

THE
CANADIAN
MUNICIPAL JOURNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN
UNION OF CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES
CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION.

VOLUME V
NUMBER 5

MONTREAL, MAY, 1909

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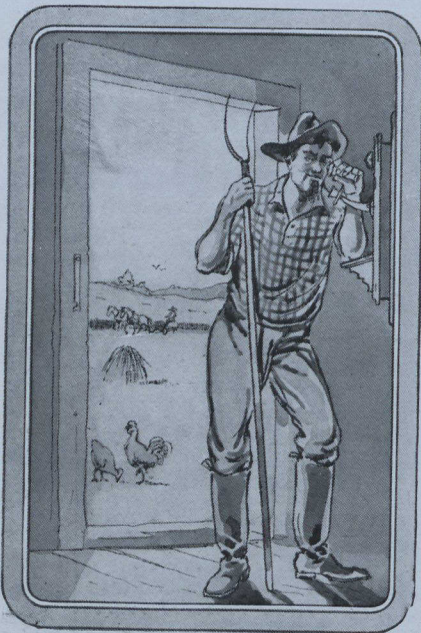
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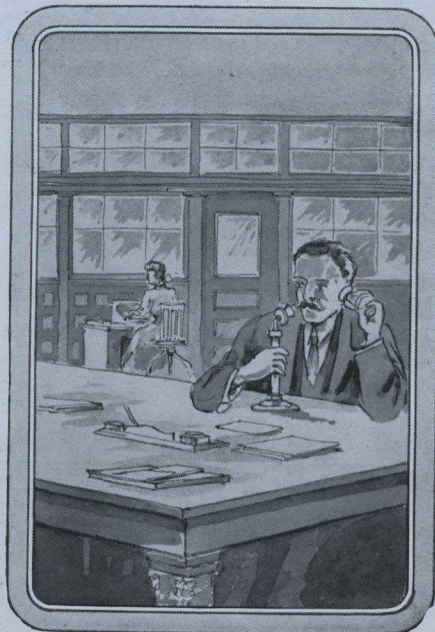
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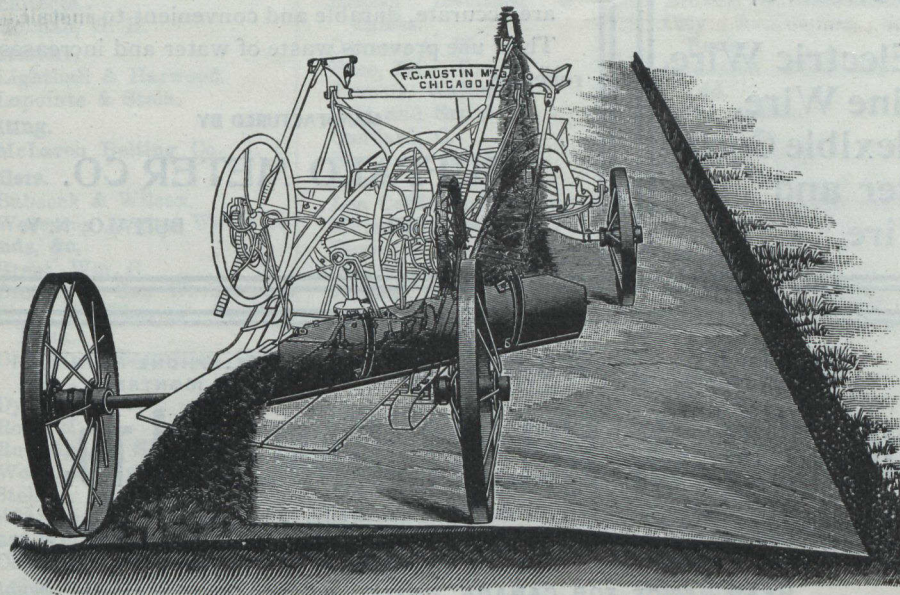
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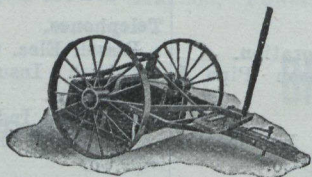
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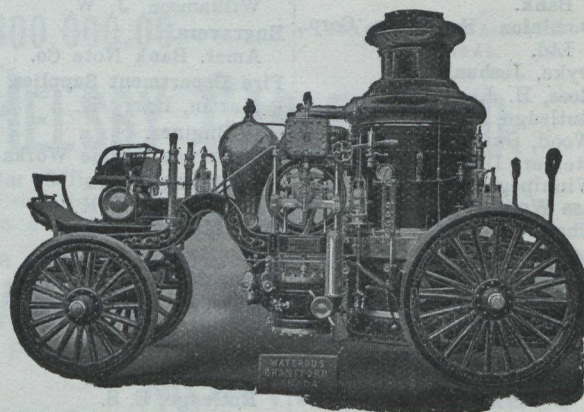
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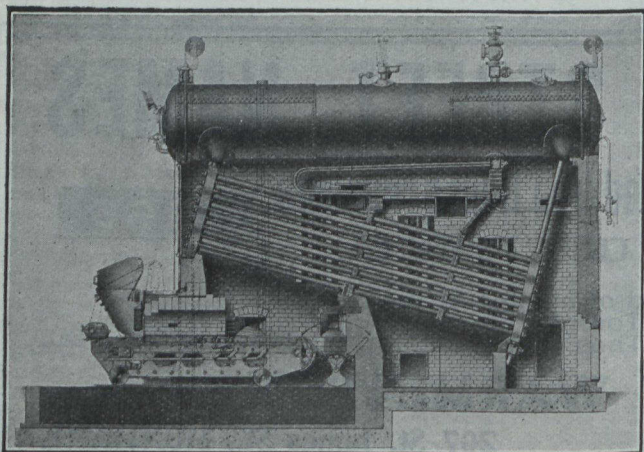
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VOL. V. MONTREAL, MAY, 1909. No. 5.
 (Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1909, by the CANADIAN MUNICIPAL JOURNAL COMPANY, LTD, at the Department of Agriculture.)

OFFICIAL ORGAN

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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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MONTREAL, MAY, 1909.

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THIS ISSUE IS 3,800 COPIES.

Increase in Crime

Crime is increasing.
 Especially violent crime.
 And the epidemic of crime is very widespread.
 Concurrently, religious (or theological) interest is also increasing.
 There can, however, be nothing in common.
 Their concurrent increase is entirely independent.
 The reason for the increase of crime must be found.
 For the discovery of the cause must precede any cure.
 It is useless to attempt a cure without making a diagnosis.
 The increase of crime in Canada, is what concerns us.
 Why should there be this increase?
 Some say, the criminal immigrants.
 No doubt partly correct.
 Some say the undermanned police forces.
 Another good reason.
 Others say, the softheartedness of the judges.
 Undoubtedly a very large factor.
 But are these three reasons all?
 Assuredly not.
 If the people forbid the immigration of criminal foreigners, it would cease.
 If the people wanted a sufficient force of police, they would have them.
 If the people expected the judges to enforce full penalties, it would be done.
 We — the people — want numerous immigrants.
 And we get them; good and bad, some very bad.
 We — the people — will only pay for an inadequate police force.
 And we get it.
 We want mild sentences on burglars and other scoundrels.
 And we get them.
 "According as ye ask, it shall be given unto you."
 If public opinion were awake, crime would decrease.
 But mawkish public opinions increase crime.
 If a judge gives a well-deserved sentence, a petition for clemency follows.
 The burglar that kills get more sympathy than his victim.
 The law forbids the carrying of revolvers.
 Yet the stores sell them to anyone.
 We have a Probation Officer.
 But the counterpart, the Indeterminate Sentences, is wanting.
 If crime continues to increase, place the blame correctly.
 It is we — the people — who are in fault.

V. A. Grant.

Better Civic Government

It only needed the presence of His Excellency, the representative of the King, at a recent meeting of the Montreal Canadian Club, to show that every estate took an interest in "Better Civic Government", for the Lords, Commons and Fourth Estate, all took part in the speeches. Senator Dandurand, representing the Senate, (or House of Lords), Mr. H. B. Ames, M. P., the Commons, and Mr. J. S. Brierley, of the "Herald", the Fourth Estate.

That these three representative men should all speak on the same subject, proves its importance, while the tendency to make decisive changes seen everywhere, shows what the popular feeling is.

The fact is, in a nut shell, that circumstances have completely changed, and yet very many cities are adhering to old methods which are absolutely impractical under modern conditions.

The municipality to-day is a complex institution. Citizens want police and fire protection instead of watchmen and buckets; electric lighted streets instead of a few oil lamps; parks and playgrounds; public baths; health officers, and many other modern ideas.

To manage such a complicated business requires time and training.

In a new country like Canada, there is not the leisure class who can give the time necessary, nor should we expect men in active business life to give up time which they cannot afford, for the good of their fellow citizens.

Therefore new methods must be sought.

Toronto has found a solution which satisfies her in a Board of Control, and Winnipeg and Ottawa are following this plan.

Edmonton has adopted a Commission and is satisfied.

Either one or the other seems the practical alternative for every large city to-day.

No business men can give the time absorbed by municipal work to-day.

The Council must not be abolished, but it must only be asked to perform legislative work, and the executive work must be done by a few men who can give nearly, if not all, their time to it.

Ex-Mayor now Alderman

To retire from the highest position gracefully is not an easy task, and most men retain office until they are dropped or pushed out. We have always felt that one weakness of our municipal system, combined with the often unreasoning cry for "new blood", is that a man who has served so faithfully in the Council as to have risen to the mayoralty, and who can thus give the benefit of that most valuable qualification, experience, to his fellow citizens, drops out of work and usefulness as soon as he leaves official position.

This objection has been met by a very commendable spirit in the case of Ex-Mayor Planta, Nanaimo, B. C. following the commendable example set in a few other places.

Mr. Planta served in the Council in such a way as to lead to his selection as Mayor. To this, the highest position, he was re-elected, and could probably have again been re-elected this year. But he felt that he should give place to others, so declined the Mayoralty, but at the same time yielded to the call for his services by entering the Council again as Alderman.

It requires a good deal of moral courage to give up the top place, and go to work, voluntarily, in a lower one; but it is the action of a strong man, and deserves both commendation and being followed.

Elaborate Reports

The municipal clerks and secretaries in Ontario are finding considerable fault with the tremendously increased work caused by the altered and elaborated forms required by the Government for the vital statistics. These they are bound to keep, and although the work has been more than doubled, if not trebled by the changes, yet there is no increase in the fees. The work, until recently, was largely done on cards, while the necessary communications were made on post cards, printed so as to be easily filled. Now, the forms are nearly a foot long by five inches in width, and the entries have to be made in triplicate.

This extra and complicated work necessarily leads to an increased number of mistakes, and as the unfortunate official has to hunt up the correct entry, and replace the incorrect one, his work is by no means easy. The complaint seems just, that if the Government requires more than double work, it should be prepared to pay something for the extra labor.

Government Ownership Active

The first legislature of the Province of Alberta dissolved recently after having passed sixty-one bills. Elections were held on March 22. The Province has appropriated \$50,000 towards the installing of government owned pork packing plants and satisfactory reports were brought down in connection with the newly purchased telephone system.

The province of Saskatchewan is negotiating for the purchase of the Bell Telephone lines and is also considering the question of controlling the coal mines of the Province as well as a system of grain elevators.

The grain growers of Manitoba recently waited upon Premier Roblin and presented an immense petition signed by over 10,000 farmers asking that the government take up the question of government ownership or control of the provincial grain elevators to be operated under a commission.

Municipal Rights

The rights of municipalities all over Canada are subjected continually to grasping corporations.

These companies rush bills through Parliament and the Legislatures, at some opportune time when scrupulous members are not present. These give them powers of ungovernable monopolies, that are a menace to municipalities and retard their advancement and improvement, often keeping manufacturers away on account of some corporation imposing excessive rates.

The Union was formed expressly for protecting municipalities in every province, and now is recognized as a tremendous power in guarding legislation in every province. It is in a position to do the very best possible in this line, as it has agents, and sees each bill before it is passed.

The original idea was to charge a small subscription fee for every municipality, but unfortunately many municipalities accept the protection without this fee, trusting there will be sufficient money raised to carry this great work on without their few dollars, which at the end of the year would represent a saving to them of many hundreds of dollars at least. The annual fee is very small, only \$10.00 per thousand of population, so that it is a trifling amount for any municipality to pay for the protection which is given to it.

The Union is always pleased to give any information, the Bureau of Information being formed for the purpose of answering all questions from municipalities.

Sunday Evening Club

Sunday in a strange city, where friends are lacking, is often somewhat solitary, and may easily become depressing, for even attendance at church has its drawbacks in the envy excited by seeing the families and friends, while so very few churchgoers make any effort to welcome the stranger within their gates.

To a student of civics a solitary Sunday affords a chance of studying a phase too little valued. That is, the provision made by the city for its sojourners on the day of rest.

A Sunday recently spent in Chicago gave such an opportunity.

While many of the offices and stores were open, these did not come within the study in question—though the folly of trying to use every day in grubbing for dollars, apart from any religious feeling, was forced on the mind.

The churches of course were all open, and strangers were at least officially welcome, even if the welcome meant merely a seat and a hymn book.

The theatres were in full swing, as well as the ubiquitous moving picture halls; and they offered one solution as to using the day.

But there are some strangers in every large city who will not patronize a theatre on Sunday, perhaps because the influence of the home is too strong. There are others who do not want to spend the necessary money.

What else is provided?

In summer, there are lovely parks available, but this was winter!

After attending service—where a seat, hymn book, and a smile of welcome were provided—a run out to the Field Museum proved that there was a mine of wealth that could be exploited for several days. True the building is only a temporary one, a relic of the old Exposition, and only a small proportion of the collection is on view, but there is plenty to occupy many hours.

And the admission is, as it should be, free.

Next came a visit to the Art Gallery, also free on Sunday, where a large number of "all sorts and conditions" were wandering through the galleries, enjoying the pictures, statuary and copies of architectural masterpieces.

Here were two opportunities for the stranger to find rational and elevating use for his leisure.

But Chicago is justly proud of originating an organization which is, very wisely, being copied by several progressive cities, and that is the Sunday Evening Club. This was started a year ago with the idea of offering a pleasant evening to the traveller or the roomer, and has proved an emphatic success.

