the assessors. A prize of \$8,000 was given to W. S. Maxwell, of Montreal, for the best plan; Darling & Pearson, of Toronto, took second place, and got \$3,000; Saxe & Archibald, of Montreal, and Brown & Vallance, of Montreal, were the other winners."

This selection apparently has been set aside, and the architectural staff of the Government has produced one which is, says Mr. Baker, "a travesty on good architecture." "If," he continues, "it were intended for a 'Salvation Army Barracks,' or a 'Tobacco Factory,' this criticism might not be unreasonable."

Mr. Baker concludes by recalling some of the experiences of the work done by this Department, and urges that an already over-crowded Department should not be taxed by designing public buildings.

YOUR Reports

If you have not already sent in a copy of YOUR Annual Report, please do so at once.

Both the *Journal* and the Bureau of Information of the U. C. M. are interested in having a file of every annual report in municipal matters. It is most desirable to have a place where all the municipal information in Canada can be gathered.

YOU can help, by sending in the report of your own Department. Will YOU do so?

Union of New Brunswick Municipalities

1910-1911

President : Mayor Reilly, Moncton.

Hon. Sec.-Treas. : J. W. McCreedy, Esq.,
City Clerk, Fredericton.

Fourth Annual Convention

Campbelltown, N.B.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

(Concluded)

Mayor Montgomery, Dalhousie, moved, seconded by Ald. McMurdo, Newcastle.

"That in the opinion of this Union of New Brunswick Municipalities the time is opportune for the Provincial Government to inaugurate a system of provincial roads between important centres in the Province, and if necessary, to borrow money for the purpose of carrying into effect such a system."

City Clerk J. S. Magee, Moncton, was heartily in sympathy with the resolution. He had gathered from the remarks made yesterday by the Chief Commissioner of Public Works that some such scheme was being considered by the Department, and he hoped for its practical solution.

Coun. McLean, Campbellton, thought that the matter was one well worthy the consideration of the Government. He believed that not until some such step were taken would there be good roads throughout the Province.

Ald. Crandall, Moncton, and Coun. Siddall, Westmoreland, also spoke in favor of the motion, the latter remarking that a little debt would not matter very much if there was something to show for it.

The resolution was then adopted.

Coun. Laffin, St. Stephen, submitted the following resolution:

"Resolved that in the opinion of this Convention the New Brunswick Legislature should be asked to enact a general law for the Province exempting all property in connection with water supplies owned by cities and towns outside the city or town limits, from taxation, with the exception of real estate bought for such purpose, and that said real estate shall be rated for taxation at the cost or purchase price."

Coun. Laffin stated that in some cases, cities and towns were obliged to go outside their limits for water supply, and the municipalities levied a tax on the property as well as upon all improvements thereon. He felt this was a great injustice to the cities and towns effected.

Mayor Reilly, Moncton, spoke strongly in support of the resolution. He felt there should be a reciprocity between the municipalities in the matter and was opposed to the principle of one municipality taxing another.

Ald. Logie, Chatham, objected to the last clause of the resolution: "with the exception of real estate bought for such purpose, and that said real estate shall be rated for taxation at the cost or purchase price." He pointed out that some towns in similar positions were not called upon to pay taxes and asked that the above words be struck out.

This was agreed to by the mover and seconder.

Coun. Siddall, Westmoreland County, strongly objected to the resolution, claiming that it was an interference with the rights of rural municipalities.

After some further discussion the resolution as amended was adopted.

Afternoon Session.

At the opening of Thursday afternoon session Coun. Rogers, York, moved

"That this Convention endorses the work of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and recommends the co-operation of individual municipalities in the work." Adopted.

The following resolution was moved by Mayor Miller, Newcastle, seconded by Mayor Murray, Campbellton, and was unanimously adopted:

"Since our last convention, death has invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Dr. A. W. McRae, one of the most valued members of our Municipal Union, he having been the first enrolled Honorary Member, and being so enrolled on account of the marked ability and interest he for so many years displayed in the promotion and administration of civic legislation:

"The loss is one we deeply deplore, for as a reader of, and authority on civil law he had few equals, and the deep interest he always displayed in the Union of Canadian Municipalities, as well as our own Union, made one and all feel we had in him a tower of strength when we needed assistance in guarding our interests against the encroachments of would-be monopolists:

"Therefore resolved, that we place on record—while bowing to the Supreme Ruler's mandate—our sincere regret at the loss we have sustained by the death of so valued a member of our Union and so honorable and respected a citizen of our province."

City Clerk J. S. Magee, Moncton, moved:

"That this Union expresses its sincere appreciation and conveys the thanks of the Convention to Mr. McCreedy for the report of the convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, at Medicine Hat and Calgary, which he attended at his own expense, and also for the timely and helpful suggestions given throughout this convention."

The motion was seconded by Warden Gilbert, King's County, and carried.

A resolution was submitted by Mayor Miller expressing the thanks of the convention to President Chesnut for the able and impartial manner he had fulfilled his duties as chairman and the keen interest he had at all times displayed in municipal affairs.

The motion was seconded by Warden Stevens and carried.

The following resolution was moved by Mayor Miller, seconded by Mayor Murray:

"Resolved, that this Union approves of the principle affirmed in the President's address that the administration of all water powers and natural resources within our province be protected and preserved, not only at the present time, but for the future, for the benefit of the people of this province; and further resolved that this Union urges upon the Provincial Government, when granting charters of this nature, to fully safeguard the interest of the people from all encroachments or control of their rights in this respect."

The resolution was adopted without debate.

Mayor Murray submitted a resolution requesting the Government to fix the maximum fees to be paid to arbitrators appointed under statutory authority to adjust disputes in any matter affecting municipalities, such fees in the case of technical experts to be not more than \$20.00 per day of not less than six hours and other persons \$10.00 per day.

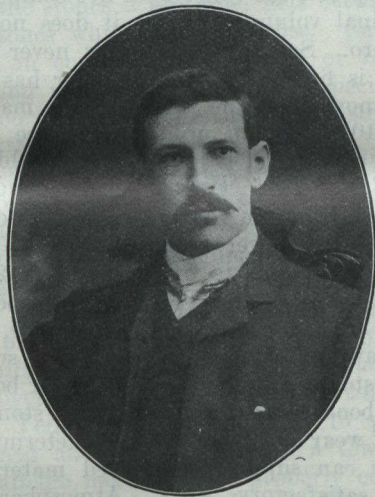
Some objection was taken with reference to the fees mentioned. It was thought a scale of fees should have been set out in the motion or else the matter left to the legislature to determine.

Mayor Murray stated that the fees mentioned were the same as existing in the Ontario Act, and after some further discussion, the resolution was adopted.

Coun. Stirling, York County, introduced a resolution asking that the legislature amend the Act relating to rates and taxes so that no board of assessors should allow any ratepayer any exemption from taxation by reason of indebtedness unless an affidavit is made showing satisfactorily the amount and nature of such indebtedness and to whom such indebtedness is owing.

The motion carried unanimously.

The President then called for a paper on
ECONOMICS AND PRINCIPLES OF MACADAM
CONSTRUCTION FOR TOWNS.



D. T. BLACK, C.E.,
City Engineer,
CAMPBELLTOWN, N.B.

Good streets are necessary in the advancement and development of all progressive towns. Attention to facilitate traffic and to reduce expense of haulage are sure signs of progress in any town. Good streets encourage industries; industries make towns important and build them up. Therefore, build good streets; but good streets are expensive improvements; therefore economize in every possible way.

Road building dates back to the Romans, and still is one of the very important questions of to-day. The day is coming rapidly when every town, and even village, in Canada will be demanding something better than the muddy earth roads, with deep and dangerous ditches.

To-day many varieties of paving are used. One class may be preferable to another on a special thoroughfare to reduce the noise, or to increase the load for the same motive power, or to guarantee longer wear for

heavy traffic. Mr. W. A. Clement, City Engineer, and a committee of the Vancouver Council, after an extended visit through the States, in their report said "a perfect pavement has not yet been found—no one paving material combining in itself all the desired qualities." The question then arises, what will be chosen. A town may desire its main street paved in wood block or some other modern material, but one street in a town will not satisfy the people of this country in the next few years. The feeders to the main street and the residential streets must also receive attention. From an economical view, a town on such a transformation scheme as permanently constructed thoroughfares and residential streets, should consider well its natural resource of supply in such construction; imported material generally increases the cost. Macadam still makes a serviceable street and many cities still put down miles of it annually. Motor and heavy traffic in cities may call for materials with harder wearing surface, but such traffic is not seriously met in towns at the present day. Macadam, being low in first cost, having a hard, unyielding surface over which great loads can be drawn in all kinds of weather, makes it a good material to the street improvement schemes of a young growing town. Many engineers exaggerate the cost of maintenance of macadam, which is due to the fact that statistics were taken from the roads of macadam construction without recognizing the changes wrought by the steam roller and crusher. The broken stone road of to-day is quite a different structure from the type of road built by Macadam, who used hand broken stone that was practically uniform in size, laid on an unrolled base, without the addition of a binder, and left to be compacted by passing wheels; the results were the wheels cut ruts in the loose stone until the soil worked up from below, and the wheels powdered and broke some of the stone until the voids were filled. The surface soon gave way owing to a defective sub-base, and the continuous system of repair became necessary, employing a large staff of road men, which accounts for the heavy cost of maintenance. In the then Macadam process it took 18 inches of loose stone to make 12 inches of Macadam surface; some text books therefore state that the steam roller will compress loose stone one-third, which is an error. Rolled as roads now are no such compression as this is possible, although in some cases where the stone is placed upon improperly rolled sub-grades some stone is driven into the earth and lost, which has led many engineers to believe that the roller has compressed the stone one-third or more. This is but one of the errors commonly accepted as truth and accounts for too high estimates of broken stone required in road construction. Macadam was the first to economize by utilizing from 6 to 12 inches of broken stone. The stone crusher has further modified the cost in road construction when the fines are used as a binder and void filler, and now 6 inches and even 4 inches of metal give excellent results.

In modern Macadam four important factors enter into its construction:

- (1). Proper drainage and rolling of earth foundation.
- (2). The use of machine broken and screened stone with the screening to fill the void and as a binder.
- (3). Well sprinkling, but not overflowing with water.
- (4). Thorough consolidation with a steam roller.