On the evening in question, the preliminary meeting of the Men's League proved to consist of singing hymns suggested by the audience, a brief prayer and an address on part of the life of Christ, by the President, Mr. Clifford S. Barnes, who was largely instrumental in the formation of the Club. This was held in the Assembly Room, after which an adjournment was made to the Orchestra Hall, where an Organ Recital by Mr. Clarence Dickinson began at 7.45, followed by the cantata "The Coming of the King" by the very excellent chorus of the Club, in which the organ accompaniment of a lady, Miss Katharyn Howard was remarkably good, and proved that an organ may be a lady's instrument. The speaker was Rev. Chas. Spurgeon, of London, Eng., who took as his theme "The Christmas Story". This meeting was successful from every point of view, and is apparently only one of continued successes. The immense hall was crowded, as the smaller one had been at the first meeting, and the audience evidently got the good they expected so far as could be judged by appearances.

Visitors to the earlier meeting were asked to register, and the Club uses the "follow-up" system so as to keep alive the interest of strangers who may be in Chicago again.

The Club is run by business men, for business men and on business lines—perhaps one great reason of its success.

It is being copied in cities in the States. Why cannot our larger Canadian cities take up the idea and provide rational occupation for visitors and the homeless to at least fill in the gaps between church services?

Art Galleries and Museums, too, should not be allowed to rust on Sundays when they can be utilized for keeping idle hands from mischief.

Edmonton's Tax Plan

The method of taxation adopted by the City of Edmonton, Alta., is often referred to, as it was probably unique when introduced. As many readers may be interested in knowing just what it really is, we condense the following from a report prepared by ex-Commissioner Kinnaird, for the Edmonton Board of Trade at the end of last year, the fourth of Edmonton's existence as a city.

Under the City Charter taxes are levied on:

- (1) Land.
- (2) Business.
- (3) Income.
- (4) Special Franchises.

(1) Land is assessed at its fair actual value having regard for the purpose for which it is at present used, or to which it might be applied in the immediate future, and without regard to the buildings or improvements thereon. Appeals only lie if the valuation does not accord with that of adjacent property.

(2) Businesses are assessed at figures determined by floor space measurement applied to a sliding scale of classification in accordance with the nature of the business, different floors or compartments being taken separately.

(3) Incomes over \$1,000, or which are assumed to be, are taxed.

(4) As there are no special franchises held by a private company, there is no revenue from this source.

In addition to the above a poll tax of \$2 or a householders' tax of \$3, is levied upon all who do not pay under the other levies.

Public Control

The Government of Nova Scotia has taken a very important advance in introducing legislation which will place the control of public utilities under a Provincial Commission. There will be three members, appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and their salaries, and the expenses of the Board, will be paid by the companies in proportion to their gross earnings. The Board will supervise all public utilities in the Province. The principles embodied in the Bill are explained in the following extract:—

"Every public utility is required to furnish reasonably adequate service and facilities. The charge made by any public utility for any heat, light, water or power produced, transmitted, delivered or furnished, or for any telephone message conveyed, or for any service rendered or to be rendered in connection therewith, shall be reasonable and just and every unjust or unreasonable charge for such service is prohibited and declared unlawful."

If any Government deserves congratulation upon an action which makes for the welfare of the people under its charge, the Government of Nova Scotia stands in that position for this Act.

The Union of New Brunswick Municipalities

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE FOR THE YEAR 1909-1910.

President: G. FRED. CHESTNUT, Esq.,
Mayor, Fredericton.

Vice-President: D. MURRAY, Esq., M.D.,
Mayor, Campbellton.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

GEO. B. WILLETT, Esq.,
Mayor, Moncton.

Colonel R. L. MALTBY,
Warden, Northumberland.

M. B. McNALLY, Esq.,
Ex. Warden, York.

E. R. McDONALD, Esq.,
Mayor, Shediac.

THOS. P. BULLOCK, Esq.,
Mayor, St. John.

R. W. GRIMMER, Esq.,
Mayor, St. Stephen.

ABRAM BRANSCOMBE, Esq.,
Warden, Kings.

J. S. MAGEE, Esq.,
City Clerk, Moncton.

Mayor, Woodstock.

Third Annual Convention City of Moncton, N. B. March 10th and 11th

The inaugural session was opened at 2 P.M. President Teed in the Chair and about forty delegates present—this number of delegates being considerably increased during the continuance of the Convention.

His Worship Mayor Willett, Moncton, welcomed the Delegates to the City, expressing the pleasure of having such an important Convention, and believing that valuable information would be given to the citizens.

Mayor Bullock, St. John, replied on behalf of the delegates.

Col. Maltby, Warden of Northumberland County, also spoke in reply, and said he regarded the Union of N. B. Municipalities as an important body, and hoped that they would keep politics out of it.

President Teed also briefly expressed his pleasure at convening the Union in Moncton and gave the

and it is right that they should, as these governments touch the people more closely, and have more to do with their every day life than either the provincial or federal government.

The last meeting of this Union was held in Fredericton during the session of the Legislature last spring. Several questions of much importance were brought before the convention and discussed with great freedom, and a great deal of information was brought out on the various questions that were not only interesting but helpful to all who were present.

As the Legislature was then in session, all matters referring to legislation were carried at once to the Government, or to the committees of the House in session, and your committee was in all cases courteously received, and was successful in impressing many of their views upon the Government about matters affecting municipalities.

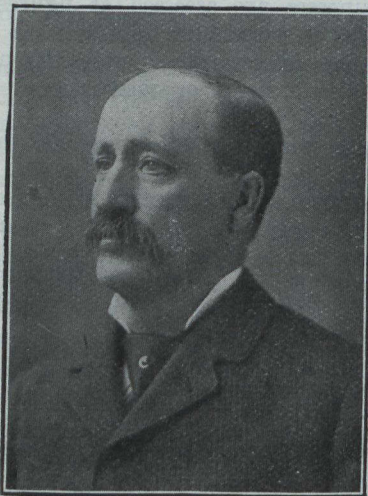
As nothing was left in the hands of your executive committee and as no question of a pressing nature has been sent in to them during the year, the committee has not held any meeting since our last convention until to-day, and a report of this meeting will be presented to the convention almost at once.

Your executive committee arranged with Dr. Macrae of St. John to represent this Union at the meeting of the Federal Union held in Montreal last July, and a report of it will be laid before you later.

One of the matters that we hoped to have had settled at the meeting of the Federal Union was the question of the financial standing, or relation of the Provincial Unions with the Federal Union, but as far as I have been able to see, it has not yet been settled, but I presume Dr. Macrae will be able to give some information in regard to that question, after which we can then decide as to what is best for this Union to do in the matter.

Another matter which should have the almost immediate attention of this Convention is the payment of our secretary-treasurer a salary commensurate with the work he has to do. Every member of this Union will at once admit that the success of this work depends more upon the ability and efficiency of its secretary-treasurer than of any other official, and as we expect to grow and that our work will become of more importance every year, and thus increase the secretary's work, we cannot expect this official to do the work required without due remuneration, and as no doubt questions will arise which will require the calling together of the executive at some time during the year, arrangements should also be made to defray the expense of the executive at such meetings.

To my mind, one of the most serious things we have



President A. I. TEED, Ex-Mayor St. Stephen

President's Address.

At this, the third annual convention of the New Brunswick Municipalities, it gives me much pleasure to see that so many of the cities, towns and municipalities of our province are represented, and I regret that every town and county has not become a member of the Union and sent its delegates to represent them at this convention.

Those of us who have followed the questions discussed at our former meetings, and their bearings on municipal affairs, cannot help but be impressed with the importance of these meetings. Civic and municipal governments are receiving more attention from the people to-day throughout Canada than they have ever received,

to contend with in civic and municipal government is the short term for which its members are elected, being mostly for one year. These yearly changes very often deprive the city, town or municipality of the services of experienced men. This question, I think, should engage your attention, and a discussion of the matter would bring out more fully the advantages or disadvantages, if any, of having these bodies elected for a longer period.

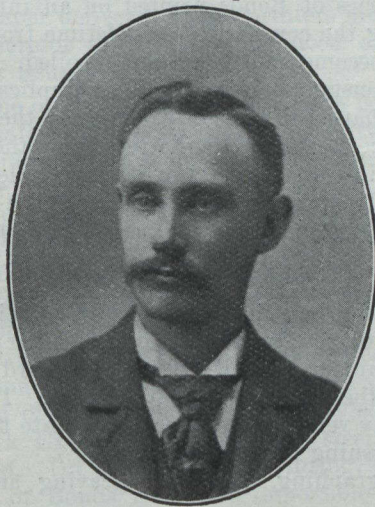
As you will see by the programme, the matters to come before the Convention are many and important, and I feel assured will receive your earnest attention, and we hope by the handling of these questions to give this Union such a standing that the rate-payers will come to look upon it as a very necessary organization, and that the Government will seek our aid and advice in all matters pertaining to municipal legislation and that other associations and corporations will recognize the fact that the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities is a power that they will have to reckon with before they undertake to encroach upon or tamper with the rights of the people.

On motion of Mayor Bullock, St. John, the address was received and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

In handing over to you and to my successor the charge you have intrusted to me for the past two years permit me to make a few remarks.

Our Union of New Brunswick Municipalities is principally the outcome of the very successful working of the Union of Canadian Municipalities.



Hon. Sec.-Treas. MAGEE, City Clerk, Moncton

It was felt that while the larger organization was doing a work, the benefits of which were extending to every province and practically to every Municipality, yet an organization that could deal with matters of a Municipal and Provincial nature promptly, as they arose locally, was also needed, and for this reason our organization came into existence in the City of St. John on 12th February, 1907.

That the best returns possible may be secured for the money invested by our tax-payers, that our municipalities may in every Department advance along the most modern lines and rise to the position which we should hold as Municipalities of the fairest of the Provinces of our Dominion, are the subjects we are here to promote and to acquire information upon.

I regret that some Municipalities in our Province have not as yet become members of our Union. Perhaps it is because they do not think it can be of any value to them.

Such Municipalities do not realize the work we are doing and of which they are either receiving the benefit to-day or will to-morrow.

The very absence of applications for franchises to our Legislature—on every conceivable subject which was so common in past years—is becoming very apparent, and the applications which are made and the bills which come before our Federal Parliament and our local Legislatures, are not being lobbied through without the careful consideration of the Executive of our Canadian or Provincial Union, therefore franchise grabbers are finding difficulties unknown to them previous to the organization of our Unions.

During the two sessions of our Legislature since our organization we have had to come before the Government and committees of the House with requests, and I am pleased to say received every consideration, and while in some cases our requests have not been fully granted yet, as in the case of the general Telephone Act, many of our suggestions were embodied in the Legislation making it possible for some consideration to be given to our Municipal and citizens' rights.

The imparting of information acquired by years of practical working out some of the problems that confront many of our different Municipalities, must be a benefit to those who are struggling to solve these problems.

The value of the Union should be apparent to all, but we can only make it so and increase its usefulness by increasing our membership, and if each warden, mayor, councillor and official will do what he can, soon every municipality will be a member.

As to the usefulness of the Union to its members—I would like to refer you to the opinions of Mr. F. W. W. Doane, Halifax, Sec.-Treas. of the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities as reported in the Official Organ, the *Canadian Municipal Journal* of December, 1908.

A Secretary should be appointed who can devote considerable time to the work and one who, if it was necessary that he should visit any municipality, would be able to give some assistance by suggestions or otherwise, and his services could be made an untold value to many of our municipalities.

I herewith beg to submit the financial statement for the year 1908.

Income.

Cash on hand	\$155.48
Fees received from Municipalities	236.00
	<hr/>
	\$391.48

Expenditure.

Honorarium—Sec.-Treasurer.	\$ 50.00
U. of Can. Municipalities, 25 per cent. of income	61.50
Photo of group for <i>Journal</i>	1.25
Expense of Delegate Dr. A. W. MacRae to the U. of Can. Municipalities	55.75
Exchange on cheques	1.50
Telegrams and telephone messages	3.66
Stationery and postage	13.65
	<hr/>
	\$187.31

Cash on hand \$204.17

\$391.48

J. S. Magee,
Secretary-Treasurer.

In answer to Mayor Bullock, the secretary said three municipalities who had paid their dues in 1907 had not paid in 1908. Two or three, however, who had not paid in 1908 had paid in 1909.

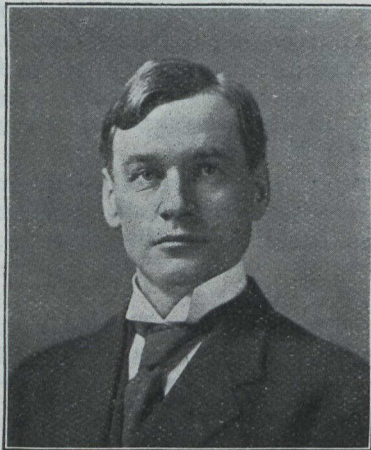
The secretary's report was handed to an audit committee on motion of Mayor McDonald, Shediac.

The president appointed Chamberlain Lingley, St. John; Warden McNally, York County; and Mayor McDonald, Shediac, an audit committee.

The following paper was then read:—

FORMS, ISSUE AND CANCELLATION OF MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Alder. E. Albert Reilly, Moncton, N. B.



Perhaps one of the most important matters to come up for discussion before this session is that appertaining to the form, issue and cancellation of Municipal Bonds.

In this Province the looseness of the present system is most perceptible and open to substantial criticism. It is an implied invitation to vast and various abuses. Your attention is directed to obviate this difficulty, to discuss the question and recommend changes. The legality and validity of Bonds is most vital and essential, not only to the Municipality issuing them but to investors purchasing the same.

The objections to any issue of Securities, either Bonds or Debentures, should be entirely removed and not a shadow of doubt or uncertainty remain, that might prejudice an Investor against purchasing.

Many Bonds heretofore issued often times have no provision for Sinking Fund wherein payment at maturity may be met. This is a most necessary element in every issue, for which provision should be most carefully provided. In every instance arrangements should be entered into for the protection of Bonds at their maturity. No better method can be adopted than the setting apart of an annual appropriation, commonly called a *Sinking Fund*, to meet the Bonds at maturity. Each Statute or Act authorizing an issue should also make provision for their redemption.