In small cities and towns the actual width of roadway is usually much greater than is required for the traffic,

therefore all streets should be carefully studied and full statistics of the amount and character of the traffic taken with a view to reducing the area to be paved by widening sidewalks and laying out grassy bermes. Having determined the proper widths of roadway of the various streets, then grades should be most closely studied in order to get the best results with the least change of existing grades. The use of machinery for grading should be carefully considered. Contractors of the present day are well aware of the great economy attending the use of scrapers and graders, but the cross sections designed are usually such that the use of these machines is practically impossible. Before grading any streets there should be in place a complete system of sewers, pipes for gas or water with service branches to every lot, manholes and catch basins so arranged to take the water readily and rapidly, and constructed to prevent silt and street waste from entering the sewers. Select a profile with a minimum grade of $\frac{1}{2}\%$ and a maximum of 3% if it can be obtained at a nominal cost; but some streets require steeper grades naturally, while others up to 5% or even 8% are necessary to avoid expensive excavations or refills, for the tractive power of a horse is not a constant quantity and is greater than most authorities state. The base or cross-section of the sub-soil requires most careful consideration. The thorough drainage of such streets as have been naturally muddy in spring or in fall must be provided for before any method of surfacing is considered. Mud underneath the road is more destructive than mud on the surface, so that without a well drained sub-soil the best surface must prove a failure. If there are depressions in a clay surface below the stones, water will find its way and lie there, soften the soil, undermine the Macadam and weak spots will develop in the road. The natural earth is the real road bed and it can only support the pavement by being kept dry. In most towns a portion of the streets have good grades and will drain naturally if rightly formed. Design a rather flat arch for the road surface, with a crown or drop of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in 12 inches on ordinary grades, thus it will be possible to do the grading by horse instead of man power.

For any method of road making or paving which may be adopted, a steam roller is requisite in order to compact the earth road bed so that it will sustain the wheels which will pass over it. The roller should not exceed 15 tons actual weight when loaded, so proportioned as to distribute the weight on wheels which cover and compass the full width of its track.

Curbs and gutters are also essential to complete the streets of a city or town. The combined curb and gutter made of concrete cast in place, in lengths preferably 5 feet long, fulfills its duty well, looks neat and is economical in construction.

It is a usual custom to specify that no stone in a broken stone road shall be over $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, because it is claimed that if larger it will work to the surface. If a mass of loose stone of various sizes is passed over by wheels there is no doubt the larger stones will tilt up when the weight comes upon one end of them and the smaller stones will roll down into the place made vacant; but it does not follow that in a broken stone road, rolled with a steam roller and bound together with the addition of fines, that a stone will work to the surface if it is 2 inches below the surface to begin with. In fact the mass is so perfectly bound together that it is impossible for tilting to take place,

therefore larger stones than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches can be used in road construction, especially for the lower course.

The introduction of the crusher transformed the construction of Macadam roads, but called forth a better understanding of their construction. When stones are broken by hand there are no fines or dust of any consequence, but when crushed we have 16% $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and fine, 24% $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch and 60% $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The saving by use of crushed stone is not therefore so very great unless the dust and fine can be utilized. Macadam in his later years showed that broken stone possessed the property of knitting together, or becoming cemented under the rolling action of passing wheels. In Scotland some years before the Steam roller was introduced, when wheel traffic still did the binding, it was the custom to spread a very thin covering of road scrapings over the stones to assist the binding. After the roller and crushed stone were introduced, the same custom was adhered to, but the scrapings were not added until the rolling was almost completed and large piles of fines lay at the quarry sides or used for sidewalks. This has also changed and all go now to make the rolled macadam road. It is often asked what holds macadam roads together, and only too often receives for an answer "that the roller, by shaking and pounding the mass of loose stone placed on a road finally compresses the stones together until they are almost, if not quite, as compact as solid rock." In the first place, the roller does not compress the stone to its original volume, that is, it does not reduce the voids to zero. Secondly, a road is never bound when the rolling is finished unless a binder has been added. It is well known that the voids in loose machine broken stone are 40% and in order to reduce these voids to zero 6 inches of loose macadam would have to be rolled to 3.6 inches. Upon a firm foundation where no stone can be lost in the sub-grade, 6 inches, of hard broken stone has never been rolled to 4 inches, or a reduction of the voids to much less than 20% . These voids must be filled and what could be better than to utilize the screening for such a purpose. Trap rock should always, if possible, be used for surface work, while sand stone or slate may be used for bottom course. Most text books give then different stones with coefficients of wear and from it can be determined whether the locality can supply the desired material to make good and satisfactory work. Atmospheric influence has a great effect upon the durability of a stone, for a rock that readily absorbs water, as does loose grained sand stone or slate, will quickly go to pieces under the action of frost. Although sand stone or slate are not so desirable for surface yet it is not to be assumed they are not suitable for the bottom course surfaced with 2 or 3 inches of trap rock, and this is usually good practice because trap will outwear limestone or any other soft rock several times over.

In quarrying it is most essential, if cost is to be considered, to open where considerable depth of face can be obtained, and where little stripping is required. Drilling ought always to be done with power drills, and it is well to remember the cost of quarrying increases rapidly as the depth of hole decreases; therefore it is desirable to make the hole not less than six feet deep. The cost of dynamite also varies as the depth of hole, decreasing per cubic yard excavated as the depth of hole increases. The crushing is more a question of the mileage of road to be constructed, and where a very large plant can be used the cost can be reduced considerably.

A good serviceable crusher, having a 9"x15" opening, should in 10 hours average an output of 60 cubic yards. The use of a rotary screen is necessary, having three sizes of circular openings $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $1\frac{1}{4}$ " and $2\frac{1}{2}$ " as the screenings are required to be separate to ensure the even distribution of the binder throughout the road. Binns should always be created to receive the broken stone and avoid re-handling.

Some specifications under the heading of spreading compel dumping on boards, as it is claimed that dumping a load in one spot results in undue consolidation at that place, but if the spreader knows his business and tip bottom wagons are used, he will not allow the load to fall all in one place, but dump in several small heaps, since to do otherwise would make more work for himself. When the output of several crushers are daily placed on the road, a Stuart grader may be used to advantage as the blade will level on an average 500 cubic yards per day, thereby saving at least one cent per cubic yard over hand labor. The screenings should not be dumped directly upon the broken stone, but placed in piles at convenient places along the side and spread with shovels after the rolling has been nearly completed. It is necessary that the metal be well rolled before the screenings are added. If an excess of binder and water are put on before the course stones are consolidated there is no doubt that macadam can be compacted in a shorter time, but it will be difficult to properly bind the stones if any filler gets between the fragments of stones while they are loose. Careful rolling is essential in completing the street or road, but excessive rolling will injure the road, especially if there has been too much wetting, or if the stone is either soft or brittle.

Sprinkling is a variable item usually of little expense in a town where hydrants are conveniently placed. It takes about 4 cubic feet of water per cubic yard of macadam to puddle the screenings, and an equal amount to keep the sub-soil in compact condition, although in very sandy soil twice as much may be required.

Telford pavement consists of a bottoming of large stones usually not less than 6 inches or not more than 12 inches deep set on edge and supporting a layer of macadam. Telford is more adapted to wet soils not easily drained and is preferable in a town where the sub-soil drainage has not been properly constructed or where the traffic is heavy. It is often stated that Telford or Macadam are not economical pavements for a town or city because the maintenance is so costly. If such were the case very many cities must err in judgment by constructing such roads, and yet cities, after having years of experience in this class of pavement, are still annually constructing miles of it. It is true many Macadam pavements have gone to pieces under heavy traffic, but the same can be said of wood block, asphalt and other pavements where improper construction or where poor materials have been used.

The paper was favorably commented upon by several speakers and a vote of thanks extended to Mr. Black.

Then followed a discussion on the question of an export duty on pulpwood, and on motion, the position of the Convention of last year was re-affirmed.

There was also a somewhat lengthy discussion of the Public Health Act, participated in by Mayor Reilly, Secretary Bliss, Coun. Mowat, Mayor Murray and Mayor Miller. No action was taken in the matter, Hon. Mr. Morrissy stating that it was the intention of the Government to have the Act revised for the present session of the legislature.

Mayor Miller moved.

"That this Convention approves of the resolution submitted by the Northumberland Council asking that the time for hunting big game be extended to the 31st December for residents."

Mr. Miller stated that it had been found almost impossible for residents to bring out a carcass of meat before the 1st December, as called for by the present Act, in a sufficiently preserved state. By extending the time the difficulty would be overcome and would meet the wishes of a large number of residents who depended upon this method of getting their winter's supply of meat.

Some other speakers objected to the motion, but it was finally adopted.

Woodstock was selected as the next place of meeting.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Mayor Reilly, Moncton.

Vice-President—Warden Gilbert, Kings.

Hon. Secretary-Treasurer—City Clerk, J. W. McCready, Fredericton.

Executive—Mayor Miller, Newcastle; Coun. Stirling, York County; Mayor Jones, Woodstock; Coun. Siddall, Westmoreland County; Ald. McGoldrick, St. John; Warden Legere, Gloucester County; Mayor Chestnut, Fredericton; Coun. Mowat, Campbellton; Coun. Polley, St. Stephen.

Mayor Reilly then took the chair and thanked the Convention for the honor done him. He hoped that the Union, by strictly adhering to broad lines of policy and avoiding all sectional or merely local matters, would continue to grow in strength and become the power he felt sure it could be.

After the usual votes of thanks to the Mayor and Council of Campbellton for courtesies extended, and a suitable reply by Mayor Murray, the convention adjourned.

In the evening the delegates were the guests of the Mayor and Councillors of Campbellton at a dinner at the Minto hotel. After the excellent spread provided had been disposed of, the usual round of toasts followed. Many of the speeches were of a high order and the time was pleasantly passed until the arrival of the train which conveyed the delegates to their homes.

Government Railway Pays

The earnings of the T. & N. O. Ry., owned by the Province of Ontario, for the past year were: Freight, \$944,000; passengers, \$592,000; total \$1,536,000; while the net profits were \$596,150.

This is a case where public ownership pays!

Muskoka the Beautiful

Do you know the place? If not, your pleasure has suffered. Ask for that handsome Muskoka Folder issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System. It contains a large map, lots of views, and a fund of facts. Less than a day's journey from principal American cities. For all particulars apply to J. Quinlan, D. P. A., G. T. R., Montreal.

The "Lake of Bays" Country

A handsome brochure, artistically illustrated, issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System, telling of the beauties of the Lake of Bays district, in the "Highlands of Ontario." The concise description embodies the story of a charming resort. A new feature of this district is the new hotel — "the Wawa" — at Norway Point.

A copy can be obtained on application to J. Quinlan, D. P. A., G. T. R., Montreal.

Chief Constables' Association of Canada

OFFICERS FOR 1909-1910:

President: Chief Constable Trudel, Quebec.

Vice-President: Chief Constable Clark, St. John, N. B.

Hon. Sec.-Treas.: Deputy Chief Stark, Toronto.

Fifth Annual Convention

OFFICIAL REPORT.

(Concluded)

The question of opium dens was fully discussed and many of the members, particularly in the West, stated that Magistrates will only issue orders to the Chief Constable, and that he must execute them personally.

The secretary pointed out that an order to search was to all intents and purposes, the same as a warrant, and that in Toronto such orders are issued to "the Chief Constable and to all and any Constable or Peace Officer of the jurisdiction."

Chief Chamberlin: I move:—

"That this matter be referred to the Executive Committee with the request that they endeavour to have the law (if it is not so at present) so amended as to make it obligatory on the Magistrate when issuing an Order to Search to direct it to 'the Chief Constable and to all and any other Constable or Peace Officer of the jurisdiction.'"

Seconded by Chief Lancey. Carried.

President: The Secretary-Treasurer will now read the "Report of the Executive Committee for the past year."