Another important branch in connection with the issue of Bonds is the necessity of careful scrutiny in the legislation authorizing the same. Some little irregularity or mistake may creep in, through a little flaw in the Statute or Act authorizing them, wherein Bonds can be illegally placed upon the market.

The Stock Exchanges, notably those of Montreal and Toronto, and Banks and Financial Brokers invariably

insist now-a-days that Municipal and other issues of Bonds and Debentures should be prepared in a way that will endow them with what I might call monetary appearance, such appearance of the instrument carrying great weight in the eyes of the investing public, besides from the vital consideration already dwelt upon of preventing the document from being tampered with.

In order to lay before you my views I will divide the subject into three branches, namely:—

- (1) The Form of Municipal Bonds.
- (2) How to secure Safety in the issue.
- (3) The Cancellation of the same.

1. Form. — The form of Municipal Bonds is most vital and that should be safeguarded from every standpoint. In this Province up to the present date Bonds are usually printed on most ordinary paper; turned out in most every printing office and placed upon the market without any tangible protection on behalf of the Corporation or the investing public.

No reasonable protection heretofore has been taken in providing a safety paper on which Bonds should be printed. This class of Securities should be printed on a very superior paper, and when in course of print handled in the most guarded system. In printing Bank Notes each individual sheet is accounted for, thus preventing an over issue.

The reason for this is, Bonds as a rule are so continuously handled during the period of their life that very frequently they become mutilated and often times almost destroyed.

Take a series of Bonds printed on an inferior paper which during the course of their lifetime from handling and usage become mutilated and spoiled. Under ordinary circumstances how can their duplicates be produced? Perhaps the officers who signed the first series are dead or absent, or perhaps some other material change has intervened making it impossible to issue a duplicate. In such an instance, one, at a glance, recognizes the argument for the use of a higher grade of superior and safety paper on which to print such Securities.

Bonds should be printed in view of reducing the possibility of forgery to a minimum. Their production should be surrounded with every safeguard to prevent duplicating the issue or any part thereof. The printing of Bonds may very properly be divided into three classes.

- a. The issuing in ordinary Type.
- b. Lithographing, that is engraving and printing from stone.
- c. Engraving and printing from steel plates.

"a". The first of these, namely, printing in type is the one largely in vogue in the Maritime Provinces and is most open to censure; offering the greatest invitation to fraud and forgery.

With the present system of printing Bonds here, there would be no more difficulty in reproducing them than in reproducing a dodger; in fact a clerk or other officer need not reprint them. In many instances the amount exceeding the order is printed in the printing office to allow for spoilage and destruction and after filling the order the surplus is intended to be destroyed. In such case all that is required for an over issue or fraud of any particular Bonds would be to forge the signature of the officer or officers authorized to sign the same and affix the Seal of the Corporation. The coupons accompanying this class of Bonds and which probably might be lithographed, would not even require the signature of an officer nor the Seal of the Corporation.

"b". The engraving on stone is one worthy of our serious consideration, having in view the durability of the instrument and the cheapness of the issue. This form of printing is now largely in vogue among many Municipalities and so far no material censure or criticism has been offered. The stone after once ordered and completed becomes the property of the Municipality, but remains in the custody of the Bank Note Company manufacturing the same. The stone costs much less than the steel plate; and forms an investment which occurs but once, the cost price of the original engraving being prudently distributed over any number of subsequent issues each of which entail but a nominal outlay for the necessary alterations. From this standpoint a stone will pay for itself in a very few years. Besides this matter of economy the safeguard which is thrown around the issue is an important element and one that should largely influence those financing on behalf of Municipalities. This system incorporates into it the pantograph safety tent, consisting of minute lettering making forgery absolutely impossible.

"c". Steel engraved Bonds stand in a class by themselves not easy of reproduction. There is little doubt, keeping in view the interests of all, steel engraved bonds are best. A steel plate will last for years. This will also be the property of the Municipality. After producing the Bond it remains in the possession of the Bank Note Company, where it is securely stored and where it can only be used when authorized by the Municipality which owns it. In a Bank Note Company every sheet of paper delivered to the printers must be accounted for, therefor there is no likelihood of those Bonds being over issued.

The issue of Bonds from a steel plate is the most perfect and safe of any class. The difficulty of engraving and printing a Steel plate offers continued obstacles to the forger, since the process requires the employment not only of high class artistic skill but also complicated machinery of the most delicate and expensive type. On account of the hardness of the material employed in this class of plate and the skilled artists engaged, it becomes most expensive and one that only large Municipalities can afford to adopt. A Steel plate will cost some eight times as much as an ordinary stone. Take if you will the system of Bonds that is recommended and handled by a Stock Exchange. There only steel engraved are entertained. On account of the tinting, finishing, etc., this class of Bonds is almost impossible to reproduce. While the safety of the issue from this steel plate is more lasting, durable and safer than the issue from a stone, yet the difference in durability will scarcely justify the difference in costs having in view the interests of the smaller Municipalities.

2. Safety.—Before Bonds are issued and placed before investors they should be carefully drawn, scrutinized and compared with the Statute authorizing them to see that everything has been carried out in accordance with the directions of the Statute authorizing the same. I do not know any better system or which would be more satisfactory to an investing public than a Provincial Government Official having supervision over the issue of all Municipal Bonds within our Province. This Office might form a part of the Provincial Secretary's Department. The duty would then devolve on this official to see that Bonds were issued in accordance with the Acts authorizing them; that their form protects both the Corporation and the investors; that they are properly sealed with the Seal of the Municipality; and

that they carry elements of safety in issue and monetary appearance to command the confidence of any careful and prudent investing public. When executed and found correct, this Provincial Official should endorse them, making the Provincial Government responsible for the legality of the issue.

At the present time Industrial Companies issuing Bonds have them endorsed by a Trust Company, which after carefully looking into the issue, endorses them, the Bonds then being accepted as legal. Applying a like protection to Municipal Bonds, the Provincial Government steps to the front with its properly authorized official and endorses and attests to the drawing and execution thereof. This would not only be a safeguard against over issue but also the form and quality of the Bond would to a large extent be safeguarded and more readily acceptable to intending purchasers of such Securities.

To my mind where Bonds are safeguarded and issued under either Class 2 or 3, Sub-divisions "b", "c", under the approval of the Provincial Secretary they would command a more ready sale and their market value would materially increase, hence the necessity of proper and artistic appearance, regularity in issue and properly authorized endorsement of the drawing and execution.

3. Cancellation.—The retirement of matured Bonds should be attended to with as much precaution as their issue. There should be some uniform system for the cancelling of Bonds so that no error may creep in. Each Municipality should on the report from their proper officer order cancellation of the Bond by some due and safe regulation. In pursuance of the order the cancellation should take place in the presence of the Chief Magistrate who guarantees their cancellation by his declaration and they should be destroyed by fire in the presence of a duly and regularly appointed Committee.

The retiring of Bonds may be dealt with in another way. The municipality on report from their proper officer, of the cancellation of the Bond in legal form and after the Chief Magistrate verifies to the same, might order the Bonds to be securely locked up and sealed in a box and placed in the vaults of the Corporation, thus having the cancelled Bonds as evidence of their retirement and cancellation.

The propriety of my suggestions is more apparent from the fact that the Dominion Authorities, more especially the Treasury Board of Ottawa in a circular letter recently issued especially requested all Municipalities issuing Securities, to allow themselves to be guided by the consideration.

A general discussion followed, various suggestions in the paper being taken up.

Ald. McGoldrick, St. John, said this was an important matter, and he would like to hear Mr. Lingley, Chamberlain of St. John, on the question.

Chamberlain Lingley said he did not think the purchasers of bonds were concerned so much about the class of paper, etc., as they were about the resources to pay the bonds. The steel engraving was a little expensive for a municipality, and the coupons could be readily reproduced. He strongly advised the municipalities to adopt the stone engraving in the issue of bonds, as they were running a great risk in issuing the ordinary printed bond. In St. John after the issue of bonds they compelled the engravers to break the stone so that there was no possibility of any one getting hold of the plate. He spoke in support of the sinking fund scheme for providing the bonds.

Mayor McDonald, Shediac, heartily agreed with Ald. Reilly's paper, and pointed out that there was as great danger in the forgery of bonds as in the forgery of bank notes. He agreed with the suggestion that the Provincial Government should guarantee the legality of a bond issue. This was a good suggestion, and he could not see why the Government should not take such a step.

President Teed said an important matter in Ald. Reilly's paper referred to a sinking fund, and he thought it would be well to have a law compelling municipalities to provide for the sinking fund for bonds with a government inspection to see that the law was complied with.

Col. Maltby moved that the thanks of this convention be tendered to Ald. Reilly for his able paper and that the paper be referred to the executive to be reported upon later.

Seconded by Mayor McDonald and carried.

Exemption of Industries.

Mayor McDonald, Shediac, brought up the question of granting more powers to councils or municipalities in reference to granting exemption to industries. Now they had to petition the Government in order to get authority to exempt any industry from taxation. He thought this matter should rest in the hands of the council or municipality who would be interested and would be aware of the conditions. They should not be compelled to go to the Government for an act to exempt industries. This power should be vested in the council.

Ald. McGoldrick, St. John, pointed out that in St. John they had the right to exempt any new industry except for water, by a two-thirds vote of the council.

Mayor McDonald, Shediac, said they might secure a general law to this effect if the request came from a body like this.

Mayor Murray, Campbellton, asked if the question raised by Mayor McDonald was to apply to municipalities other than cities or towns. It might be a good thing to have a statute giving any municipality such authority as Ald. McGoldrick referred to. Bonusing seemed to be becoming unpopular, and he thought it was wise that industries should not be exempted to compete with other industries already in the town.

Secretary Magee said they should devote their attention to general acts rather than to special acts, and do away with special acts as much as possible.

Ald. Reilly, Moncton, said this was a vital question and he doubted whether it was wise to deal with it in the manner suggested. They should be very careful before asking the legislature to attach a rider to the Towns Incorporation Act giving the council by a two-thirds vote the power to exempt industries. Matters of exemption should be left as largely as possible in the hands of the people.

Mayor McDonald could not agree with the contentions of Ald. Reilly. St. John and Campbellton had the authority to exempt from taxation, and he thought the Legislature would not say that other towns were less capable of dealing with exemptions to industries. He moved:—

"That this matter of exemptions to industries be referred to the Committee on Resolutions."

This was seconded by Mayor Bullock and carried.

Warden Branscombe, Kings County, Mayor Murray, Campbellton, and Ald. Reilly, Moncton, were added to the Committee on Resolutions, and the convention adjourned.

Wednesday Evening Session.

The Telephone Question.

The Committee on Resolutions recommended the following resolution sent in by the Council of the Municipality of York for consideration:

"Whereas the recent changes made by the New Brunswick Telephone Co. in shortening the telephone circuits in rural districts, and also in reducing the time allowance for use of telephones on trunk lines has considerably increased the cost to the people for telephone service;

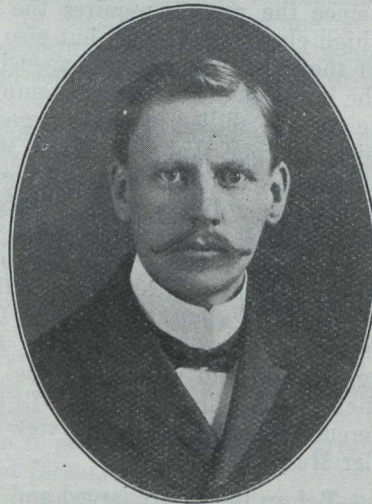
"And whereas this action of the Company, in the opinion of this Council, emphasizes the necessity already given expression to by resolution of this Council that the industrial and commercial interests of the Province would be materially promoted by such legislation as would vest the ownership and general management of the telephone service throughout the Province in the Executive Government of the Province or some department thereof;

"Therefore resolved, that a committee of three members of this Council be appointed to wait upon the Government and urge upon them the necessity of giving this matter their most serious consideration;

"And further resolved, that the representative of this municipality to the Convention of the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities, be instructed to suggest pressing the consideration of this matter in the most forcible manner possible upon the attention of the Provincial Government."

The discussion was opened with the following address:—

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF TELEPHONES



DR. A. W. MACRAE, K.C., St. John

The question of Government Ownership of Telephone Systems has, of course, to support it all those arguments which can be brought forward in support of Government ownership and control of Public Utilities. At our last convention I went so fully into this subject that any arguments I might now present on the general question will amount to meagre repetition. But the Telephone question presents some special features, upon which I think I could fairly touch without being accused of riding a hobby to death.

The least profitable portion of Telephone business is what is known as the Rural Telephone Service. This proposition is laid down again and again by the auditors

and directors of the large Telephone Companies, in the annual reports submitted to shareholders. Now there is no portion of the community to which the telephone is so valuable as to the residents of our country districts. If this Province, or any other portion of the country expects satisfactory agricultural development, it must be prepared to offer to people residing in country districts, those facilities which in modern times are practically regarded as necessities, and which exist in the more advanced communities. The advantage of the Telephone to the farmer can hardly be over estimated. It not only means that he is in constant touch with the markets in the great centres, but it also furnishes him with easy, speedy and ready communication with the outside world and those whose interests are akin to his own. Except in densely populated countries, rural telephone connections cannot be furnished at a reasonable cost by profit seeking corporations. I believe — and I have always contended—that such a utility as the Telephone should be owned, controlled and managed by the Government, in the interests of the people generally, so that, as a modern necessity, I might say, it may be furnished to districts where even expenses may not be earned, just as schools, bridges and roads are provided where the revenue from the district, section or parish cannot pay the required expenditure.

In some portions of Canada the idea of Government ownership and management of Telephones is derided and ridiculed. I believe there are honest opponents of the proposition, men who have no faith in the ultimate success of Democratic Institutions, and the control by the people of that which belongs to the people. Such honest opposition to civic, municipal, provincial or other governmental control of business utilities is generally moderate, frank in its statement of the whys and wherefores, and openly basing its opposition upon lack of confidence in the exercise by the people of that eternal vigilance, which is the price of liberty.