Report of the Executive Committee

To the Officers and Members of the Chief Constables' Association of Canada:—

Your committee to whom was referred at the last meeting of this Association the following matters:—

(1st) Paper by Chief Genest, of Hull, Que., entitled "The Admissibility as evidence of Prisoners' Confessions."

(2nd) Paper by Chief Inspector Archibald, Toronto, entitled "Trial by Jury."

(3rd) Paper by Inspector Lamouche, Montreal, entitled "Undesirable Immigrants", and

(4th) A Resolution relating to Anarchists by Chief McRae, Winnipeg, Man.;

Be to recommend as follows:—

(1st) In respect of the matter of prisoners' confessions we submit for adoption the following resolutions:

"Whereas—When a crime has been committed it is the duty of the Police to use to the utmost limit the privileges and powers vested in them by law, and by the authority of their office in their efforts to discover the perpetrator, and

"Whereas—The rights, duties and privileges of the Police in the matter of prisoners' statements or confessions are well defined by law and clearly established by repeated rulings of the highest judicial authority, and

"Whereas—Notwithstanding the grossly unfair attempts made from time to time by sensational newspapers and in Jury Courts to discredit the Police by references to so-called "Sweat Box" and

"Third Degree" methods, your Committee have been unable to discover any reasonable justification for such references inasmuch as no record is to be found of any instance in which a responsible Police Officer in Canada has been found guilty of, or even formally or directly charged with improper conduct or abuse of his powers or legal rights in respect of prisoners' confessions."

Be it therefore resolved:—

"That this Association hereby protests against such reckless and cowardly attacks on the honesty and integrity of the Police, and appeals to the judiciary, to all honourable and fair-minded members of the Bar, and to the newspaper press of Canada to unite in discouraging a practice so unfair to the Police, and which is so well calculated to destroy public confidence in them as a body, and in the administration of justice generally.

"And further—That as a matter of simple justice we request that in future all information of official misconduct on the part of the Police in the matter of prisoners' confessions that come to the notice of the bench, the Bar, or the press be communicated, by those claiming to have knowledge thereof, to the proper authorities in order that the guilt or innocence of the person accused may be determined, not by newspaper inuendo, or by wilful and deliberate misrepresentation by interested lawyers, but in a manner more in keeping with the dignity of Court procedure, and the principle of justice and fair-play."

In this connection we would commend to the notice of all concerned the opinions expressed from the bench recently by Chief Justice Howell, of Manitoba, as reported in the public press, as follows:—

"As the Police must not be hampered in their efforts to detect crime, I do not feel disposed to enquire too closely as to their methods.

"The Police are honest men and are acting for the protection of society and we want to be in a position to sleep peacefully in our beds under their protection.

"A statement or confession which has been obtained in a reasonable manner without threats, intimidation, or inducement shall always be admitted as evidence in my Court."

(2nd) That copies of the "Archibald" and "Lamouche" papers be forwarded to the Minister of Justice.

(3rd) That a copy of the McRae resolution *re* anarchy together with the petition signed by over five hundred citizens of Winnipeg respecting the same matter be also forwarded to the Department of Justice.

Also—That the Secretary be requested to ascertain on what terms a special issue of "The Canadian Municipal Journal" containing a full and complete account of the proceedings of this Convention after each meeting each year could be issued. Any arrangement proposed to be submitted for the approval of the President before being entered into.

Secretary-Treasurer: I think, Mr. President, the time has come when we, as an organization, should enter a strong and dignified protest against the abuse the police are subjected to, from time to time, by a section of the Press and some lawyers. We do not object to criticism, but we do insist that the criticism shall be at least fair. It is a well recognized rule that the police must not enter into newspaper discussion, and some papers and lawyers take a cowardly advantage of that rule and abuse and misrepresent the police on every



DUCK CREEK ROAD, CINCINNATI, O., Constructed with TARVIA "X"

Hamilton County's Experience with Tarvia

The following is an extract from the recent report of Mr. Clinton Cowan, County Engineer of Cincinnati, O., to the Hamilton County Commissioners:—

"A macadam road, under ordinary conditions, will deteriorate about 15% a year. If it has been well constructed, the wearing will be reasonably uniform, requiring attention at one place but little more than at another. At the end of two years, about 30% of the original cost may be properly expended in resurfacing and repairing the entire roadway, thus maintaining a smooth uniform surface, which should last for another two years with repairs.

"As the elements are far more destructive to our roads than the wear and tear of travel, any material that will best withstand the effects of frost and erosion, where same is not too expensive, should be used. Just now there are a number of such preparations being used, the various products of coal-tar, asphalts and oils, for the purpose of binding the macadam and forming a waterproof surface to the roadway.

"Our experience has been limited to the use of Tarvia as a binder, but several roads have been oiled for the purpose of laying the dust. The Tarvia, so far, has been very satisfactory, and I believe will prove to be an economical material to use.

"We are learning that a much less amount of macadam may be used with Tarvia than without. A macadam road placed upon a firmly rolled subgrade, six or seven inches in depth, with the macadam well compacted by thoroughly rolling and treated with Tarvia, (about two gallons to the square yard) and then covered with about three-quarters of an inch of screenings and rolled, will probably give better service as a road and last longer without repair than twelve inches of macadam similarly placed without the use of Tarvia.

"The engineer of Liverpool, has been conducting a series of careful experiments in the use of Pitch-tar, and reports as a result of such experiments, that the life of a macadam road is extended seven and one-half times beyond that of the ordinary macadam construction."

It is an entirely impartial report, and is typical of the experience of many other road engineers all over the country.

Booklets, regarding the treatment, mailed on request.

The Paterson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

The Carritte-Paterson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

St. JOHN, N. B.

HALIFAX, N. S.

possible occasion. If a lawyer has a weak case his only hope is through abuse and misrepresentation of the Crown witnesses and particularly the police. The purpose and intent of the law is often in this way defeated. As a part of the machinery of Justice we are as much entitled to protection and respectful treatment as the Judge on the Bench and if the legal fraternity are not actuated by a sense of decency and fair play, then it becomes the duty of the Bench to see that the rights of others, besides lawyers, within the Court room are respected. A Judge who will sit upon the Bench and allow a lawyer to abuse his privilege in attacking the private character of witnesses, and deliberately misrepresent the motives and actions of the police and their methods is not fair and is not maintaining the best traditions of the British Bench. It is as much a Judge's duty to see that the police and other witnesses are fairly and justly treated as it is to determine the merits of the question before him. We therefore ask by this Resolution, the Bench, all reputable members of the Bar and the newspapers of Canada, to see that we get, not favours,—we do not ask favours,—but that measure of fair play that we as Officers of the law are fairly and justly entitled to.

I move that the report of the Executive Committee be adopted, seconded by Chief Trudel. Carried.

Note.—The very timely and common sense remarks of Mr. Justice Riddell of the Ontario Bench with reference to the interrogation of prisoners by the Police is worthy of note. While addressing a jury in a murder case since the adoption of the above report he is quoted as saying:—

"There is too much of this nonsensical talk about 'what is called the 'third degree'. The Police are, of course, not to torture a prisoner, bodily or mentally, yet it is absurd to say they cannot question him. There would be a great deal more criticism of the Police if 'they failed in their duty in this respect.'"

Improving a Board of Control

The Board of Control of Toronto has been so very successful that that sincerest form of flattery, imitation, has proved its value. For other cities, seeing the satisfactory work done, have adopted the same system. It did not spring into existence in a perfect condition, but improvements on the original organization have been made.

A gentleman who has studied this Board very carefully, and whose opinion we value highly, when discussing it with us, made some suggestions, which he has kindly put in writing, and these are now offered, not only to Toronto, but to every city with a Board of Control.

"In 1896 the Ontario Legislature granted permission for the formation of a Board of Control. This Board was elected at the first meeting of the City Council from among the members. The Act provided that the Mayor should have the privilege, if he so desired, of voting twice. The Board had not been in operation very long before it was thought advisable to have the Act creating the Board of Control amended by abolishing the double vote for the Mayor, and having the members of the Board elected by the City at large.

"While the general operations of the Board have been of a very satisfactory nature, and a decided improvement on the old system of municipal government by the various standing committees of the Council, there are still some changes which should be made and which would result in still better efficiency.

- 1st; The salary of the members of the Board should be at least \$5,000 per annum.
- 2nd; The members should be elected for a period of four years, one retiring each year but eligible for re-election, and their work and responsibilities should be further increased.
- 3rd; All committees of the Council should be abolished.

"One of the drawbacks to the present system is that the board of Control meets four days in the week and is only in session from 11 a. m. until 1 p. m., making it very difficult for the members to get in close contact with the heads of the various departments. With an increase in their salaries and devoting more time to City matters they would be able to confer and meet the heads of the different departments and discuss City business.

"Owing to the election being held annually, there are necessarily some changes in the personnel of the Board, and consequently it takes some time for these new members to familiarize themselves with the workings of the various departments, and if the chief officials could meet the Board more frequently and discuss (not publicly) the various civic improvements which are constantly cropping up and upon which the head of the departments feel that they would appreciate the advice and counsel of the members of the Board. At present there is, owing to the lack of better co-operation between the members and the heads of the department, a tendency, upon the part of some members, to unduly criticize matters with which they are not familiar. During the past year or two there has been a tendency to curtail the powers of the heads of the departments, which, I am afraid, is not in the best interests of the City.

"Recently there has been considerable discussion in the newspapers advocating a system of municipal government by commission, and, while it is true a good many American cities have gone in for radical changes in their method of municipal government, it has been caused almost entirely by the corruption and gross mismanagement which has prevailed, and the people were very glad to welcome any change. There is no doubt that for the first three or four years this system will give very good results, but the fault on the other side has been largely the introduction of party politics and no continuity of office on the part of the heads of the departments. The board of control here as at present constituted, is practically a commission with the added safety of being controlled by the Council."

The subject is so important that we shall be glad to have expressions of opinion on it from our readers. The question of whether the Committees of the Council should be abolished when a Board of Control is adopted is worth discussing.

Toronto Street Railway

The Privy Council has dismissed the appeal of the City of Toronto against the Toronto Street Railway Company, so that the City has now no say as to the streets in which tracks shall be laid.

And yet the contract between the City and the Company is acknowledged to be the best on this Continent.

The Toronto Street Railway Company is one of the most convincing and successful advocates of Public Ownership.

Fortunately, the end of the contract is in sight!



TELEPHONE NEWS



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

THE TELEPHONE STORY

"Canada and the Telephone" is the name of an illustrated booklet which has just been published and which gives some very interesting facts in regard to the telephone in Canada. The illustrations also indicate the value of a telephone in the rural home. If you are interested in reading the story and seeing these interesting sketches, write us and we shall be glad to mail you a copy free of cost.