The more bitter and loud mouthed opposition to such governmental control usually comes from those who have an interest in the corporate or private control. The most recent discussion on this question has arisen in the House of Commons at Ottawa, upon the motion introduced by Mr. Lennox. The management of their Telephone system by the Government of Manitoba was brought in question, and I observed that the bitterest attack made upon that system was in the speech of Mr. F. B. Carvell, member of Parliament for Carleton County in this Province. In his speech there are many useful facts and principles brought out, but I do not think his stand is logical. It might be regarded as a jaundiced view to imagine that the fact that Mr. Carvell is a Director of the N. B. Telephone Co. influenced that gentleman in taking the stand that he did. However this may be, I am satisfied that the members of this Union would favor Government ownership of the Telephone system in this Province. It has come to stay in Manitoba. Inside of a few months it has become an accomplished fact in Alberta and Saskatchewan. And what I believe would specially interest you is some information with respect to the New Brunswick Telephone Company. The property of this Company can at any time be taken over by the Provincial Government, under Chapter 37 of the Acts of Assembly, 7 Edward VII (1907). The first three sections of this act are as follows:

1. "Whenever and as soon as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may decide, by Order-in-Council, that it is expedient and in the interests of the people of the

Province, to expropriate, take and have the Telephone property, rights, powers and franchises of any telephone company or companies in the Province, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to expropriate, take, have and go into possession of any such telephone property and franchises.

2. "Such expropriation, taking and going into possession of said telephone property, rights, powers and franchises shall be accomplished and consummated as follows, to wit: the said Order-in-Council shall be published in the Royal Gazette for a period of four consecutive weeks, and at the end of one month from the date of the last publication of such notice, the said telephone property and franchises shall vest absolutely in His Majesty the King, his successors and assigns forever, for the Province.

3. "His Majesty, the King, shall pay the Company, whose telephone property, franchises, rights and powers shall be so expropriated and taken, such price as may be agreed upon by and between His Majesty the King, and the Company, subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly, to be expressed by resolution, and failing the making of any such agreement, then the value of the said telephone property, franchises, rights and powers shall be ascertained as follows:—

"His Majesty, the King, shall appoint an arbitrator, the Company, shall appoint another, and the two so chosen shall appoint a third arbitrator (or on their failure to agree on such third arbitrator he shall be appointed by the Judge in Equity) which three arbitrators so appointed shall proceed to ascertain the value of the said telephone property, franchises, rights and powers, and their award or the award of any of them shall be final as to such value, and the amount that His Majesty shall pay to the Company for and as the price of said telephone property, franchises, rights and powers so expropriated and taken, and the amount of such award shall be paid to the Company within three months from the making and filing thereof, in the office of the Provincial Secretary at Fredericton; provided always that in ascertaining the value of said telephone property, franchises, rights and powers the arbitrators shall allow the actual value of the telephone system and property so expropriated including therein all real and personal property, and all book debts and choses in action of such company, but the Company shall not be allowed or awarded any sum for prospective profits, but after ascertaining such value the arbitrators may add to their valuation and include in the award an amount not exceeding ten per centum of such value as compensation for the compulsory taking hereinbefore provided for."

I have carefully gone into the books and accounts of the N. B. Telephone Co. and I find that up to date there has been \$1,175,960.00 of stock issued, and I have prepared a statement of how and for what this stock was issued. In addition to this stock the Company has a bonded indebtedness of \$100,000.00. The value of "The Telephone system and property, including therein "all real and personal property, and book debts and "choses in action" of the Company (to quote the words of section three of the above mentioned statute) appears to be about \$1,380,000, or say \$100,000 more than the combined issue of stock and bonds. The Company seems bound to keep its plant, etc., up to the mark, and we see from its annual statement for the year ending April 30th., 1908, that in addition to writing \$15,000.00 off its supplies account it expended out of earnings \$45,947.76 for maintenance and \$22,656.01 for rebuilding and renewing old plant.

The analysis of the financial statement of this Company shows little or no "Water". It may then be asked, Where did the early owners of the Stock make their profits? I would say, in reply to this, that the Trunk Lines and large centres being the only systems directly under the old Company, it held at its own risk only the cream of the Telephone business of the Province, while it gathered in without risk tolls from the small companies operated in Rural districts by the owners and builders they provided. Under this system the profits were very large. The number of shareholders was small and the appropriations to directors generous, in fact the revenue appears to have been so large that after paying good dividends the Company distributed in a period of less than seventeen years \$172,568.00 amongst its stock holders, as stock dividend. This distribution of Stock, (which in the market is selling at a high premium,) among stock holders at par, and then appropriating the surplus profits for the payment of the same, is a process that in connection with public utilities seems to me rather reprehensible. However, this policy has in this country some strong and enlightened supporters, some in fact in whom the electorate of Canada has shown great confidence. This is manifest in the recent debate in the House of Commons, upon the issue of stock at par value to the share holders of the C. P. R. Mr. McLean's bitter attack upon the injustice of allowing such a proceeding by Order-in-Council, was resented, if not ridiculed by Hon. Mr. Haggart, the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Minister of Railways, the Minister of Justice and other Cabinet ministers, who seemed to consider such procedure quite the right thing. However I must admit that although I have read Hansard with great care I have been unable to follow with approval the statements of the members of the Government.

The question of rates charged by Telephone Companies is important. In this Province they are subject to re-adjustment, alteration or variation by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, under section 8. This section reads as follows:—

8. "It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to re-adjust, alter or vary any such tariff, or any portions thereof; provided, however, that no such re-adjustment, alteration or variation in such tariff shall be made reducing the gross revenue of the company, or generally lowering its tolls, unless and until it has been established to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, that over and above all amounts necessary for the payment of interest on any bonded indebtedness and the expenses of carrying on the business of the Company, and the expenses of maintenance of its system, including a reasonable percentage for depreciation and the expenses of making necessary renewals and other necessary and all proper expenses the Company has subsequently to the passage of this Act earned and paid an average dividend of not less than eight per cent. per annum upon its paid up capital stock, and further provided that no such alteration or variation shall be made as will on the then business of the Company, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, reduce its revenue to such an extent that after providing for said interest, expenses and depreciation the prospective annual dividends upon the Company's paid up capital stock will be less than eight per cent. per annum.

Rates must be higher in large cities than in small towns. Why?

With respect to the recent change in policy of the Company as to Long Distance telephoning, I may say,

that a record is kept of the actual length of time consumed in all long distance messages. This record, when tabulated, shows that the average length of long distance conversations is three minutes and twenty-four seconds. Throughout the United States and Canada, generally three minutes is the time for the lowest tariff, although in some places, such as Manitoba and California, the time allowed for minimum charge is only one or two minutes. The rates of the N. B. Telephone Co. are: Less than 10 miles, 10c.; 10-15, 15c.; 15-20, 20c.; 20-40, 25c.; 40-50, 30c.; 50-60, 35c.; 60-70, 40c.; 70-80, 45c.; 80-90, 50c.; 90-100, 55c.

The rates of the New England Telephone Co. and Bell System generally are: Less than 10 miles, 10c.; 10-15, 15c.; 15-25, 20c.; 25-35, 25c.; 35-45, 30c.; 45-55, 35c.; 55-65, 40c.; 65-75, 45c.; 75-85, 50c.; 85-90, 55c.; 90-100, 60c.

Manitoba: Less than 10 miles, 10c.; 10-15, 15c.; 15-20, 20c.; 20-35, 25c.; 35-45, 30c.; 45-55, 35c.; 55-65, 40c.; 65-75, 45c.; 75-85, 50c.; 85-90, 55c.; 90-100, 60c.

It will thus be seen that the management of the New Brunswick Company takes care that it is able to present a good case to the Government if an attempt should be made to vary its rates. Should the Government take over the Telephone system I do not think we can anticipate lower rates than we now have, for as compared with other Provinces and States the rates in New Brunswick are low. But we might reasonably look for an extension of the system to portions of the Province which the Company will not serve, resulting in a strong stimulus to the agricultural growth and development of New Brunswick.

In answer to a delegate, Dr. MacRae said they would not get lower rates under Government control, because a lower rate would not earn the interest on the bonds, cost of management and a fair sum for depreciation.

The rates now, he said, are lower than the rates in Manitoba, except on joint lines. The advantage in the telephones being taken over by the Government would be that we could hope it could be carried on at no increase, and extended to the greatest advantage to the rural districts.

In the interests of the agricultural districts, to which the telephones should be extended, they should urge Government control. The only way the rates could be reduced would be an automatic system, if such could be perfected.

Ald. McGoldrick—"What is your advice in the matter"?

Dr. MacRae—"My opinion is, and always has been that the telephones should be taken over by the Government."

Ald. McGoldrick said Dr. MacRae had spoken from the telephone standpoint. What they wanted to know was how to get lower rates. He complained of the rate of 45 cents charged for talking to St. John. He did not think the Government would take the telephone system after reading Dr. MacRae's speech. He thought the Government probably now had more bonds afloat than they knew what to do with.

Coun. Goodspeed, York, did not consider the N. B. Telephone Co. were charging excessive rates. He had telephoned to Fredericton and only paid 25 cents, which he considered low enough. He thought the N. B. system a good one, and fair rates were being charged. He advocated better service in the rural districts, and spoke in favor of the farmers building lines of their own, to connect with the trunk line.

Col. Maltby spoke of the rates in Newcastle and Chat-

ham, and thought the system there was an outrage. Telephone subscribers within half a mile of Chatham had to pay ten cents to talk to Chatham. He would like Dr. MacRae to tell them on how much watered stock the telephone company was paying six per cent. He thought if that was known, it would be found 20 per cent, was being paid on the paid up capital. Col. Maltby was heartily in favor of Government ownership of telephones, and he thought it was time they arose in their might and fought this monopoly.

Mayor McDonald, Shediac, said Dr. MacRae should have given them the earning power of the Manitoba telephone system. According to press reports the amount was \$381,000, over and above expenses. Apparently, Mayor McDonald said, it would be difficult to get the Government to take over the telephone system at the figures named, yet they might get Government control. He thought the system should be placed in the position that the Government could control the rates.

Dr. MacRae quoted from F. B. Carvell's speech in Parliament, who contended that instead of a surplus in Manitoba, there was a deficit, when depreciation and interest were taken into consideration.

Chamberlain Lingley asked Dr. MacRae how he accounted for the fact that the telephone rates in England were about half as much as in Canada.

Dr. MacRae said in some of these countries they only had trunk lines, which could be operated cheaper, and with less loss of tolls. Then, wages in England were much lower than in Canada.

Warden Branscombe spoke strongly in favor of the Government taking over the telephone system at once, and thought they should pass a resolution to that effect.

Coun. Akerly, York, also strongly advocated Government ownership, of telephones, and urged the convention to take action in the form of a resolution.

Col. Maltby moved, seconded by Warden Branscombe:

"That this Union memorialize the Provincial Government to take over the New Brunswick Telephone and other companies in the province."

On the vote being taken, it was apparent the convention was overwhelmingly in favor of the resolution.

Board of Health Act.

The next matter taken up was the "Board of Health Act."

Warden Maltby, Newcastle, expressed the opinion that every Councillor for each County should be a member of the Board of Health, as two members were not sufficient. In reference to general health matters, he urged that provision be made for the disinfection of houses in which there have been deaths from consumption. The Act should be amended so that the Government shall help out the counties in cases of epidemics. He referred to the scarlet fever epidemic in Northumberland Co., and said the Government should bear a portion of the cost. In conclusion he moved:

"That the Government be requested to amend the Health Act and make it provide that the Councillors from each parish would be members of the Board of Health in their parish, and that provision be made for the disinfection of all houses in which there have been cases of tuberculosis."

Mayor Murray, M.D., of Campbellton, said there was no doubt as to the necessity for amendments to the Board of Health Act, but asked if there was not provision already for fumigation in cases of tuberculosis.

Secretary Magee had a communication from the

Secretary of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, and on motion of Chamberlain D. G. Lingley this, together with General Board of Health matters was referred to a committee composed of Dr. Murray, Dr. Stirling, Warden Maltby and Mayor McDonald.

The following is the principal of T. Hunter Boyd's Communication *re* Tuberculosis above referred to.

The summary here presented of Anti-tuberculosis measures in Canada would indicate that in the past twelve years much has been accomplished. Yet we must deplore the difficulties which so far have prevented our Federal and most of our Provincial Governments taking action in the matter. Our municipalities are gradually awakening to the need of preventive measures and each year sees new measures enforced.

The work of prevention requires the co-operation of all the forces available. We must first deal with those suffering with the disease, for inasmuch as the disease is spread only from those having an open-tuberculosis, we must concede (leaving out of discussion here the communicability to man of bovine tuberculosis), that the disease would soon all but disappear could all who have an open-tuberculosis be placed under proper discipline, and all sputa and other bacilli-bearing discharges be destroyed.

Here the responsibility to a great extent rests upon the physician. He must be careful and proficient in diagnosis and when open-tuberculosis is present, inform the patient, so that proper precaution may be observed. Personal instruction must also be given.

For those patients who will not follow the directions given and are careless, special hospitals for detention are necessary, and these should be provided for such people as are wilfully unclean and whose habits are such that they are spreading disease about wherever they may be.

Sanatoriums are a necessity for the care of those who cannot be kept under close supervision at home or whose surroundings are not conducive to recovery, whether this be from unsanitary conditions, the presence of meddling relatives and friends, or the thousand and one petty things which prevent a patient following the necessary out-of-door life and observing the prescribed rest or exercise.

Separate provision should be made for incipient and far-advanced cases.

In cities and the larger towns where poverty is ever present, special dispensaries can do much for those who must continue at work. The dispensary physician and visiting nurse in these cities can play an important part in the warfare against the disease—watchful for unsanitary conditions, ordering disinfection, examining the families of patients, ever watchful for new infections, instructing patient and family in hygienic living.

Notification of all cases of tuberculosis is necessarily a part of efficient work in the crusade, and where there is a live, earnest Board of Health, which will co-operate with the physicians, no time should be lost in enforcing compulsory notification.

Local Associations can do much in assisting the authorities. They can carry on an educational campaign, disseminate knowledge concerning the methods to be adopted for the prevention of tuberculosis, assist in movements for the erection and maintenance of Sanatoriums, special hospitals, dispensaries, etc.

Our citizens in general and especially our school children must be instructed in the laws of health.

We must not forget that every measure that makes for a higher standard of living is of value in the campaign against tuberculosis.

In our houses we should avoid dust gathering and light excluding hangings, provide proper ventilation and guard against catarrhal diseases.

Our municipal authorities should see that our cities and towns are rendered as sanitary as possible; keep our streets clean; do away with the smoke nuisance; inspect our schools, work-shops and factories; institute careful medical inspection of school children and of workmen in factories, especially those whose occupation predisposes to tuberculosis; guard our milk supply; and through notification institute careful supervision over all "open" cases where this is not already being done.

Our Provincial Governments are awakening to the necessity of doing something to lessen the yearly mortality, and we trust with the aid of the Federal Government we shall soon see an active interest taken in formulating measures to over-come this preventable disease which is responsible each year for at least 13,500 deaths in the Dominion.

Thursday Morning, March 11th.

Exemption of Industries.

The Committee on Resolutions reported:—

Moved by Mayor E. R. McDonald, of Shediac, and seconded by Mayor Murray, of Campbellton:—

"That we memorialize the Provincial Legislature to amend the Towns and Municipalities Incorporation Act so as to provide that Councils may exempt from taxation new industries, after a plebescite of the electors has been taken, a majority of said electors being favorable to said exemption." Carried.

Warden Maltby moved, seconded by Ald. Fred. Benson, Chatham:—

"That this Convention do urge again upon the Government of New Brunswick the necessity of carefully considering the question of maintenance of harmless pauper lunatics, who have not gained a residence in any city, town or municipality, in the Province." Carried.

Mayor Chestnut, Fredericton, moved, seconded by Mayor McDonald, Shediac:—

"That the paper read by Ald. Reilly, Moncton, on "Forms, Issue and Cancellation of Municipal Bonds" be printed in the proceedings of this Convention and recommended to the careful consideration of Councils of the cities, towns and municipalities; and that a vote of thanks be extended to Ald. Reilly for his valuable paper."

Exportation of Pulp Wood.

Dr. Sterling, York, presented the resolutions from the York and Northumberland County Councils on the question of the exportation of pulp wood as follows:

"Resolved, that the County Council of the Municipality of York, in annual session assembled, urge upon the Government of the Dominion of Canada, the great importance of providing for duty on pulp wood cut in the Dominion of Canada, in order that our forests may not continue to be depleted, and the product of our great lumber heritage supplied to the United States, to be manufactured there. That it is absolutely essential for the development of the country that the lumber cut in our forests should be manufactured in our own land, and we believe that this end will be attained by the imposition of an expert duty.

"Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our representative at Ottawa, to be placed before the Government."

"Resolved, that the export of pulp wood should be prohibited.

"That this council of Northumberland County request the government of New Brunswick to use all constitutional powers vested in it, to prohibit the export of raw lumber for the maintenance of foreign pulp industries.

"That the Union of the Municipalities be requested at its regular meeting to memorialize both the Provincial government and the Dominion government to take such measures as are within their respective powers to restrict or prohibit the export of pulp wood from the province of New Brunswick.

"That these resolutions be forwarded to the secretary of the Union of Municipalities, and to the ministers of the Provincial and Dominion governments, and to the members for our county and in the Dominion Parliament."

Dr. Sterling spoke in support of the resolutions, pointing out the importance of conserving our forests and manufacturing our lumber in our own country. He moved that this convention hereby approve of the resolutions passed by the York and Northumberland County Councils.

Mayor McLaughlin, Chatham, seconded the resolution, strongly supporting some action being taken to prevent the forests of New Brunswick being depleted by the exportation of pulp wood. He spoke of the value of the timber industry to the entire province and thought this was a matter to receive prompt consideration.

Warden Maltby strongly supported the resolutions and declared that he was opposed to an export duty being placed on pulp wood, but favored the Federal Government prohibiting the exportation of pulp wood altogether.

Ald. Grimmer, St. Stephen, said while the prohibition of exportation of pulp wood would benefit the greater portion of the province, yet it would be an injury to Charlotte County. The Americans had a pulp mill just across the line and the farmers in Charlotte were greatly benefited by selling lumber to this concern.

Mayor Murray, Campbellton, said if the exportation of pulp wood to the United States was prohibited, it meant that the Americans would have to move their mills into Canada, because they could not move the Canadian forests across the line.

Coun. C. H. Read, Port Elgin, said this convention could do nothing better than to pass the resolution passed by the Northumberland County Council. It was time the Canadian people should look to the conservation of their timber lands and not to allow the Americans to come in here and secure extensive holdings, ship the raw material across the line and manufacture it there. Coun. Read was heartily in favor of prohibiting the exportation of the pulp wood and raw lumber to the United States.

Couns. McNeil and McAllister, Charlotte, spoke in opposition to the resolutions, as Charlotte was greatly interested in the American industries just across the line.

Coun. F. D. Swim, Doaktown, advocated the passage of the resolution and spoke earnestly in favor of the forests of New Brunswick being protected from the ravages of the Americans who take our pulp wood for their industries across the line.

Ald. McMurdo, Chatham, also supported prohibiting the exportation of pulp wood.

Coun. Timmins, York, moved in amendment that it is the opinion of this meeting that we memorialize the

respective governments that the exportation of pulp wood from this province be prohibited.

Coun. Read moved an amendment to the amendment that the convention adopt the resolution passed by the Northumberland County Councils.

City Clerk J. S. Magee suggested that the movers of the various amendments get together and formulate a resolution, which was done and a report handed in later.

St. John Valley Railway.

On motion of Mayor Bullock the order of business was suspended to take up the matter of the St. John River Valley Railway. A resolution passed by the Woodstock Board of Trade was read by the secretary, which pointed out the necessity of a railway along the West side of the St. John River, and urging the Provincial Legislature to forward its construction.

Mayor Chestnut, Fredericton, moved:—

"That this convention is heartily in sympathy with the efforts being put forth by the residents of the valley of the St. John River to obtain communication between a point at or near Grand Falls to St. John on said river, and would respectfully urge upon the Federal and Provincial Governments the desirability of granting any reasonable aid in connection with this project."

The mover of the resolution argued in favor of the proposed railway and pointed out the advantages of good transportation facilities for the agricultural sections of the province. He did not think any part of Canada to-day was in more need of railway accommodations, considering that this was one of the oldest settled parts of the country.

Warden McNally, York County, seconded the resolution. He had lived in that section all his life, but he had finally been compelled to sacrifice his farm on account of the lack of transportation, and he knew of 75 or 100 farmers who had left that section and gone either to the West or moved into Maine.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Collection of Civic Taxes.

Chamberlain Lingley, St. John, spoke on the question of collection of civic taxes. He spoke of this problem in St. John and said eleven marshals there did nothing else but collect taxes and they all made a living at it. They had 5,500 people in St. John who did not pay their taxes until they were forced. He was opposed to a man voting when he had not paid his taxes for the year previous and to giving a vote in municipal affairs simply on a poll tax. He moved:—

"That this Union of Municipalities memorialize the Provincial Government against giving the right of franchise in a city or town to any one whose taxes are in arrears."

Seconded by Secretary Magee.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Pulp Wood.

Coun. Sterling, York, submitted the following resolution on the pulp wood question:—

"That this Union of N. B. Municipalities request the Government of New Brunswick to use all constitutional powers vested in it to restrict the export of raw lumber for the maintenance of foreign pulp industries, and that we memorialize both the Provincial Government and the Dominion Government to take such measures as are within their respective powers to restrict or prohibit the export of pulp wood from the province of New Brunswick.

"Also that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the secretary of the Union of Canadian Municipalities."

This was seconded by Coun. C. H. Read and carried.

Thursday Afternoon.

A resolution asking for amendments to the Board of Health Act was brought in by Mayor McDonald, Shediac, but after discussion an amendment that the matter lay over until the next meeting, to be further looked into, and a report made upon it at that time, was carried.

Election of Officers.

The order of business was suspended, and the Convention proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, who were chosen by acclamation as follows:—

President—Mayor Chestnut, Fredericton.

Vice-President—Mayor Murray, Campbellton.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. S. Magee was nominated for this position once more but declined with thanks, as he stated that he would be absent from the city for six or eight weeks during the next few months and unable to attend to the duties.

Mayor Bullock spoke in appreciative terms of Mr. Magee's efforts and nominated Mr. McCready, City Clerk of Fredericton, for the position.

Vote of Thanks to Retiring Secretary.

Ald. Rowan spoke in eulogistic terms of Mr. Magee's work and moved that a vote of thanks be extended to him, with the sum of fifty dollars.

Mayor Bullock moved in amendment that the amount be \$100 to which Ald. Rowan agreed. Mayor Bullock spoke in very warm terms of Mr. Magee's untiring interest in the work. The motion was unanimously carried amid applause. President Teed on behalf of the Association tendered his sincere thanks to Mr. Magee, giving him much credit for the success which had attended the efforts of the institution. He was indeed sorry to lose the services of Mr. Magee.

Mr. Magee spoke briefly in reply. He said the gift was entirely unexpected and he thanked the members feelingly for their kind words. He was pleased to have been associated with the organization, which he believed could be made a power for good in community. He spoke in warm terms of his successor and of the work of the Association for which he predicted a great future.

The Executive Committee was nominated as follows:—J. S. Magee, Geo. B. Willett, ex-Mayor McNally, York Co., Col. Maltby, Mayor E. R. McDonald, Shediac, Mayor Bullock, St. John, Mayor Grimmer, St. Stephen, Warden Branscombe, Kings Co., and the Mayor of Woodstock.

Mayor Chestnut then took the seat and briefly thanked the gathering and said he took it as a compliment not to himself, but to the City of Fredericton.

Coun. Timmins moved a vote of thanks to the retiring president, which was unanimously carried. President Chestnut tendered the thanks of the Association to ex-President Teed, who on motion of Mr. J. S. Magee was made an honorary member of the Union.

Greetings from Union of Canadian Municipalities.

The Secretary read the following telegram:

Montreal, March 11.

J. S. Magee, Moncton,

Please represent us and convey our hearty greetings to the meeting of the Union of N. B. Municipalities.

We wish you a prosperous meeting. We note your telephone struggles. Mr. Lighthall and others are in Ottawa to-day, fighting bills affecting every municipality in Canada.

G. S. WILSON,

Assistant Secretary, Union of Canadian Municipalities.

The reading of the message was received with applause.

To Meet at Campbellton Next Year.

The next place of meeting was next considered, and Mayor Murray, of Campbellton extended a cordial invitation to the Union to meet in 1910 in the commercial metropolis of the North Shore, Campbellton.

Ald. Mowatt, of Campbellton, supported the invitation, and on motion of Dr. Sterling, York, the invitation of the Campbellton delegates was unanimously accepted.

Highway Act.

The Highway Act was the next order of business. Considerable discussion took place on this subject.

Coun. Sterling, York, moved:—

“That the matter be referred to a special committee to report on at the evening session.” Carried.

The president appointed as the committee, Couns. Simmins, York; McNeil, Charlotte; Warden Branscombe, Kings; and Coun. Read, Westmorland.

Closing Session.

The attendance of delegates was well maintained at the closing session of the convention.

Resolutions prepared by the committee on resolutions were read by the secretary, and were moved as follows:

City Clerk McCready, Fredericton moved, seconded by Ald. Rowan, St. John:—

“That the subject of urging the Government of N. B. to introduce legislation providing for a Public Utilities Board be commended to the consideration of the different councils of the cities, towns and municipalities of the province, and the matter be taken up for discussion at our next annual convention.” Carried.

Opposed to Transfer or Lease of I. C. R.

Ald. Reilly, Moncton, moved, and Ald. McGoldrick, of St. John, seconded:—

“That this Union of N. B. Municipalities now assembled in convention do strongly disapprove of either leasing or otherwise transferring the Intercolonial Railway or any part thereof to any individual, company or corporation, and be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Railways.”

The resolution was then put and unanimously adopted.

Uniform Accounting.

Warden Branscomb, Kings, moved the following:—

“As the subject of Uniform Municipal Accounting is being carefully considered by a strong committee of the Union of Canadian Municipalities;

“Therefore Resolved, that it be referred to the executive to consider after they have received report of said committee.” Adopted.

On motion of City Clerk Magee, Moncton, the date of the close of the fiscal year was changed from August 1st to the 31st of December.

On motion of Ald. Rowan, the secretary was authorized to remit to the Union of Canadian Municipalities 25 per cent. of dues of the New Brunswick Union.

Ald. Rowan moved, seconded by Ald. McGoldrick:—

“That a committee of five, including the president and secretary, be appointed to attend the Legislature in connection with legislation that is being applied for.”

This was carried, the appointment of the committee being left with the President.

The audit committee reported finding the accounts of the secretary-treasurer correct as presented in his report.

Suggestions on the Highway Act.

Coun. Stirling submitted the report of the committee appointed to consider the Highway Act as follows:

“Your committee appointed to take into consideration the Highway Act and at the request of the government offer suggestions thereon, beg leave to report that after considering the Act and the changes suggested by the various county councils, we beg leave to submit the following changes in the working out of the act:

(1). That we approve of the Road Board and that the Government appoint one member of said Board. But that the chairman be elected by the Board and that the remuneration for said Board be fixed by the Government.

(2). That the Commissioners be done away with.

(3). That the Board divide the parishes into districts, under a surveyor.

(4). That the taxes be collected by the surveyors in their respective districts and the money so collected shall be spent in the said districts.

(5). That the poll tax be placed at \$1.50.

(6). That the property tax be 15 cents on the \$100.

(7). That the rate of pay for work on winter roads be the same per hour as statute labor in summer.”

(Signed) A. Sterling, M.D.,
A. Branscomb,
John T. Timmins,
E. A. McNeill,
C. H. Read.

The report was dealt with section by section, and the only sections to provoke discussion were four and six, collection of rates and rate of taxation on property.

In reference to the rate Mayor McLaughlin, Chatham, asked if it would be wise to make a recommendation of that kind. New Brunswick was now paying the lowest highway rate of any province. It would be wise to let the Government fix the rate they considered sufficient to keep up the roads. If the people got good roads he considered there would be no objection to a slight increase in the taxes. He moved in amendment to the report that the property tax be twenty cents instead of fifteen.

This was seconded by Ald. McGoldrick, but overwhelmingly lost.

Public Utilities.

Moved by City Clerk McCready, and seconded by Ald. Rowan:—

“That the subject of urging the Government of New Brunswick to introduce legislation providing for a Public Utilities Board be commended to the

consideration of the cities, towns and municipalities of the province and the matter taken up for discussion at our next annual convention." Carried.