TELEPHONE INSTRUCTIONS

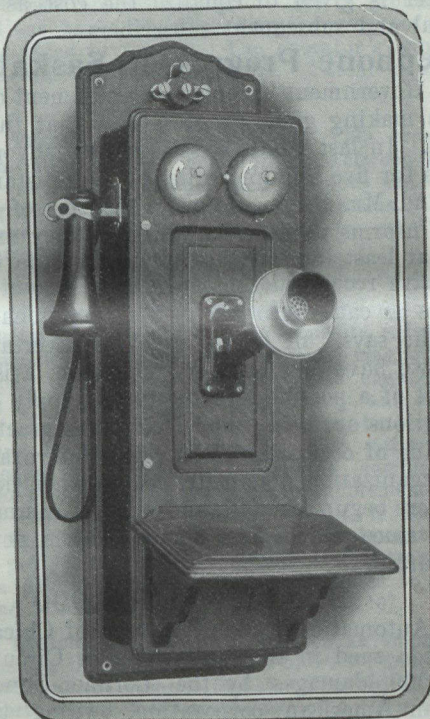
If you are thinking of building a telephone line and you would like some information in regard to the best methods of construction, we will be very pleased upon request to send you free of charge a copy of our No. 2 Bulletin which is also illustrated, showing exactly how to build first-class telephone lines.

TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT

If you require telephones, either for your local or party lines, it will be to your advantage to give us an opportunity of quoting you on your wants. The thousands of telephones we have now in service are giving the very best of satisfaction, the kind of satisfaction that is bringing us new business every day. Our telephones are fully guaranteed. We are a Canadian company manufacturing telephone equipment and building up our business on the quality of our goods. If you have never used our telephones, write us and ask for a trial order proposition.

TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

We carry a large stock constantly on hand of all materials necessary for the construction of a telephone line. These materials are first-class in quality and we are in a position to give prompt attention to all orders sent to us. It will pay you to let us quote you on your supplies.



Prompt Shipments and guaranteed satisfaction are making our success.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co.,

LIMITED

18-20 Duncan St., TORONTO, Ont.



H. W. B.





Canadian Independent Telephone Association

OFFICERS 1909-1910:

President, W. Doan, M. D., Harrietsville, Ont.
 Vice-President, C. Skinner, Sherbrooke, Que.
 Sec-Treas., Francis Dagger, 21 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Ont.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Dr. Demers, Levis, Que.; F. Page Wilson, Toronto, Ont.; T. W. Ralph, North Augusta, Ont.; G. W. Jones, Clark, Ont.; A. Hoover, Green River, Ont.; T. L. Squires, Waterford, Ont.; M. House, Bridgeburg, Ont.; Levi Moyer, Beamsville, Ont.; T. R. Maybury, M. L. A., Ingersoll, Ont.

Telephone Association News

A recent visit to the office of the Canadian Independent Telephone Association shows that its value is being much better appreciated now that there is a secretary who can give his whole time to it. Letters of enquiry are more numerous, and expressions of appreciation more frequent. The secretary, Mr. Dagger, is quite jubilant at the legislation which was secured at the session which was just ended.

Full arrangements are being completed to have some of the "exclusive" contracts submitted to the Railway Board.

But the new Provincial Act will remedy any future contracts which restrict trade.

Mayor Mayberry, M. L. A., says that the Telephone situation has become very interesting to every member, and that the interest of telephony will be looked after.

Telephone Legislation in Ontario

Ontario is following the example of the three North Western Provinces to a certain extent already, and there is little doubt that Government Ownership of Long Distance lines is not very far in the future.

At the recent session of the Legislature the "Ontario Telephone Act" was introduced by Mr. Charters, and has become law, in spite of the fight put up against it.

The provisions of the Act are as follows:

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board is given "jurisdiction to enquire into, hear and determine any application by or on behalf of any party interested," either (1) in regard to complaints for failure to do, or for the doing of, any thing contrary to the Statutes on the subject; or (2) request for any order or direction which it has the power to give.

The Board has power to compel any company or person to do what is required by law, and to forbid anything contrary to law,

The Board can make orders and regulations under the various Acts, and inflict penalties up to \$100.

All telephone tolls are subject to the approval of the Board; and the tariffs shall be filed with the Board.

The Board may order that tariffs of tolls shall be made public.

Contracts between companies are subject to the approval of the Board.

The Board must compel any company to agree with any other company for connection, and can issue an order enforcing this.

All such contracts must be approved by the Board before they have any force or effect.

No company is permitted to make any contract "which has, or is designed to have the effect of increasing the costs. . . . or of restricting competition," until this has received the assent of the Board.

Every person can compel telephone service, subject to conditions directed by the Board.

The provisions of the Act relative to the Board are to apply.

Another Act has also been passed amending the

Local Municipal Telephone Act, the main provisions being as follows:

"Maintenance" is made to include cost of switching and superintendence of the system.

"Cost of construction" is to include that of improving or strengthening the original system.

The Council of the initiating Municipality may make terms for new subscribers; it may issue debentures for extensions, and levy annual rates for their re-payment, such debentures being issued on the credit of the Municipality, but no by-law need be submitted to the electors; it may make arrangements for advances of money, and pass a by-law for their re-payment.

Power is given to equalize the cost as between the original and subsequent subscribers.

Telephone Progress in Saskatchewan

The Government Telephone Department of Saskatchewan is making great progress now that the season has opened. In last month's issue was an advertisement for tenders for five hundred miles of long distance construction, and Mr. Porter, Deputy Minister of the Department, informs us that, in addition, they expect to construct at least ten local exchanges, and as well do some "extensive reconstruction and improvement in such exchanges as came into our hands by purchase. Our only fear", he says, "of being unable to overtake the work which we have laid out for the season, arises from the prospect of a possible dearth in the supply of labour, as preparations are being made for pushing activities along every line of occupation." In regard of rural companies, their organization practically ceased when harvest operations were begun last fall, and was not resumed until last month, since which time about a dozen new ones have been started.

Sued for \$1,500,000

The Automatic Electric Company of Chicago, Illinois, have been sued in the United States Circuit Court for \$1,500,000 damages by the Lorimer-Lundquist Company, an American corporation, owning the Lorimer Automatic Telephone patents for the United States. The Canadian patent for the Lorimer Automatic Telephone System are owned by Canadian Independent Telephone Company, Ltd., of Toronto, Ontario, and suit for injunction restraining the Automatic Electric Company from doing business in Canada is pending in the Exchequer Court of this country. The outcome of these suits will be awaited with great interest, as upon the decision will depend the control of automatic telephony.

The Great North Country

Those Indians who made the first canoe of birch bark long ago, were our greatest benefactors. The children of these Indians know the canoe, and they know how to use it, and if you go to Temagami, Ontario, this summer, they will paddle your canoe in their own superb way. Students who camp in summer along the Temagami lakes are able to do two years' work in one. Finest of fishing and hunting. Easy of access by the Grand Trunk Railway System. Information and beautiful descriptive publication sent free on application to J. Quinlan, D. P. A., G. T. Ry., Montreal.

Abstract of Telephone Patents

granted in the United States last month

Prepared for *The Canadian Municipal Journal* by

Edward E. Clement,

Telephone Patent Expert, Washington, D.C.

Telephone Mouthpiece. — Young. — This is a disinfecting mouthpiece. A vessel containing disinfectant is screwed into a hole in one side. Patent unassigned. — 952,557.

Telephone System. — Hulfish. — This is a scheme particularly applicable to semi-automatic systems in which calling lines are automatically connected to idle cord circuits or the like. When a line is thus connected, if the call is for another party on the same line, if no special provision were made, the operator would of course get a busy signal. This inventor provides a special tone test, so that if both ends of the same circuit are applied, it will not report the line busy. Patent assigned to McMeen & Miller, of Chicago, Ill. — 952,567.

Selective Ringing System for Party Line Telephones. — Winslow. — This is a party line selective ringing scheme. As illustrated there are six parties, the first four having high wound bridged relays and condensers, with grounded biased ringers arranged so that current in the metallic circuit will pull up all the relays and connect two ringers of opposite polarities between opposite sides of line to ground. The last two stations have vibrating direct current of ringers from opposite sides to ground. The operator's equipment includes keys and suitable generators. Patent unassigned. — 953,082.

Telephone Transmitter. — Randall. — This transmitter has a felt pad with several perforations between the diaphragm and the back electrode, each chamber thus formed containing granular material under compression. All the cells are connected in multiple, in order to get "greater power". Patent unassigned. — 953,102.

Micro Receiver or Translator. — Stragiotti. — This telephonic relay or repeater uses a differential microphone, two resistance buttons being mounted on opposite sides of the diaphragm, which is vibrated by bi-polar magnet of the ordinary type. The circuit includes back connections to both buttons to opposite ends of the primary, and a battery connection from the middle point of the battery to the diaphragm and both front electrodes. The action on the buttons is equal and opposite, producing complementary changes in the two halves of the primary supplementing each other in the secondary. A two-way circuit is also shown employing a third wire, so that a receiving element at each end can be put in the metallic circuit and a transmitting element in a phantom or vice versa. Assigned to Thomas, Vercellini and Marta, of Hurley, Wis. — 953,107.

Telephone System. — Weiss. — This is an improvement over an invention in prior application of F. W. Dunbar, filed March 22, 1901, serial number 52,315. The object is to do away with certain objections to the use of a three-wire cord with a three-wire jack. The cord circuit is especially designed, so that the sleeve supervisory relay on the calling is connected with a closed contact in a listening key instead of directly with the sleeve strand, which prevents clicks when the plug is inserted the circuit being broken as long as the listening key is in position. Assigned to Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company, of Chicago, Ill. — 953,188.

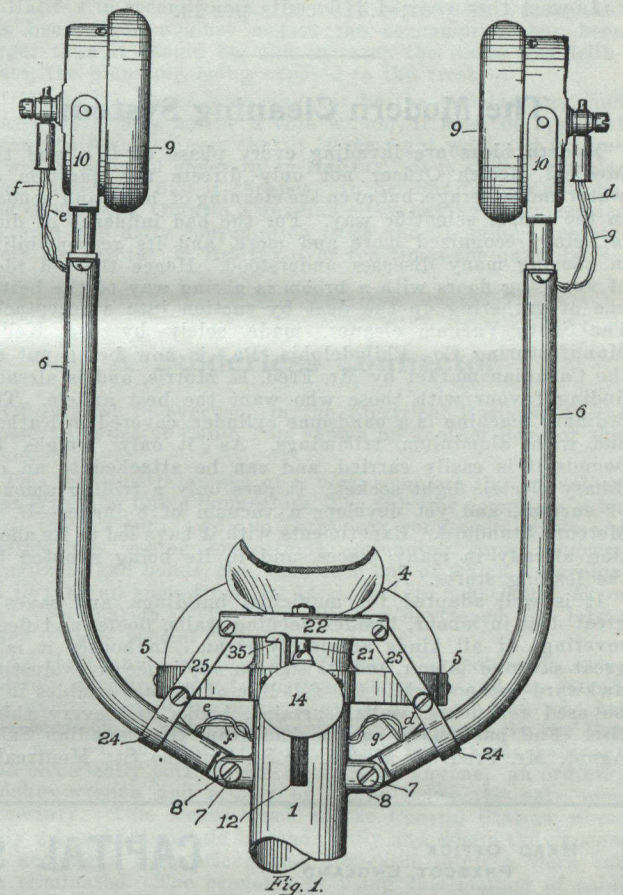
Mercury Arc Relay. — Taylor. — According to this invention the mercury vapor bulb is used in the following manner: The bulb contains the usual body of mercury, a cathode and two anodes. The receiver magnet has its poles arranged to affect the flux, between the anodes and the cathodes, the variations in which produce corresponding variations in the local circuit. Assigned to General Electric Company, of New York, N. Y. — 953,361.

Telephone Attachment. — Small. — This is a jointed receiver holder having a spring clutch which enables it to be set up at any desired angle, and to force down the switch hook when out of use. Assigned to the Acme Automatic Street Indicating Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. — 953,442.

Telephone Receiver. — Noble, Dec'd. — In this receiver the diaphragm is built up of punched sheet metal discs of decreasing diameter so as to form a pyramidal mass with its base to the pole pieces, and held together by a central rivet. Assigned one-half to Charles W. Chamberlain, of St. Louis, Missouri. — 953,970.

Telephone Mouthpiece. — Berg-Jager. — This is a mouth-piece for combination transmitters and receivers, comprising a funnel shaped piece with its small end carrying a layer of soft material like India-rubber to give a good fit in the transmitter mouthpiece. Unassigned. — 954,372.

Telephone Repeater. — Stragiotti. — This comprises a two-way circuit employing double wound repeating coils for the transmission lines, each having local circuit with a bridged receiver magnet. A choked coil is bridged in parallel, with a tap off from its central windings through the secondary of an induction coil to the neutral point between the windings of an incoming winding repeating coil. Each primary has its ends connected to the front and back electrodes of a double contact transmitter controlled by the opposite transmission circuit, and the middle point of each primary goes through a choke coil thence to battery, and thence to the middle electrode of its relay transmitter. After the secondary is bridged across neutral points of the opposite local circuit, potentials are balanced on a receiver therein and interference or repetition is avoided. Assigned to Thomas, Vercellini and Marta, of Hurley, Wisconsin. — 954,402.



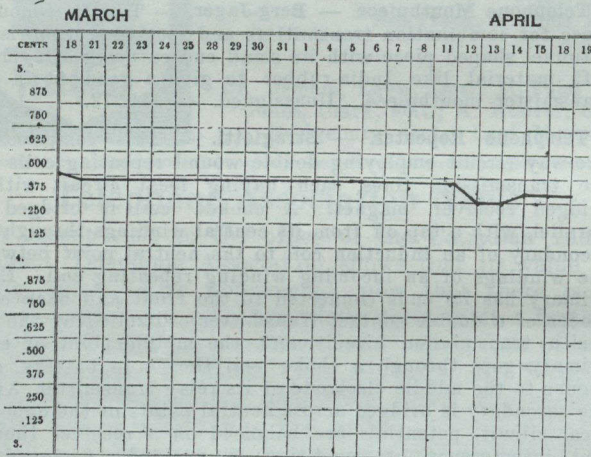
Automatic Telephone. — Rogers. — This is a combination set built somewhat like a stethoscope, a pair of curved tubes carrying watch case receivers at their ends being pivoted to a standard which also carries the transmitter, and contains the switch springs. The ear tubes are normally held together and when spread apart for using they work the switch springs through a plunger in the standard. In the drawing 6 indicates the ear tubes carrying the receivers 9, and pivoted at 7 to lugs 8 on the standard 1, which carries the transmitter 4 in a clamping ring 5. When the tubes 6 are spread apart for using, the yoke rigging 22-25 pushes down the plunger 21 which works the switch springs inside the standard. Assigned to Frank H. Lee, of Danbury, Conn. — 954,701.

New York Metal Markets

(Lead, in quantities of 50,000 lb.)

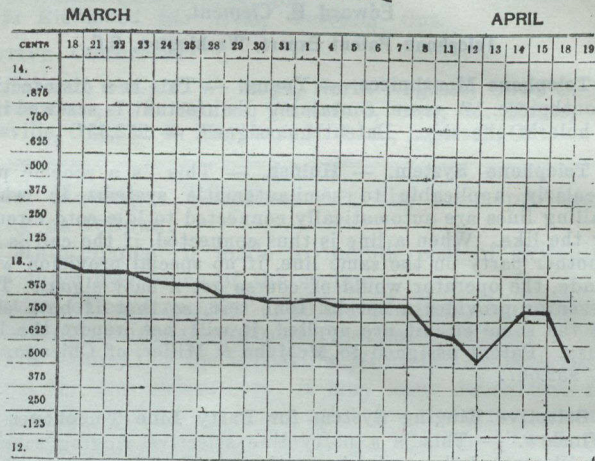
(Standard copper, in 25 tons of 2,240 lb.)

LEAD



Highest this year, 4.70 cents per lb.
 Lowest this year, 4.375 cents per lb.

COPPER



Highest this year, 13.50 cents per lb.
 Lowest this year, 12.575 cents per lbs.
 Highest point reached in last 5 years, 25.375 cents per lb.
 Lowest point reached in last 5 years, 11.75 cents per lb.

The Modern Cleaning System

Modern ideas are invading every phase of life, and the Medical Health Officer not only directs the question of water and sewerage, but even the cleaning of halls and schools in the proper scientific way. For the bad influence of dust is being recognized more and more, and its responsibility in causing many diseases understood. Hence the old idea of sweeping floors with a broom is giving way to the better one of gathering up the dust by suction into a receptacle. The Santo Vacuum cleaner, made solely by the Keller Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., is now being put on the Canadian market by Mr. Fred. E. Morris, and is already finding favour with those who want the best article. The ordinary machine is a handsome cylinder, covered in leather, and with aluminium trimmings. As it only weighs 50 pounds it is easily carried, and can be attached to an ordinary electric light socket. It uses only a trifling amount of current, and yet develops a vacuum of 8 inches—U. S. Mercury Standard. Experiments with it have led to its adoption already in many places, and to its being adopted by the leading stores.

It is well adapted for municipal buildings, and saves a great deal in labour, besides keeping walls, floors, and floor-coverings of all kinds absolutely clean. In houses it is a great saver of labour, and its suction appliance saves dusting awkward corners, while the full line of fittings enables it to be used for floors, walls, curtains, books and every thing else. Full particulars can be had from the Canadian Sales Agent, Mr. Fred. E. Morris, 40 St. Antoine St., Montreal.

Rush Work

This week the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co. received two additional orders for rush switchboard equipment and filled them in record time. This makes at least a dozen of such orders successfully filled in the last four months by the Kellogg Company.

The Great Falls Automatic Telephone Company of Great Falls, Montana, ordered for their Cascade Exchange, one-hundred line switchboard and fifty-five telephones. This was received on March 14th and was shipped complete March 15th.

Another order of interest, because it shows promptness and efficiency in handling orders, is the request by telegraph of the Athens Telephone Co., of Athens, Texas, for one-four hundred fifty line switchboard. This was received March 24th and was shipped complete March 30th.

If you wish to save time, in rush switchboard, telephone or complete exchange equipment, you will be assured of prompt shipment from the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.

HEAD OFFICE :
PRESCOT, ENGLAND
CAPITAL \$7,300,000.00.
WORKS : PRESCOT, HELSBY
AND LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

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CABLEGRAMS, "INSULATOR"
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Equipment and Engineering

Original Descriptions of Municipal and Telephone Machinery and Appliances. Engineers' Notes.

The Kellogg-Dean Amalgamation

In speaking of the proposed Kellogg-Dean amalgamation—which we reported last month had been abandoned, "Telephone Securities" says:—

"Although the plan has now been abandoned, the operations towards the consolidation have resulted in disclosing the strength of both companies concerned in it. The Kellogg plant, under the careful scrutiny of the appraisers, showed a total of \$2,250,000 quick assets, either in cash or its equivalent — assets which are readily convertible into cash—and the Dean plant showed a total of \$1,250,000 quick assets."



The above cut is taken from a return postal card calendar issued by the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co., illustrating a subscriber telephoning over one of their desk stands. The half-tone brings out clearly the symmetrical lines of the Kellogg telephone and indicates that telephoning over Kellogg apparatus is a pleasure, a fact that operators generally know to be true.

The calendar is being sent out with a return card attached, which allows the recipient to conveniently send for desk stand prices or bulletins on telephones and switchboards. The illustration is made in two colors and shows a pretty girl talking over a desk telephone held in her hand. Below the half tone plate is a line drawing of a rural scene, a telephone pole line stretching away in the distance, to a prosperous looking farm house. This postal calendar will be sent promptly by addressing the company.

In Emergency

The following letter is typical of a number received by the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co. in the last four months, in acknowledgment of rush orders effectively filled.

March, 18th, 1910.

Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.
Gentlemen:—

I wish to thank you for your promptness in taking care of our recent telegraphic orders for telephones to replace those recently destroyed by fire.

Yours very truly,
Home Tel. Co.,

John H. Wright, Mgr.

The Value of Water Meters

Again the value of water meters in preventing waste is seen in the annual report of City Engineer Doane, Halifax, N. S. It may be remembered that we quoted from Mr. Doane's last report, when only a few meters had been installed, showing the change they made. In his recent report, the City Engineer says:—

"The general installation of meters ceased at the beginning of the year, but the improvement in the low service as shown by the figures published in the last Annual Report was not a temporary one. Over five hundred meters were installed in March and April, 1908, and the reduction in consumption made by even that small number shows what they will do.

"The reduction in consumption, about 800,000,000 gallons for the year, is not the only advantage gained. In March, 1908, when the annual pressure test was made the average pressure on the low service hydrants was 35 pounds. In March, 1909, the average pressure had increased to 37.38 pounds, or about 7 per cent. This also is a new experience in Halifax in recent years. In every case where a complaint has been made against meters the consumption has been larger than it should be, and in many the waste was deliberate, the plumbing being exposed to the frost.

"While the meter way may not be the popular way, and consequently may not be a vote winner, it must be apparent to any fair-minded man that it is the right way, and in time it will be adopted generally in Halifax. It is already popular with those who find it cheaper. In St. Boniface, Manitoba, and Gananoque, Ontario, Canadian cities having every service metered, the daily consumption is 25 and 31 gallons respectively per capita; in Halifax over ten times the quantity."

A Solderless Connector

Of interest to everyone in the Electrical Business, is the Dossert Connector Cable Tap, shown on another page of this issue.

This cut illustrates one of a very complete line of Solderless Wire and Cable Connectors. The full line comprises cable taps (as per cut), two and three way connectors, cable and switch lugs, motor connections, grounding caps, reducers, equalizers, rail bonds, etc., etc., each one of which is developed to take all sizes from No. 14 B. & S. to 2,000,000 C. M. or any combination. They can also be developed for larger sizes to meet special conditions.

As their name implies, the Dossert Connectors do away entirely with the blow torch, gasoline, solder and the attending annoyances, well known to every practical man who has had occasion to make an electrical connection. By the Dossert method, an effective joint, which is both mechanically and electrically perfect, can be made by anyone; an ordinary monkey-wrench and a pair of hands being the only tools necessary. This means much to the Central Station where only a few joints would be made daily and where the expense of keeping a high priced man for cable jointing work can be eliminated. The economy of using this method of cable jointing is evidenced by the large number of power houses throughout Canada and the United States now using these connectors. Many of them having standardized them throughout their entire system.