A letter from Mr. Thos. Murray, Town Clerk of Sackville, was read by the secretary, expressing regret that the Sackville representatives could not attend and wishing the Union every success.

Ald. J. D. McKay, Fredericton, moved:—

"That a vote of thanks be extended to the city council of Moncton and the citizens for providing such a suitable hall for the meeting of the Union and for courtesies extended to the delegates."

This was adopted and presented in due form by President Chestnut.

Ald. J. H. Crandall, in the absence of Mayor Willett, replied, assuring the members of the Union that it was a pleasure to the citizens of Moncton to have the Union meet here. The matters discussed were of general interest and the members, council and citizens generally had been much interested in the proceedings.

On motion of Ald. Kitchen, Fredericton, a vote of thanks was extended to the press for reports.

The matter of appointing a representative to the annual Convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities at Medicine Hat next summer was left in the hands of the executive committee.

The Convention then adjourned.

The Banquet.

The visiting delegates were entertained at a Banquet in the Brunswick Hotel on Thursday evening, by the City of Moncton.

His Worship, Mayor Willett presided, Mayor Chestnut, Fredericton, the newly elected President, occupying the Vice Chair.

The Toast List was:—

"The King."

"The Legislature", proposed by Mr. F. McDougall, and responded to by ex-Premier Robinson, and Messrs. F. J. Sweeney, M.P.P., Moncton; C. M. Leger, M.P.P., Memramcook, and D. P. McLaughlan, M.P.P., Chatham.

"The Union of N. B. Municipalities", proposed by Ald. Reilly, Moncton, and responded to by the President, Mayor Chestnut, Fredericton, ex-Mayor Teed, and Col. Maltby, Warden of Northumberland.

"Banking and Financial Interests", proposed by Mr. F. W. Sumner, and responded to by Messrs. R. Clarke, F. McDougall and H. J. Gordon.

"Mercantile Interests", proposed by Hon. C. W. Robinson, King's County, Coun. Swim, Northumberland County and Ald. McGoldrick, St. John.

The banquet was arranged by a Committee of the Council, Mayor Willett and Ald. Bell, Forbes and J. H. Crandall, and was a great success.

City Improvement League of Montreal

The movement for the betterment of Civic conditions which is so universal, has for some time been evident in Montreal, different associations taking up special lines of work. The recent successful Tuberculosis Exhibition led to a union of many of these bodies, and a permanent form has been secured by the initiation of the City Improvement League of Montreal, whose aim is "to unite the efforts of all citizens who desire to make Montreal a better place to live in." Its initial programme is: 1. a School Campaign; 2. Federation of Boys' Clubs; and 3. Publicity. Various kinds of members are sought, and as the fee for ordinary membership is only one dollar, it is within the reach of all. The officers are: President, Dr. J. G. Adami; Vice-Presidents, Farquhar Robertson, Esq. and Dr. Leigh Gregor; Hon. Sec., Prof. A. Lesage, (Laval) and Prof. J. A. Dale, (McGill); Secretary, Dr. Atherton, Loyola College. His Excellency, Lord Grey, has kindly accepted the position of Patron and has paid in a subscription of \$100.

The inaugural meeting was held in the Hall of the Board of Trade and was very successful. Dr. Adami presided, and His Excellency and Lady Grey were present. Dr. Adami explained the objects of the League, and appealed to everyone to support it. He was glad to say that already the League had been successful in one line. Mr. McDonald, Superintendent of the Montreal Street Railway, being present at one of the meetings, had promised to have the rule against expectorating in the cars strictly enforced, and the improvement was very noticeable.

His Excellency gave a very inspiring address, pointing out that a city was great whose citizens strive to see what they could give, instead of what they could get.

Archbishop Bruchesi, who was called away from the City, wrote conveying his sympathy and promising support.

Bishop Farthing said he had come to Montreal to be a Montrealer, and to like the City in which he lived. He deprecated "knockers", and roused enthusiasm by stating that he was a man before being an Anglican.

Senator Dandurand voiced the support of the French citizens, and pointed out that the Council of every city were the representatives of the City.

Dr. Leigh Gregor spoke of the work done, and the business side of the organization, announcing that a circular would be issued asking those who were moving not to make the lanes untidy by leaving rubbish and papers blowing about.

Rabbi Abramovitz spoke for the Jewish citizens, and said that their support would be loyally given, and moved a vote of thanks to the Governor-General for his interest and presence.

Big Elevator Buildings Planned

The National Elevator Company has plans for building 400 elevators in Western Canada. The company is a new one formed for this purpose and has a capital of \$5,000,000 and will have 100 new elevators ready for the 1909 crop.

Explaining the need for these elevators, Dr. John G. Knoll, of Buffalo, New York, one of the chief officers of the new company, said: "Americans do not begin to realize the wonders of the Canadian Northwest. There are 15,000,000 acres under cultivation now, and in the near future 165,000,000 will be cultivated. The figures are staggering. Every year 200,000 persons from the United States and Europe are going into this district. The increase in land cultivated is 25 per cent. each year. At the present minute there are 974 elevators in operation, and there should be 3,500 of them. When all the land is under cultivation there should be 16,000 elevators to take care of the grain."

Union of Alberta Municipalities

OFFICERS OF 1909-1910

President:

W. A. GRIESBACH, Esq.,
Ex-Mayor, Edmonton.

First Vice-President:

R. R. JAMESON, Esq.,
Mayor, Calgary.

Second Vice-President:

H. H. GAETZ, Esq.,
Ex-Mayor, Red Deer.

Secretary-Treasurer:

Mr. JOHN T. HALL,
Publicity Commissioner, Medicine Hat.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Mayor MILNE,
Medicine Hat.
Ex-Mayor MICHENER,
Red Deer.

Mayor GRIER,
Macleod.
Town Solicitor LAURIE,
Cardston.

Mayor BRIMACOMBE,
Vermilion.
City Solicitor JAMESON,
Strathcona.

Fourth Annual Convention Edmonton, 27th and 28th January, 1909

(Concluded).

The following paper was read:—

Water Supply

Prof. Muir Edwards, Alberta University.

No one factor so directly affects the health, comfort and prosperity of a community as an adequate supply of pure water. The provision of a public supply to replace the individual sources of supply is one of the first indications of the urban development of a community. No problem deserves more careful consideration at the hands of those intrusted with the affairs of the commonwealth, and no other municipal investment better deserves liberal consideration. The last word in the science of water supply engineering has by no means been said, but experience has many lessons to teach us and we can with much greater certainty design and construct satisfactory works than was possible fifteen to twenty years ago. It will be the endeavor of this paper to give you in as brief form as possible an outline of the main features of the problem and in doing so your attention will be called to five subdivisions of the subject, namely,—uses, quality, quantity, sources of supply and method of distribution.

Uses. — The uses to which a public water supply are put fall naturally into three classes, namely,—domestic, commercial and public use. The *domestic* use includes water used for drinking, cooking, washing, and in furnishing the necessary flushing water for a sanitary system of drainage. The *commercial* use of water consists in its use as a motive power in elevators, water motors and hydraulic presses, as a supply for boilers in the generation of steam and directly in many manufacturing industries such as sugar-refining, brewing, in chemical and dyeing works. The most important *public* use of water is perhaps in providing fire protection. There is also its use in street sprinkling, sewer flushing and in parks and playgrounds.

Whatever may be the uses to which it is put, however, in attracting citizens and interesting capital a satisfactory water supply is a most valuable asset.

In considering the question of such a supply its *quality* is of primary importance and should not be sacrificed to any consideration. The question of quality must be considered from both a scientific and a popular view point. Those responsible for the public water supply must however recognize that, not only must the public's health be safeguarded, but its senses of sight, taste and smell must not be offended.

The quality which should be obtained depends on the uses to which it is to be put. A domestic supply should

be potable, free from dissolved constituents, and disease producing bacteria, must not be unduly turbid and should not be too hard. Water for commercial purposes must have characteristics depending upon the use to which it is to be put, but for boiler purposes a hard water is not satisfactory. Water for fire purposes, if confined to its own mains, is not affected by questions of quality.

In considering the quality of water therefore we must know something about its potability, color, turbidity, dissolved constituents, hardness and bacterial content. It is well to understand just what these terms signify and what weight is to be attached to each. We shall therefore consider each somewhat in detail and in doing so shall endeavor to avoid technicalities as much as possible.

Potability. — A potable water is one which is pleasant to drink, cool and free from odor or objectionable tastes.

Color. — A perfectly satisfactory water should be colorless. Ground waters are for the most part free from color, but some surface waters, especially those draining swampy areas, are highly colored by the soluble organic matter dissolved in them. Color is an optical characteristic, but should not be confused with turbidity, the distinction being that color is due to dissolved constituents while turbidity is due to suspended particles. Filtering or sedimentation will remove the latter but not the former.

Turbidity. — This is a characteristic affecting the appearance of the water and is due to suspended particles carried along with the water by its velocity. It is confined almost entirely to surface waters, more especially river waters, and varies with the conditions of the river, being most noticeable at periods of high water. As has been already stated it is due to the suspension of sandy or clayey particles in most cases, but organic growths may also produce this characteristic.

Dissolved Constituents. — Many organic and mineral compounds are soluble in water. Their degree of solubility depends on the temperature and chemical composition of the water.

Hardness.—Hardness or absence of hardness is something with the physical indications of which we are all familiar. We say a water tastes hard, and housewives know to their sorrow the difficulty of getting a lather with it for washing purposes and its harmful action on the skin. The "hardness" of water is due to the presence of dissolved salts of the alkaline earths, such as lime and magnesia. When soaps are added to such "hard" waters insoluble precipitates are produced and so a much larger amount of soap is necessary. It is estimated that the

city of Glasgow saves \$180,000 annually in the amount of soap used since the introduction of the soft Lock Katrine water.

However objectionable or otherwise a water to be used for drinking or cooking purposes may be on account of odor, taste, turbidity or hardness, these are of much smaller moment than the question as to whether or no organisms capable of directly producing disease are present. All water has more or less bacterial content but it is highly important that a source of supply shall not be polluted with those organisms capable of producing disease. This aspect of the question should be thoroughly gone into when considering the desirability of any particular source.

Lastly in considering the question of quality it might be well to point out that, although it is highly desirable to obtain a source which is naturally suitable as regards potability, color, turbidity, softness and freedom from disease germs, nevertheless any source is capable of artificial treatment and much may be done along well recognized lines to improve its quality if necessary.

Quantity. — We might consider next the question of quantity, which must be obtained to serve as a satisfactory supply. Experience has shown that there is a wide variation in the quantity of water used in different cities reckoned on a basis of so many gallons per person per day. This variation does not bear any direct relationship to population, situation or character of the municipality and ranges all the way from 200 gallons per capita per day to 60 gallons per capita per day. The great majority however average about 100 gallons per capita per day and that may be taken as a fair provision. It has been found that the introduction of meters has materially lessened the consumption and if the people are sufficiently informed of the benefits to be derived metering may be advisable. In this way it has been found that, by careful supervision, the supply may be reduced below the average but since allowance must be made for waste a very large reduction is not possible.

Source of Supply. — The first source of supply for drinking water, at least when the municipality is in its infancy, is the individual well. These are admirable in most cases in their place but as the life of the community becomes more urban, population becomes more dense, the wastes of civic life pollute the ground and it is not long until the well, the one time source of all that was beneficial, becomes a favorite breeding place for obnoxious bacteria. Under these conditions one of the most obvious and necessary municipal undertakings is the procuring of a public water supply free from this contamination.

The two great sources from which supplies are drawn are the subsoil and the surface waters. Both of these it is well to remember depend for their supply on the rainfall. The moisture precipitated upon the earth's surface is either absorbed by plant life, evaporated again into the atmosphere, runs off immediately into creeks and rivers and so to the ocean, or sinks into the earth to replenish the great underground reservoir. In the case of its sinking into the ground it is retained a correspondingly longer time in the neighborhood and so is available long after its actual precipitation. Should it find easy access to well defined drainage channels, however, it may escape shortly after falling, if not used, and so pass out of the sphere of usefulness for a particular case.

Subsoil Water. — Many individuals and not a few municipalities are dependent upon subsoil water for their supply. As you are doubtless aware there is a wide

variation in the quantity and depth of occurrence of underground water. These characteristics are affected by the topography, geology and rainfall of the district. In many cases due to geological conditions the subsoil water may have been precipitated on a surface of greater elevation and at a considerable distance from its occurrence, and so may flow from the surface as natural springs or may rise as a flowing well should the supply be tapped.

Springs. — Springs always appeal very strongly to the popular mind as a source of supply. The water having passed through the subsoil is in most cases cool, clear and an admirable drinking water. Many people also seem to think that the flow of a spring is constant. They merely are, however, outlets of the subsoil reservoir and are dependent on it for their supply. It is often the case that by clearing out a spring we may increase the flow but this is due to the fact that we have thereby induced more of the stored water to seek an outlet at that particular place. A spring is really merely a well whose depth is zero.

Surface Water. — Surface waters, where available, offer an obvious source of supply. Lakes and rivers are something of which we are all aware, whose peculiarities can be studied without difficulty and whose probable yield may be more safely decided upon than that of subsoil waters. They are exposed to much greater pollution, but should the necessary quantity be available there is no reason why proper treatment may not give us a satisfactory source of supply.

The consideration of both ground water and surface water sources brings very forcefully to our minds the necessity for tabulated information regarding the rainfall throughout the province extending over a period of years. In engineering work we are more concerned with the *rate* of rainfall than with total precipitation, this being especially true in the consideration of drainage problems but it enters also into the design of impounding works for water supply and also into water power questions. Such information to be useful must cover a sufficiently long period to include the cycle of probable climatic conditions and if collected and available would be of inestimable benefit to all our municipalities.

Distributing System. — The question of the distributing system is one which opens up a large field and we can only deal with it rather briefly. If our source is at some distance from the municipality it is desirable to have a pipe of uniform diameter delivering water into a storage reservoir at a uniform rate all the year round. From the storage reservoir the water is pumped or flows by gravity into the distributing system. Water does not flow along a pipe without some form of energy being expended in its doing so. We may supply this energy by utilizing the difference in elevation between the inlet and outlet of the pipe giving us that ideal arrangement for which we are ever striving, i.e. a gravity supply. If our location is not favorable to a gravity supply then the energy must be supplied by the burning of coal, or from the combustion of other fuels, or from sources of electrical energy. Of course we are all aware that to lift our water supply requires the expenditure of a great deal of energy but we must also remember that merely to force it through the pipe lines consumes a large amount of power.