With the increasing use of Aluminum Conductors for power distribution, Dossert Connectors play an important part; being especially developed for use on this material, it being practically impossible to use solder with effectiveness on Aluminum.

The prices together with catalogue and fullest possible description relative to the interesting subject, will be cheerfully furnished by the Canadian Sales Agent of the Company, Irving Smith, Nos. 406-407 St. Nicholas Bldg., Montreal. These are the only Solderless Connectors approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

A New Telephone Mouthpiece

The ordinary composition or hard rubber mouthpiece is easily broken and a source of considerable expense to a company in the course of a year.

The ordinary steel mouthpiece removes this objection but is dangerous as it is a ready conductor of electricity and a source of danger during storms or through crossed wires. The common metal mouthpiece is affected by dampness and corrodes easily.

Taking these things into consideration the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co. have combined the advantages and eliminated the objections of the two styles, in the design of their new reinforced rubber covered steel mouthpiece.

This mouthpiece has a perforated steel shell covered with a coating of hard rubber moulded over it at great pressure and heat. As the rubber is forced through the perforations and around the shell, it makes an absolutely unbreakable mouthpiece.

The threaded portion is made directly on the steel at the base, eliminating danger of breakage at a point where most rubber and composition mouthpieces give way.

Plain facts—what most people want to know about—are sometimes the hardest to find in telephone literature. The average catalogue is an array of glowing statements on what the apparatus may or will do under the most favorable conditions. The "reasons why" are often neglected. There is often too much theory and too little plain discussion of practical points in the work. The kind of questions the "man with the telephone" has to ask about.

To further bring out the fact that Kellogg bulletins are practical, especially with reference to magneto telephone work, the Kellogg Company are issuing a return postal folder entitled, "We can show you".

The operators' difficulties with "rubbering in" signaling central secretly, etc., are mentioned in the postal as being fully explained, with many other features of modern telephone practice, in Kellogg bulletins, which will be sent promptly on request.

The educational features of Kellogg Party Line bulletin, No. 30, written by Mr. H. N. Faris, Kansas City Branch, Sales Manager, a thoroughly practical telephone man, are well known and appreciated by both novice and veteran in the business. The demand for this bulletin has necessitated a second edition, which is going to press.

Messrs. Chipman & Power, C. E.

Mr. Willis Chipman, C. E., who was engaged for some many years in Municipal Engineering Work, has taken into partnership Mr. Geo. H. Power, who has been associated with him since 1907.

Neither Mr. Chipman, nor Mr. Power is connected in any way with any contracting or manufacturing firm, nor do they hold dual positions of any kind. Their specialty will be Municipal Engineering Works throughout Canada. The partnership will permit the Mr. Chipman giving more of his time to consultation work.

During the last two years the following works have been constructed under their supervision; Oakville, Ont., Waterworks, Burlington Waterworks, Clinton Waterworks, Brampton Sewerage works; Chapleau Waterworks; and Sewerage works at Orillia and Dunnville were commenced last year; the waterworks at Saskatoon completed, and those at Estevan, North Battleford and Estevan commenced,

The public works assigned and constructed under Mr. Chipman's supervision have been many and important, and will be taken up subsequently.

Civic Work at Fort William, Ont.

The annual report of City Engineer H. S. Hancock, C.E., is just received, and shows what a large amount of work has been done in his department. In new buildings, 738 permits were issued, with a total value of \$2,730,765. The number of Fire Hydrants has been increased from 153 to 232. Of sewers, 3.32 miles have been built, making a total mileage of 20.33, but a large increase is needed, especially to replace the old wooden box sewers. There are now 24,012 square yards of asphalt block pavement, laid on concrete foundation. There are now 6.1 miles of concrete sidewalks, and 4.9 of plank sidewalk. A civic dock site has been secured. The most important fact is the completion of the Loch Lomond Water Works, at a cost of \$455,989. The earnings of the Lighting Department were \$67,486, leaving a net profit of \$8,643, after paying all operating expenses, and interest and sinking fund. The Telephone Department shows a net loss on operation of \$5,339. The Waterworks shows a loss of \$5,714.

Telephone Patents—(Continued)

Telephone System. — **Leich.** — This is a party line circuit for train despatching and block service comprising a metallic line carried at intervals by repeating coils, through which through service is had, while taps taken off from middle points of the repeating coil windings enable intermediate block stations to be connected on short phantom circuits. Intermediate bridged choked coils with neutral taps are shown to increase the number of block stations. Assigned to Craerast-Leich Electric Company, of Genoa, Ill. — 954,445.

Combined Jack and Restoring Trip. — **Grenier.** — This is an improvement over invention in patent No. 865,379, September 10, 1907, to the same inventor. It covers a combined restoring drop and jack, with a tubular shell drop magnet having a removable coil. To permit this removal, the armature is pivoted on a frame which can be swung upward so as to clear the end of the tube, when the coil can be slid out. The connections are completed by sliding contacts. Unassigned. — 954,624.

Diaphragm for Acoustic Apparatus. — **Burstyn.** — As a substitute for microphones in parallel, this inventor takes a thin diaphragm and supports it at several points, as for example in the center and around the edges. In the example superior pole pieces are shown with the concentric groove to contain the coil. Unassigned. — 954,715.

Combined Telephone and Telegraph System. — **Hines.** — This is a scheme applicable to composite telephone and telegraph circuits and depends on the use of choking coils in the telegraph branches, which round off the telegraph impulses and lessen or prevent their effect on the telephone receivers. The telegraph branches are all grounded outside the choking coils through condensers. Assigned to William T. Daley, of Brooklyn, N. Y. — 954,734.

Telephone Microphone. — **Tardieu.** — This patent covers a very specific bracket design carrying binding posts and contact springs for completing transmitter connections. The type is distinctly foreign. Unassigned. — 954,829.

Sterilizing and Muffling Shield for Telephones. — **Allen.** — In this device a special casing is inserted between the transmitter and the mouthpiece, with a swinging cut-off therein comprising a pair of soft absorbent pads holding antiseptic. This cut-off is thrown up and down to close and open the transmitter either by a lever connected between the switch hook or by the finger of the user. Unassigned. — 954,909.

Receiver for Sound Transmitting Instruments. — **Comer.** — This is an amplifying receiver, in which a lever with a long and short arm on one pole piece of the magnet, with its short arm over the other pole piece, and its long arm extending over a horizontal diaphragm to which it is connected. An adjustable elastic suspension is connected to the short arm. Assigned to George R. Webb, of Baltimore, Md. — 954,931.

Minnicoganshene

A hard name to pronounce, called locally "Minnicog." This is a picturesque summer resort on one of the largest islands of the Georgian Bay, only 3 1-2 hours run by the Grand Trunk Railway System from the City of Toronto, Canada, and beautifully situated among the 30,000 islands of that territory. Splendid hotel accommodation, good fishing, fine boating and no hay fever. Bass, trout, pickerel and pike abound. For illustrated descriptive matter and all information, write to J. Quinlan, D. P. A., G. T. Ry., Montreal.

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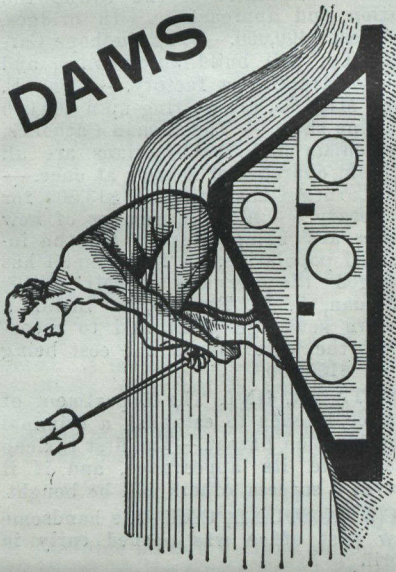
CIVIC NOTES

**AMBURSEN
HYDRAULIC
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**TIGHT, PERMANENT
and Inexpensive**

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Wooden Stair-Wells are

FIRE TRAPS

Lea's Modern Method Stairs
are

FIRE PROOF

Send for particulars

Canadian Ornamental Iron Co.

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TORONTO, Ont.

JOSEPH LEA, Manager. Phone Main 4562

WESTERN PROVINCES.

BREDENBURY, SASK. The Bank of British North America has opened a branch here.

CALGARY, ALTA. The Great West Saddlery Company has made application for exemption from taxation as guaranteed by the City Council in 1903 as an inducement for the Company to locate here; the application was turned down by the present Council on the point that previous Councils had no authority to make such conditions for the future to any company. — A civic holiday for "spring-cleaning" has been decided on.

DUNDURN, SASK. The Moravian Brethren are erecting a fine building for which \$4,000 was subscribed in one day.

EDMONTON, ALTA. Several hundred farmers between this city and Vegreville have agreed to supply the required number of hogs stipulated by the Department of Agriculture, to the Provincial co-operative pork packing plant; the Government stipulated that 50,000 hogs per annum must be guaranteed before they would undertake the establishment of the plant. — The Molson's Bank building, which will cost \$140,000, is nearing completion. — The Canada Permanent Mortgage Company is to build a \$60,000 office building. — The Edmonton Exhibition Association has decided to erect new buildings at a cost of \$48,000. — The City Council has decided to engage the services of Mr. Alexander Potter, C. E., to plan the city's sewer system.

FIELD, B. C. It is reported that the C. P. R. will expend \$1,000,000 on their main line between Rogers' Pass and here, including increased terminal facilities at both points.

GOODLANDS, MAN. The Home Bank has opened a branch here.

HUMBOLDT, SASK. The Dominion Government has made a free grant of land for hospital grounds, high school grounds, agricultural exhibition grounds and a park to the town.

KAMLOOPS, B. C. The C. P. R. will spend \$175,000 in improving their yards, building a machine shop, round house and new tracks to accommodate 700 cars. — The City Council intends to amend the existing health by-laws by introducing a new one, providing for the quarantining of all boarding and lodging houses where there are consumptives.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA. While drilling for water, a heavy flow of gas was struck at the depth of 317 feet, on a farm some distance from here.

LLOYDMINSTER, B. C. The Dominion Government has made a free grant of land to the Y. M. C. A. and Athletic Club.

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA., is to have six new industries, either branches of American firms or entire plants. These industries include general machine shops, farm implement manufacturing firm, a saw mill manufacturing company, foundry, sash and door factory, a 2,000 barrel flour mill and elevator. — The Alberta Clay Products Company has discovered fire clay on their property; this will mean an important industry in itself. — The proposal for a public library has been postponed by the Council.

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

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C. According to the census returns, the population of this city is now 12,705, including 949 Chinamen. — The C. N. Ry. will lay out a town site on the river above this city.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. The exhibition fund received a contribution of \$2,000 from Lord Strathcona; the sum will be used for building purposes to replace what was destroyed by fire last year.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C. It is reported that a modern wireless station will be in operation at the G. T. P. terminal town early this month.

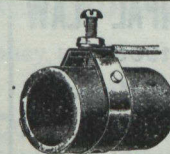
RED DEER, ALTA. It is rumoured that the C. P. Ry. has purchased the Alberta Central Ry., and will use it as a better route through the Rockies.

SASKATOON, SASK. The Shriners of this city have decided to erect a \$30,000 building, this year.

SICAMOUS, B. C. The C. P. R. is improving and enlarging the hotel here, adding forty bedrooms.

VICTORIA, B. C. The contract for the new \$75,000 Y. M. C. A. building has been let.

VICTORIA WEST, B. C. The Royal Bank has opened a branch here.



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CIVIC NOTES

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EASTERN PROVINCES.

BELLEVILLE, ONT. — It is reported that the C. N. R. will build their station on what is known as the old Cricket field, north of the rolling mills; the station and yards will cover four acres. — The Board of Education has asked the City Council to submit a by-law to borrow money for a new Collegiate Institute.

BERLIN, ONT. The by-law for City incorporation was defeated by a vote of 987 to 585, and it is unlikely that the change will be made until the 15,000 population mark is reached.

BRANTFORD, ONT. The Railway Commission has ordered that the City shall pay only 57 per cent. of the cost of the new bridge over the canal, the balance (\$27,000) to be paid by the companies benefitted by the bridges. — The Brantford Cordage Company is making a \$20,000 extension to its factory, increasing the capacity by 60 per cent.

BROCKVILLE, ONT. A by-law, passed two years ago, for the numbering of houses, will be put into effect at once.

BURLEIGH, ONT. Work on the proposed new dam will soon be well under way; during the winter a large quantity of material was placed on the ground.

CANBORO, ONT. The United Empire Bank has opened a branch here.

CANFIELD, ONT. The United Empire Bank has opened a branch here.

DUNNVILLE, ONT. The United Empire Bank has opened a branch here.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT. The first section of the G. T. P. Ry. grain elevator is completed and the machinery has been tested; the full capacity will be 40,000,000 bushels.

HAMILTON, ONT. The Civic Improvement Committee has decided to start an agitation in favor of a union station; the Board of Control and the Board of Trade are already working together for the purpose. — Mayor McLaren is severe on the attitude of the Canadian Drawn Steel Co. as one of the bonussed concerns who "live off the collection plate," shouting for Greater Hamilton and — the Council.

INGERSOLL, ONT. A by-law to acquire The Ingersoll Electric Power and Light Company's plant for the corporation is to be submitted to the rate-payers at an early date.

KENORA, ONT. A new flour mill company is being organized and the capacity of their mill is to be 5,000 barrels per day, making the total possible output of the mills of this district 20,000 barrels daily.

KINGSTON, ONT. It is the intention of the Kingston Shipbuilding Company to start the construction of a \$50,000 plant, to be ready for the opening of navigation; the company will eventually establish a complete shipbuilding plant.

LONDON, ONT. An investigation into the work of the civic employees has completely disproved criticisms against them; the committee states that the work of the staff is very good, and that the charge of extravagant payments is unfounded.

LA TUQUE, QUE. The Quebec Bank has opened an agency here.

LEVIS, QUE., is to have deep-water wharves costing \$25,000.

NASHVILLE, ONT. The Imperial Bank of Canada has opened a branch here.

ORILLIA, ONT. The contract for the C. P. Ry. line to Coldwater is let; it will be used by the C. N. Ry. from Atherley, and a Union station is to be built in the centre of the town; the station and approaches, with bridges, will cost \$400,000. — The Tudhope Carriage Co. will build automobiles, and are constructing a factory. — The E. Long Mfg. Co. are putting up a \$60,000 machine shop. — The Roman Catholics, Methodists and Presbyterians are all to build churches or schools at once. — Mr. Carnegie has promised \$13,500 for a Library. — A large number of new houses are being erected for the increased population. — The Council has engaged the services of Mr. Willis Chipman, C. E., Toronto, to install a modern sewerage plant and to reconstruct the water works, the cost being about \$150,000.

OTTAWA, ONT. The Department of Justice intends to establish a criminal identification bureau.—The first taxicab has made its appearance, and if it proves a success, others will be bought.

OWEN SOUND, ONT. The handsome new post office was opened early in April.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT. Work on the dry dock will be started at once. — The new Finnish Labour Hall is completed. — An armoury will be built here this year. — The Government proposes to establish a fish hatchery at this end of Lake Superior. — Mr. Carnegie is to be asked to increase the grant for a public library from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

SARNIA, ONT. A public reception was tendered to Mayor Geary, of Toronto, and Mayor Dingman, of Stratford, both old Sarnia boys; Mayor Johnston presided.

SAWYERVILLE, QUE. The by-law to purchase from the Pure Water Company and the Sawyerville Water Company, the local waterworks system, was carried by a majority of 18.

SYDNEY, B. C. The Dominion Steel and Coal Company is preparing to install new steel mills here, work on which is to be started immediately.

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CIVIC NOTES—Continued.

FINANCIAL—Continued.

WESTERN PROVINCES.

MOOSE JAW, SASK. (Special to the Journal). — Favorable weather has caused an unwonted activity in new residences, and from indications now apparent, this year will mark an era of exceptional activity in the erection of both business and private buildings. Preparations are being made for the completion of the tower of the new English Church; internally it is complete, except for the new organ which will arrive in a month.—Alterations to Symington Bros'. store are proceeding rapidly; a large steel girder has been placed in position above the windows and will add to the strength of the building immensely. — Already the morning train from the South had to be run in two sections both of which were crowded to the utmost capacity with new settlers and landseekers; as a consequence three sections of No. 97 had to be sent out from Moose Jaw. This is illustrative not only of the amount of business the railway company is doing, but of the extraordinary influx of settlers to this district from the American States. — There is every prospect of a boat club house being erected. A meeting of the shareholders and others interested in aquatics met in the Y. M. C. A. recently, discussed plans and made arrangements for building a new boat club house on the creek.

EASTERN PROVINCES.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., is planning to have a Canadian National Exhibition, and has asked for a donation of \$6,000 from the Province.

ST. JOHN, N. B. The City Council has decided to give a free site and special tax and water concessions to the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd., recently incorporated at Ottawa; they guarantee to erect a sugar refinery here costing \$2,000,000, employ 300 men, and turn out 2,000 barrels of sugar daily.— It is reported that a dry dock of the first class, for naval and general purposes, together with a ship repair and shipbuilding plant, will be constructed here, by the C. P. Ry, the Allans, and Messrs. Harland and Wolff.

WELLAND, ONT. The Welland Glass Mfg. Co., with a capital of \$350,000, will erect buildings to cost \$75,000, and will employ about 100 hands. — The recent issue of debentures is for the purpose of constructing sewers, public school buildings and concrete walks.

WINDSOR, ONT. By a re-arrangement of boundaries, which the City Council has approved, the City will increase the number of its wards from four to six this year, each of the six wards sending two representatives to the Council, when the City abandons the system of electing aldermen by a general vote, next year.

TORONTO, ONT. The Board of Control has decided on a tax rate of 17 1-2 mills. — The two by-laws, one to grant \$250,000 for the new hospital, and the other to expend \$279,000 on the extension of water mains, were carried by good majorities.

WELLAND, ONT., has sold to the Ontario Securities Company, \$105,242 debentures, bearing interest semi-annually and maturing at the end of 10, 20 and 30 years.

WETASKIWIN, ALTA., has sold \$40,000, 5 per cent. 50-instalment water-works bonds, and \$5,000, 5 per cent. 20-instalment electric light bonds, to Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Co, Toronto.

WINNIPEG, MAN. The Bank of Montreal has underwritten £500,000 4 per cent. bonds at 103.

Montreal and Quebec

A veritable edition de luxe among railroad pamphlets has been issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System to proclaim amongst tourists the glories of the cities of Montreal and Quebec. The brochure is beautifully printed and generally arranged in the artistic style of earlier days, when the ornamentation of a volume was regarded as an important incident to its presentation of reading matter. It gives an interesting description of the two most interesting cities in Canada, with many illustrations from photographs. Sent free to any address Apply to J. Quinlan, D. P. A., G. T. Ry., Montreal.

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FINANCIAL NOTES

TORONTO'S FINANCES.

City Treasurer Coady estimates that the revenue for the year is \$3,868,755 (an increase of \$787,223), derived as follows:—By taxation, \$4,645,610 (an increase of \$445,841, notwithstanding the fact that the tax rate will be one mill less than last year); from water rates, rentals, licenses, and other ordinary and special revenues, \$2,223,145 (an increase of \$341,382). He estimates it will cost the city \$6,868,755 to manage its affairs this year.

The sum raised by taxation last year did not suffice to meet the expenditure. There was a gross deficit of \$91,276, but this amount was reduced by \$60,236, in consequence of revenues from other sources exceeding the estimate, the net deficit being \$31,040.

The bonded debt of the city, on December 31, 1909, was \$35,972,938.17, from which must be deducted sinking funds on hand amounting to \$9,323,590.48, making the net debt \$26,649,397.69.

Debentures to the amount of \$5,150,500 have been authorized, but not yet negotiated, and a large proportion of this money has yet to be expended.

The estimated value of city property is over \$20,000,000, and a large amount of it is revenue-producing. This valuation is exclusive of all the public works and services of the city, which have been provided at heavy cost to the taxpayers, and, though not available assets, are required for public use and convenience.

During the past year \$740,200 was invested in new factories in the city and \$159,310 was spent on additions to existing factories, showing clearly that Toronto is making great progress as an industrial centre, while the total value of new buildings for which permits were issued amounted to \$18,154,047, an increase of \$6,358,611 over the previous year. The assessment value of city property upon which taxes are levied is \$270,000,000.

STERLING, ONT. The rate-payers carried the by-law to issue \$10,000 electric light debentures almost unanimously, only one vote being polled against it.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., has sold to the Dominion Securities Corporation \$59,404 debentures: \$42,000, 4 1-2 per cent., issued for hydro-electric purposes; \$5,752, 4 1-2 per cent., issued for local improvements, and \$11,652, 5 per cent., for local improvements.

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BERLIN, ONT. The by-laws to take \$60,000 worth of preference stock in the People's Railway Company's scheme, which consists of radial branches to Breslau, New Dundee, Wellesly and New Hamburg, and to grant certain franchises over Berlin's streets, were carried by majorities of 465 and 471 respectively.

BROCKVILLE, ONT. A by-law providing for an expenditure of \$50,000 to amalgamate the light and water plants was submitted to the ratepayers at the end of April.

CHATHAM, ONT., has reduced its minimum water rate charge from \$4 a year to \$2.

ESTEVAN, SASK. The two by-laws for \$10,000 to complete the town hall, and \$25,000 for an electric light plant were carried.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT. The tax rate is 23 mills, which is less than last year. The assessed valuation of taxable property is \$14,500,000.

HUNTSVILLE, ONT. The by-law to raise \$12,000 in twenty-year debentures for the extension and improvement of the sidewalks and roads was carried by a majority of 83.

KINGSTON, ONT. The by-law to exempt the Government dry-dock from taxation after the lease to the Kingston Shipbuilding Company, received the almost unanimous sanction of the rate-payers.

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA. Debentures for \$8,000 will be sold to provide for street improvements, and \$4,950 for sites for parks.