When the water is transferred to a point adjacent to the municipality or should it occur at such a point it is then necessary to distribute it to the consumers. This is done by pipes of varying diameters which decrease as they approach the point of delivery. The distributing system is made up therefore of mains, submains,

branches and house connections, and each problem of design has to be dealt with on its merits. It is well however if possible to obtain a street pressure of at least 30 to 40 lbs. per sq. in. for ordinary supply and a hydrant pressure of from 100 to 60 lbs. per sq. in. for fire protection purposes.

Fire protection is of such very great financial interest that this paper would not be complete without some discussion of this phase of the water supply problem. The essential requirement for proper fire protection is an ample supply of water delivered to the fire hose at such a pressure that it may be forced through their length and ejected from the nozzle with such a velocity that it will be carried to the required height and distance. The quantity of water delivered by a satisfactory fire hose might be taken as 200-250 gallons per minute and is independent of the size of the town or city. As to the obtaining of the necessary pressure this may be done by gravity, if we are fortunate; it may be supplied by the pumps or the necessary additional fire pressure may be supplied by fire engines which can be transferred to any point on the system. It is the usual practice in smaller places to obtain this additional pressure by shutting off the reservoir or standpipe and speeding up the ordinary pumps to meet fire conditions. The use of fire engines is found economical where, due to large population, fires are of more frequent occurrence and so the engine is in more constant use than would be the case in towns of smaller population.

Fire engines are sometimes kept in reserve in the latter places for extraordinary conflagrations but for ordinary fires it is found more economical to depend on the pumps for the extra pressure required.

In conclusion I would reiterate that no question is of more importance to a community than that of an ample public supply of pure water and in obtaining the same cost should not be unduly considered but the best possible supply within practical limits should be enjoyed by all our citizens.

Moved by Ald. Watson of Calgary, and, Ex-Mayor Griesbach of Edmonton, that a cordial vote of thanks be tendered Professor Edwards for his interesting and illuminating paper. Carried.

The discussion on municipal government was opened with the following paper:—

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION.

Ex-Mayor Gaetz, Red Deer.

The subject assigned to me viz. Municipal Legislation is so broad that I can only hope, within the limits of this paper, to deal with one or two phases of it. I shall confine my attention chiefly to the question of the organization of the city for Legislative and administrative purposes, this being the first question with which legislation on the subject will necessarily have to deal.

The present time is particularly opportune for this discussion inasmuch as the Provincial Government has given us to understand that it has for some time had under consideration the introduction of a Municipal Corporations Act and has indicated its willingness to discuss the form of the proposed Legislation with the men engaged in the practical working out of these difficult problems. This fact makes it most desirable that the members of this Union should give the matter very careful consideration and be in a position to state where they stand and give convincing reasons for their position.

The form of Municipal Government in Canada has quite naturally been influenced to a very large extent

by the prevailing form found with our nearest neighbor, The United States of America. That form was adopted under peculiar conditions and was the outcome of a sentiment rather than an intelligent attempt to construct one adapted to the circumstances. After the Revolution a new born enthusiasm led to the attempt to pattern Municipal Government after the newly adopted Federal System, even to the formation of the bicameral Council. "In short" writes W. B. Munro, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Government of Harvard University, "it seems to have been assumed that a framework of Government devised to reconcile the jarring interests of a dozen independent States would bear reproduction in miniature and would be efficient in application to comparatively small urban units of a thoroughly homogeneous character."

In England, a much greater simplicity has prevailed and a much more direct and effective method of administration has been in use. The clerk being practically the head and hand of executive activity, this functionary is selected with consideration almost wholly to his experience and ability.

However, not only in America, but in England as well, it is being realized that the elective council combining the functions of legislation and administration is a very weak and ineffective instrument, responsible almost wholly for lavish expenditure coupled with inefficient service where these exist.

More especially in this new land of ours, where every active man's energy is taxed to the utmost in his own concerns, there is no leisured class of men whose time can be devoted to public affairs. For this reason, as our Municipalities grow, it will become increasingly difficult to secure the services of desirable men on our Councils, if these Councils continue to divide the responsibilities of administration among committees of their own body. On the other hand with the executive duties vested in competent salaried officials and the duties of Councilors confined to those of Legislation and direction, our best men would consider it an honor and a pleasure to serve the Municipality as they serve upon the directing boards of important business organizations.

Nor are these men, however competent they may be to handle a business for which they have been carefully trained through many years, fitted by training and experience for the important undertakings which are suddenly placed in their hands, upon election to office. It is no particular discredit to them if they fail, as they usually do, to handle their departments with wisdom and discretion.

The elective council is a weak instrument of administration also because there is possible with it no continuity of purpose which alone can make large undertakings successful. Moreover, under such a system responsibility is too easily shifted; there is no head to cut off when things go wrong. Somebody else is always to blame. Imagine for a moment if you can, a great business organization whose administration would be carried out by a board elected by the stockholders and divided into Committees as our Councils. What would happen to it? The thing is too absurd to dwell upon.

Then why should we persist in applying a method so palpably absurd to the highly important business under consideration?

The principle of Government by commission has arisen out of a natural reaction against so cumbrous and inefficient an organization with its decentralized authority and diffused responsibility. Efforts have been made in many places, with more or less success, to over-

come some of the acknowledged defects of past methods by the appointment of Commissions of various kinds. Some are good, some bad, and some indifferent.

I do not propose to discuss at any length the various forms of commission in operation but I cannot refrain from making a few remarks in regard to the much quoted Galveston Plan and to assert that whatever the successes of this plan have been in Galveston, owing to the peculiar circumstances that called it into being and which have surrounded its existence ever since, it is not the best suited for our requirements here. It aims to simplify administrative processes; centralize authority and safeguard it by linking it with responsibility; and to constitute merit the basis of appointment. It would be idle to claim that the change of system accounts altogether for the marvellously improved conditions which have been brought about. The necessities of their case produced a concentration of the attention of the citizens upon civic affairs and brought into office a set of men eminently qualified for the work. These conditions will insure honest and efficient civic administration under any system. But this plan still puts into the hands of men elected for short terms the administration of its business and concentrates in one body functions of a vastly different character. Herein lies a weakness that to my mind will sooner or later prove to be a disintegrating element in its affairs.

The Governmental organization of Municipalities has two functions to perform, the one to give expression to the popular will and the other to execute its edicts. A perfectly clear line of distinction should be made between these two functions and the organization should be clearly divided into legislative and executive bodies and the duties of each specifically defined. The legislative body should come frequently in touch with the popular will through the agency of frequent elections, while the executive body must needs possess a more permanent tenure of office to insure efficiency and continuity of administration. Speaking broadly the duties of a council should, besides the regulation of its own organization and procedure, be to enact local ordinances; to issue franchises (subject to referendum); to control public property; to levy taxes; to borrow money; to apportion expenditures; to appoint and remove chief administrative officials and to determine certain broad lines of policy.

I propose to suggest for your consideration a quite radical departure from any existing system, so far as I know, which while retaining the best features in current methods, will eliminate the undesirable elements. Before doing so I would like to set forth some of the essential elements which should be conserved by a wise plan of Municipal Government.

1. It should be simple and consistent in form.
2. It should foster a continuity of policy and purpose.
3. It should make possible a speedy and accurate determining of responsibility.
4. It should provide the means of a prompt and effective execution of purpose along lines of sound business policy.
5. It should carry out the ideals of Democracy and bring the voter into as close touch with the administration as possible and stimulate his interest in the affairs of the Municipality.
6. It should provide for a wise selection of executive officers on a basis of Merit; the preservation of good men in office and the rapid expulsion of any who should prove unworthy.

Before going on to outline how I believe these aims can be best realized I would like to quote some passages from an address of President Elliot of Harvard University, delivered before the Economic Club of Boston, on January 11th, 1907.

"Municipal Government is pure business and nothing else — absolutely nothing else. To the performance of business functions in an intelligent and honest manner, the notion of representation by districts of population has no sensible application. It is one of the most preposterous things in our City Government that the personnel is so frequently changed. It is an absurd way of conducting a great business. It is not Government we are after in the City. It is not controlling people."

I quote these words particularly to add the weight of a great name to the contention which I now advance viz., that as the work of the Municipal Organization is business, "pure business", we should endeavor to organize our administrations on the pattern of the successful business corporations whose form has been perfected in the hot fires of necessity fanned by the tempestuous winds of competition.

To return to the question of Municipal business. It is contended by some that the two organizations, the municipal and the business, have little or nothing in common, that the latter is conducted for the purpose of procuring a profit on the investment and operation, while the former is not conducted with this end in view. I contend however that there is no difference; that whether dividends to shareholders or the greatest material advantages to the ratepayers is the object sought after, the principle is the same and that the methods which have proved successful in accomplishing the one aim will prove as effective in accomplishing the other.

To apply the principles laid down here to the framework of Municipal Government we would have in the first place a body of voters having an interest in the Municipality or in other words a property qualification as at present.

An annual election would be held for a representative board, varying in size according to the size of the city or town, but in no case to be too large or unwieldy, for a term of one or two years. Let this body elect from its number a President to be called the Mayor, thus preserving the time honored nomenclature of Municipal Organization. This office would be one of dignity and honor but possessed of no more power than that of any other Member of the Council.

The Mayor would be the President of the Council and the Social dignitary of the Municipality.

It may be mentioned that the Mayor is so appointed in England and such are his duties, so that we would not be without honorable precedent if such were required.

The functions of the Council would be those of a Board of Directors of a business Corporation, viz., of legislation, appropriation and direction. It would have no executive powers or duties.

The Council would appoint an executive head called, perhaps, the Controller who would occupy the same relative position to the Council and the administrative departments as a General Manager does to his Board of Directors and the execution of their will. He would have the appointment of the heads of his various departments, and these departmental heads, subject to his approval and confirmation, the appointment of those under them. In this way the Controller would be the one man responsible to the Council and through them to the ratepayers for the correct administration of the affairs of

the Municipality. The position would be one of responsibility and one that only a trained expert could fill. The office of Controller would of course be permanent while he continued to give satisfaction or to use a colloquialism "While he delivered the goods." When he failed to do this his head would fail with a thump.

I greatly prefer the principle of the one man power behind any institution to the Commission idea, though the latter is a vast improvement over the common method.

History and experience confirm the statement that every great and successful enterprise is but the lengthened shadow of one man. You may question the possibility of securing the services of capable men for such positions, and I admit that it would not be very easy, but the system would produce its own men in a comparatively short time and open up a new avenue for the expression of individual worth.

As has been suggested above it is very desirable, even essential, to keep the voters in close touch with their elective and administrative bodies. This can be done at the end of each Municipal year by holding general meetings to present reports and review exhaustively the transactions of the year. Every effort should be made to stimulate and maintain a lively interest on the part of the ratepayers for the personal interest of these is the price of good Government. As cities grow it would be necessary to hold meetings in series at convenient points but this should present no difficulty.

Instead of holding such meetings, as under our present Municipal Act, about six weeks before the end of the year when it is impossible to submit complete reports, it would be better to leave it until the business had been wound up, the books audited and the balance sheet prepared. The elections would thus be put off until February, unless the Municipal year were made to end with the 31st of October.

A very pertinent question will arise here, and that is, would such a system be flexible enough to adapt itself as well to the newly organized town of a single thousand of population as to a City of a quarter of a million or more. I think it would. For instance the small town could be administered by one competent man under the direction of the elective Council. This man if properly qualified could be Controller, clerk, accountant, assessor and overseer. He would be selected not because he was a ratepayer out of a job, but because he had been thoroughly trained elsewhere in Municipal methods and practices. A young Municipality instead of blundering along in a more or less haphazard way, acquiring wisdom through its follies and correct practices through its mistakes, would be from the first under the direction of an expert of adequate experience. As the requirements of such a Municipality would grow it would only be necessary to subdivide its administrative offices adding such departments as would be found necessary from time to time. It would seem to me to be, from the standpoint of flexibility, almost ideal.

I would ask you to carefully consider this plan keeping before you the essential elements which I said should be conserved by a wise plan of Municipal Government.

In concluding, Mr. Gaetz moved the following resolution:—

4. "That this Union fully endorses and commends to the Provincial Government the idea of the organization of Alberta Municipalities on a basis approximating to that common to business corporations, making a clear distinction between the Legislative and Administrative bodies: that the Leg-

islative body should be comparatively small, and elected for a term of two years: and the appointment of the Administrative Officers on a basis of merit, with a permanent tenure of office, subject to the rendering of satisfactory service."

In seconding the resolution, Mayor Grier, Macleod, referred to the difficulty of inducing business men to even allow themselves to be nominated.

After a full and interesting discussion, by Ex-Mayor Griesbach, Mayor Jamieson, Coun. Dickson, City Solicitor Laurie, Dr. Sharp, Mayor Grier, Ald. Watson, Ex-Mayor Michener and Mayor Milne, the resolution was carried.

Moved by Mr. Laurie of Cardston, and seconded by Ex-Mayor Gaetz, Red Deer:

Your Resolution Committee submits herewith a petition from the officials of the various municipalities comprising the Union and begs to make the following special report in connection therewith:—

"That your Committee on Resolutions have had under consideration the petition from the permanent officials of various municipalities comprising this Union asking that a section of the Union be formed comprising the different officials of the various municipalities, and that Councils be urged to arrange facilities for such officials to attend the meetings of the Association; and would report that in their opinion the time has not yet arrived for the division of the Union into sections but are fully in sympathy with the desirability of having the assistance at our Conventions of the permanent officers of the various Municipal Organizations comprising the Union but would draw attention to Section 6 of our constitution which is so worded as to permit the appointment of such officers as delegates; and would submit the following resolution:—

5. "That it be a recommendation from this Convention to the various municipalities comprising this Union that a portion of each delegation should be chosen from the permanent staff." Carried.

Thursday Morning.

The visiting delegates were given a trip over the entire street car line. Special cars were provided and the City officials combined the pleasant offices of host and guide. The trip included all points of interest in Strathcona, including the University and schools, as well as the hospitals of Edmonton, the penitentiary, schools, and incinerator.