MOOSE JAW, SASK. The by-law to raise \$140,000 for the construction of pavements and the widening of existing sidewalks was passed by a large majority.

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NANAIMO, B. C., has sold to the Dominion Securities Corporation \$100,000 5 per cent. 50-year debentures, issued for sewerage purposes.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT. The tax rate has been fixed at 24 mills.

RED DEER, ALTA., has sold \$7,540 bonds to Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Co.

REGINA, SASK. The six by-laws recently submitted, resulted in the largest vote ever polled in connection with municipal affairs, all the by-laws being carried by overwhelming majorities: market building, \$16,000; Albert street subway, \$41,000; waterworks extensions, \$10,000; sewerage extensions, \$10,000; exhibition grounds improvements, \$25,000. The sixth by-law was to grant a block of land with exemption from taxation to the new Methodist College to be established in this city. The public library board has made a formal request for \$75,000 to Andrew Carnegie for the purpose of a Library, and guarantees \$7,500 a year for maintenance.

SAWYERVILLE, QUE. The local waterworks systems have been bought by the town from the Pure Water Company and the Sawyerville Water Company for \$49,082.

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SALE OF BONDS FROM 21ST MARCH TO 20TH APRIL

PLACE	Population	Assessed Value	Debenture Debt.	Sinking Fund	SALES				PURCHASER
					Amount	Time	Interest	Object	
Renfrew, Ont	3,500	1,276,115	126,279	\$ 2,973	20 Inst.	5	Locals	Brent, Noxon & Co do do do do do do do do do do do do do do
Stirling, Ont	934	301,874	26,500	....	10,0 0	20 Inst.	5	Light
Nepean Twp., Ont	4356	2,579,233	10,228	....	2,000	20 Inst.	5	Schools
Dover Twp., Ont	3818	1,986,015	76,000	....	6,923	8 & 10	5	Drainage
Haile bury, Ont	2522	2,062,870	151,000	....	17,525	10 years	5	Sewerage
Hespeler, Ont	"	80,115	96,308	....	7,758	20 Inst.	5	Power
do	"	"	"	....	2,651	20 Inst.	5	Locals
Sandwich, Ont	2,075	693,737	32,519	....	22,162	20 Inst.	4 1/2	Sewers
Durham, Ont	1,614	615,741	52,917	....	15,000	20 Inst.	5	McGowan Mil'g
Dundalk, Ont	"	295,000	"	....	5 000	30 Inst.	5	School's
St. Thomns, Ont	15,300	7,410,000	767,486	31,007	42,000	30 years	4 1/2	Hydro-Elect.	
do	"	"	"	"	5,752	20 years	4 1/2	L. I.	
do	"	"	"	"	11,652	10 years	5	L. I.	
Earusphia Twp., Ont	"	1,250,000	3,700	....	2,700	15 years	4 1/2	Schools
Fort Erie, Ont	1,300	606,823	61,593.80	....	50,600	30 Inst.	5	W. W.
North Toronto, Ont	4,193	1,948,448	145,300	30,675	30,000	20 Inst.	4 1/2	New Streets	
Welland, Ont	5,000	2,434,866	149,108	56,106	105,242	10, 20 & 30 y.	4 1/2	Sewers, Schools and Sidewalks.	
Town of Sudbury, Ont	3,500	1,681,374	57,743	3 000	8,298	10 Inst.	5	....
Fairlight, Sask	"	"	"	"	1,200	10 Inst.	5 1/2	....
Hawarden, Sask	"	"	"	"	1,000	10 Inst.	5 1/2	....
Bulyea, Sask	"	"	"	"	3,000	15 Inst.	5 1/2	....
Kronau, Sask	"	"	"	"	800	8 Inst.	8	....
Zealandia, Sask	"	"	"	"	5,000	15 Inst.	6	....
Tofield, Alta	"	"	"	"	4,000	20 Inst.	5	....
SCHOOL BONDS :-									
Dubuc, S. D., Sask	"	"	"	"	10,000	20 Inst.	6	Nay & James do do do
Guernsey, S. D., Sask	"	"	"	"	4,000	20 Inst.	5 1/2	
Pleasant Ridge, S. D., Alta	"	"	"	"	10,000	20 Inst.	5 1/2	
Flint, S. D., Alta	"	"	"	"	5,000	20 Inst.	5 1/2	

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Copies of specifications may, on application, be obtained from the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Said tenders will be received by the undersigned on or before May 10th, 1910.

ANDREW COFFEY,
Mayor.

Beith, Que.,
County Huntingdon.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade of Prince Rupert, B. C., hereby announces that the first civic election will be held during the latter part of May. After that date the City Council will be prepared to receive applications for the position of City Engineer.

It will be necessary for all applicants to send copy of credentials and state salary required.

Prince Rupert, B. C., Board of Trade,
M. M. Stephens,
Secretary.

TOWN OF COBALT, Ont. DEBENTURES

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Tuesday, May 17th, 1910, for \$25,000.00 of Town of Cobalt, Ont. Water Works and Sewerage 10-year sinking fund debentures, guaranteed by the Township of Coleman.

These debentures bear interest at 5 per cent., payable half yearly and mature in 1918.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned.

R. L. O'GORMAN,
Town Clerk.

CITY OF WESTMOUNT Street Paving

Tenders are invited for paving of streets in the City in asphalt, scoria block, bitulithic or other permanent material, in accordance with specifications and details now open to inspection by persons interested, at the office of the City Surveyor.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Tender for Paving" and filed with the undersigned not later than Thursday, 5th May, 1910, at twelve o'clock noon.

A. D. SHIBLEY,
City Clerk.

The Corporation of the City of Regina, Sask.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE

The undersigned, on behalf of the City of Regina, will receive TENDERS for the following DEBENTURES up till 12 o'clock noon on 6th June, 1910, in the City Clerk's office, Regina:—

- 1. MARKET BUILDING (payable at end of 30 years) . . . \$16,000
- 2. WATERWORKS EXTENSIONS (payable at end of 30 years) . . . 10,000
- 3. SEWER EXTENSIONS (payable at end of 30 years) . . . 10,000
- 4. AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION GRANT (payable at end of 20 years) . . . 25,000
- 5. ALBERT ST. SUBWAY (payable at end of 30 years) 41,000

Total \$102,000

All the above DEBENTURES are to be dated 1st. July, 1910, and to bear interest at 4½% per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year.

These DEBENTURES and their COUPONS shall be made payable at the Bank of Montreal, in London (England), New York, Montreal, Toronto or Regina, and the debentures may be issued in sterling or currency, or partly in the one and partly in the other.

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A. E. CHIVERS,
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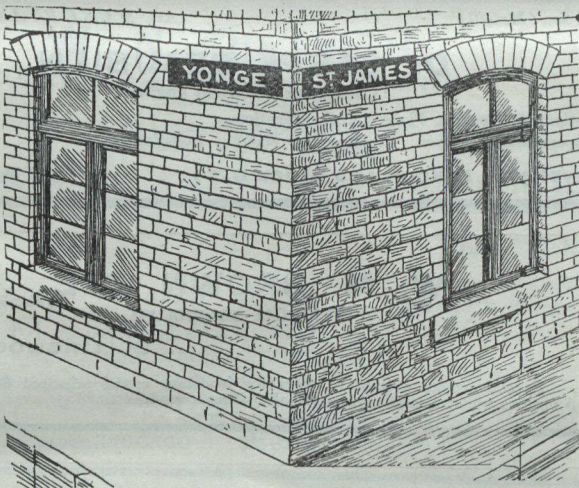
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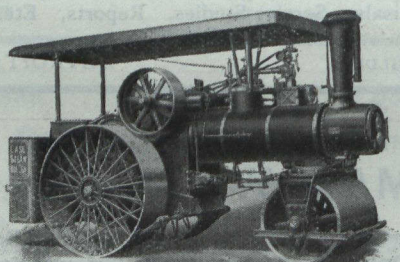
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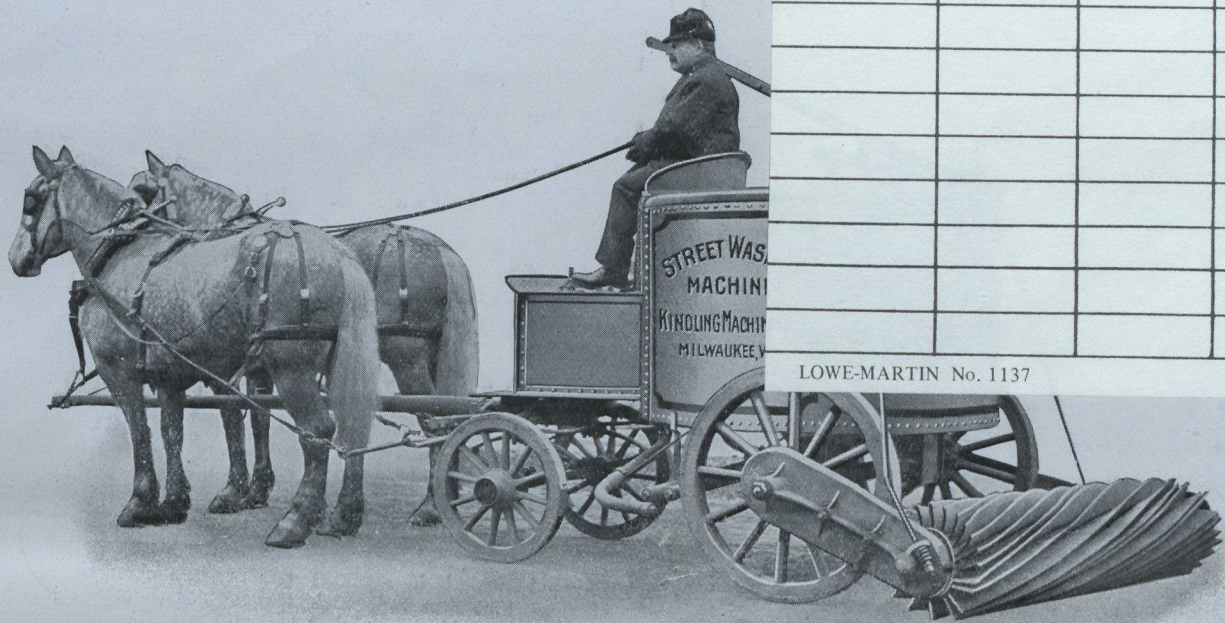
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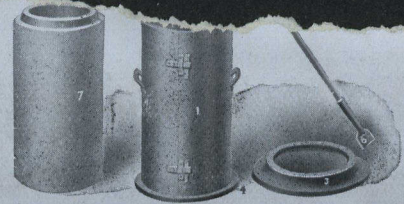
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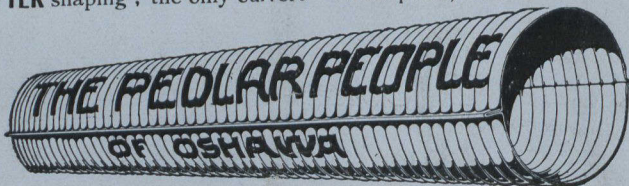
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