Afternoon Session.

The first part of the afternoon session was taken up with the consideration of Resolutions:—

Moved by Ex-Mayor Gaetz, and seconded by City Clerk H. E. Gillis:—

6. "Whereas it has been found that the relations between school boards and municipal councils, in cities and towns, under the existing provisions of the School and Municipal laws are conducive of friction between such bodies especially in relation to the raising of moneys by the issue of debentures and otherwise;

"Be it resolved that it is the opinion of this Union that the Legislature should be urged in considering amendments to the Municipal and School Legislation to bring same into closer harmony especially to make provision that the issue of debentures for school purposes should be surrounded with the same formalities as to advertising and ratification by the ratepayers as are municipal debentures." Carried.

Moved by F. C. Jamieson, Strathcona, and seconded by Mayor Jamieson, Calgary:

7. "That in our opinion City and Town Legislation regularly passed, and not ultra vires, ought to be absolutely valid until disallowed (within a stated period) by the Lieut. Governor in Council, thus abolishing the power at present exercised by the Courts of holding such Legislation invalid for unreasonableness, discrimination, uncertainty, etc." Carried.

Moved by Ex-Mayor Michener, Red Deer, and seconded by Ex-Mayor Griesbach, Edmonton:

8. "That in the opinion of this Convention, Municipal Debentures ought before issue to be scrutinized and approved by a Department of the Government and notice thereof published in the Gazette and that thereafter such Debentures should be incontestable." Carried.

Moved by City Clerk H. E. Gillis, and seconded by Mayor Milne:

9. "That in the opinion of this Convention it is desirable that all Municipalities throughout the Province should be in close touch with the registration of Vital Statistics in order that such Municipalities be kept fully informed of the growth thereof as well as the cause of death therein;

"Therefore, Resolved that representation be made to the Legislature of the Province of Alberta at their present session with a view of having the Statistics Act amended so that the clerks of all municipalities may be appointed registrars of births, marriages or deaths throughout the Province in order to afford said Municipalities better facilities of procuring information on the same, than at present exists." Carried.

Moved by Ex-Mayor Gaetz, and seconded by Ex-Mayor Griesbach:

10. "That this Union reaffirm the resolution passed two years ago to the effect that in their opinion the credit of a City or Town should not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual association or corporation except that it may make suitable provision for the aid and support of its sick and poor, and that the attention of the Government be again called to the necessity of formulating such Legislation." Carried.

Moved by Ex-Mayor Gaetz, and seconded by Ex-Mayor Griesbach:

11. "That the Legislature of the Province be requested to pass the necessary legislation to enable a municipality to collect hospital and burial expenses from the municipality or local improvement district from which a pauper patient comes, along the lines of the recommendations made by the Union of Manitoba Municipalities to the Provincial Government at the 1908 Convention in Brandon." Carried.

Moved by Ex-Mayor Gaetz, and seconded by Town Solicitor W. Laurie:

12. "That the Secretary be instructed to bring all resolutions relating to Legislative matters, to the attention of the Government at an early date." Carried.

Moved by Ex-Mayor Griesbach, and seconded by Ex-Mayor Gaetz:

13. "Resolved that Sec. 4 of the constitution be replaced, and that the following be substituted therefor;

"The following shall be the scale of yearly fees to be paid by members:—Cities, towns and municipalities a minimum fee of \$10.00 and in addition

to this sum the further sum of \$10.00 be charged for each thousand of population over one thousand and that para's 7 and 8, be amended by striking out the word "Honorary" wherever it occurs therein." Carried.

Moved by Ex-Mayor Griesbach, and seconded by Ald. Watson:

14. "Resolved that the Provincial Government be asked to contribute yearly to the funds of the Union the sum of \$1,000.00." Carried.

Moved by Hon.-Pres. Michener, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the City officials of Edmonton, for the courtesies extended to the delegates, Edmonton having fully lived up to her reputation for entertaining in a royal fashion. Mayor Jamieson of Calgary in seconding the vote of thanks, expressed his appreciation of the warm-hearted welcome given by Edmonton. Carried.

Moved by Ex-Mayor Griesbach, and seconded by Mayor Jamieson, that the permanent Secretary be paid \$200 a year and expenses, and that his duties be decided by the Executive. Carried.

Election of Officers.

There was a discussion as to who are eligible for membership and for office in the Union, Rule 10 of the Constitution was dispensed with by a unanimous vote, and, on motion of Mayor Brimacombe, Vermilion, seconded Mayor Jamieson, Calgary, agreed to by the meeting, Clause 2 of the Constitution was amended by striking out the words "not entitled to vote".

The officers elected for 1909-1910, were elected as given in the heading.

Macleod, Calgary, and Lethbridge invited the next annual convention. On a vote being taken, Lethbridge was selected.

A telegram was read from Mr. W. D. Lighthall, K.C., Honorary Secretary of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, conveying the greetings of the Federal body, and asking that affiliation be definitely arranged. The question was discussed and its value explained, and it was resolved that the Alberta Union should affiliate with the Canadian Union.

The question of this Union being formally represented at the Convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities to be held at Medicine Hat in July, was discussed and six delegates were appointed as follows:—

President, W. A. Griesbach, Edmonton; Vice-President, R. R. Jamieson, Calgary; Hon. President, W. Cousins, Medicine Hat; Secretary-Treasurer, John T. Hall, Medicine Hat; Mayor Milne, Medicine Hat; Mayor J. T. Brown, Cardston.

The Convention then adjourned.

Banquet.

On Thursday evening, a banquet was tendered to the delegates by the City of Edmonton at Hurry's Cafe. Mayor Lee presided, and there were present the aldermen of the City, a number of city officials and others. The toast list was:—

The King;

Houses of Parliament, C. Hiebert, M. P. P., Didsbury; and O. Bush, Strathcona.

University of Alberta, Professor Muir Edwards.

Union of Alberta Municipalities; W. A. Griesbach.

Sister Cities and Towns; Mayor Jamieson, Calgary; Mayor Duggan, Strathcona; Mayor Milne, Medicine Hat; Mayor Frost, Claresholm; Ex-Mayor Gaetz, Red Deer; Mayor Brimacombe, Vermilion; Mayor Grier, Macleod; Ex-Mayor Cousins, Medicine Hat.

Municipal Men; City Engineer Arnold, Lethbridge; F. C. Jamieson, Strathcona; Town Solicitor W. Laurie, Cardston; Ex-Mayor E. Michener, Red Deer.

The Union of Canadian Municipalities

Officers and Executive for the year 1908-1909

PRESIDENT :

J. J. WARD, Esq.,
Controller of Toronto

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT :

R. C. COCHRAN, Esq.,
Reeve of Blanshard, Man.

ONTARIO

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

- 1st, J. H. MCGHIE, Esq., Alderman of Toronto.
2nd, THOMAS PATTERSON, Esq., Mayor of Galt.
3rd, H. RUSH, Esq., Mayor of Peterborough.
4th, JAMES MURPHY, Esq., Ex-Mayor of Fort William.
5th, S. STEVELEY, Esq., Mayor of London.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

- 1st, LEWIS HALL, Esq., M.D. Mayor of Victoria.
2nd, A. BETHUNE, Esq., Mayor of Vancouver.

NOVA SCOTIA

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

- 1st, A. B. CROSBY, Esq., Mayor of Halifax.
2nd, A. G. ROBB, Esq., Ex-Mayor of Amherst.

QUEBEC

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

- 1st, J. A. ROBB, Esq., M.P., Mayor of Valleyfield.
2nd, W. GALBRAITH, Esq., Ex-Mayor of Westmount.
3rd, E. GUAY, Esq., Alderman of Montreal.
4th, J. B. DESCHAMPS, Esq., Mayor of Lachine.
5th, V. BURRILL, Esq., Mayor of Shawinigan Falls.

ALBERTA

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

- 1st, W. COUSINS, Esq., Ex-Mayor of Medicine Hat.
2nd, A. L. CAMERON, Esq., Ex-Mayor of Calgary.

NEW BRUNSWICK

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

- 1st, A. W. MACRAE, Esq., K.C., Alderman of St. John
2nd, J. S. MAGEE, Esq., City Clerk of Moncton.

HON. SECRETARY-TREASURER :

W. D. LIGHTHALL, K. C.
Ex-Mayor of Westmount.

2nd VICE-PRESIDENT :

L. A. LAVALLEE, Esq., K.C.
Alderman of Montreal.

MANITOBA

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

- 1st, J. F. C. MENLOVE, Esq., Sec.-Treas., Virden.
2nd, S. E. CLEMENTS, Esq., Ex-Mayor of Brandon.
3rd, W. SANFORD EVANS, Esq., Mayor of Winnipeg.
4th, W. MCBRIDE, Esq., Reeve of Portage la Prairie.
5th, ROBERT FORKE, Esq., Ex-Reeve of Pipestone.

SASKATCHEWAN

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

- 1st, C. MACDONALD, Mayor of Prince Albert.
2nd, P. A. MCARA, Esq., Ex-Mayor of Regina.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

- 1st, B. C. PROWSE, Esq., Mayor of Charlottetown.
2nd, JAMES PATON, Esq., Ex-Mayor of Charlottetown.

G. S. WILSON, Asst.-Secretary,
Bureau of Information,
107 St. James St., Montreal.

The U. C. M. at Quebec

From notices before the session opened it was evident that there was going to be a very strong lobby for the Electric Companies seeking to enter Montreal, especially for the Canadian Light and Power Co., which claims to be able to develop 119,000 h. p. on the Beauharnois Canal, a figure that is cut down to 6,000 h. p. by Government experts, and the U. C. M. prepared to put up a fight for municipal rights, which involved the presence of the Hon. Sec. Mr. W. D. Lighthall for a good many days in the City of Quebec.

Soon after the session opened, the Canadian Light and Power Company's Bill was introduced, and its promoters united with those of the Saraguay Electric and Water Co., the Merchants' Electric Co., the Dominion Electric Co., and others in a powerful lobby.

The City of Montreal's delegates consented to these Bills and that left the neighbouring municipalities to stand by themselves.

They held the two meetings reported in this Journal, opposing any franchises within their limits without their consent, but admitting the right of passage.

The lobby insisted on all rights and evidently had the ear of the majority of the Lower House, although gallantly opposed by some of the opposition.

A strong fight took place before the Private Bills' Committee of the Legislative Council, and after a whole day battle, the lobby also prevailed there.

The idea of the Government all through was that the monopoly of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. should be broken by competition, but the outside municipalities felt sore at not having their autonomy respected.

The Canadian Light and Power Co. has since issued a circular to underwriters claiming that they can sell all their power to large factories outside of Montreal.

The whole very unsatisfactory situation has since been largely relieved by the Government Bill creating a Public Utilities' Commission, which is now in debate. This, if properly carried through, will be a very beneficent piece of legislation and reflect great credit on the Government.

Control of Highways

At a meeting of the municipalities adjoining Montreal, held subsequently to the one reported in the last issue, the following resolution was adopted on the proposal of Ald. Hyde, of Westmount:—

"Nothing in this act shall authorize the Company to construct or operate, whether underground or overground, any lines, either directly or indirectly, for the purpose of distributing electricity or any other energy for lighting, heating or any other purposes, or disposing of surplus power generated by the Company's works, upon, along or across any highway, or public square or place, without first obtaining the consent, expressed by by-law, of the municipality having jurisdiction over such property or highway, or public places, and upon terms to be agreed upon with such municipality.

"However, should the Company or the municipality be unable to agree as to the terms, the Company, after giving notice to the municipality, may petition a judge of the Superior Court, sitting in Chambers, to settle and determine the terms, and the proceedings in such petition shall be summary and go on from day to day either in, or out of, vacation."

Mayor Allen, Verdun, presided and it was decided that the resolution should be forwarded to the members of the Legislature, asking that this be included in every bill.

A Man's Duty

"Real religion is for this world. It has little or nothing to do with another. It is only a farce and a sham if it does not make this world better. It has to do with clean streets and pure politics. It declares war upon every Goliath of Graft. It fearlessly faces the drink problem, and endeavors to solve it. It seeks out the poor, and supplies their wants. It finds utterance in the public press in favor of every good and humanitarian movement. It concerns itself with pure food. It champions every good cause. It finds God here, and seeks to make this world worthy of His presence. Is it thus with your religion?" Rev. Lyman Abbott.



TELEPHONE NEWS



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

Important Announcement

This company is THE first to give Canada a real Independent Telephone and Switchboard factory, not a mere assembling shop in a rented building but a bona-fide, modern, pressed brick, mill construction, factory building, covering an entire city block, constructed by us EXPRESSLY for a TELEPHONE factory, equipped with the latest improved and highest class machines, tools, dies and manufacturing appliances. We will manufacture from the raw material EVERY PART of a TELEPHONE, SWITCHBOARD and ACCESSORIES. We have acquired all Canadian rights for the duplicating of the celebrated Swedish-American Telephone Company's apparatus, including all their latest improvements both as to methods of manufacture and inventions.

Canadians for Canada. The many advantages of Canadians purchasing CANADIAN MADE goods rather from any Telephone Manufacturing Company in the United States or from any so called Canadian telephone factory that purchases the parts from the United States, and merely assembles them in Canada, is obvious. Therefore, on the basis of MANUFACTURING COMPLETE IN CANADA the highest possible class of telephone apparatus in the world we respectfully solicit the patronage of the entire Independent telephone using public of the Dominion of Canada. Advise us at once of your actual and probable requirements so that we may quote you prices and give you detailed description of our product. We extend a cordial invitation to all Independent Telephone men to make a personal visit to our factory and see us manufacture the best and latest improved telephone apparatus on earth. Seeing is believing. Therefore, the latch string of this company is always out, and we will look out for the physical as well as the commercial comfort of all who favor us with their presence.

Send us your inquiry now.

Dominion Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd.

WATERFORD, Ont., Canada.

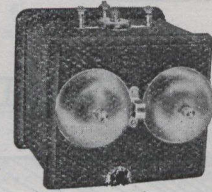


Claims are all Right

BOASTS ARE STILL CHEAPER

Any One Can Make Them

But —



If you want to know where the most **value**, the most **service**, and the most **satisfaction** are to be found in telephone apparatus, we agree to let you

NAME YOUR OWN TEST

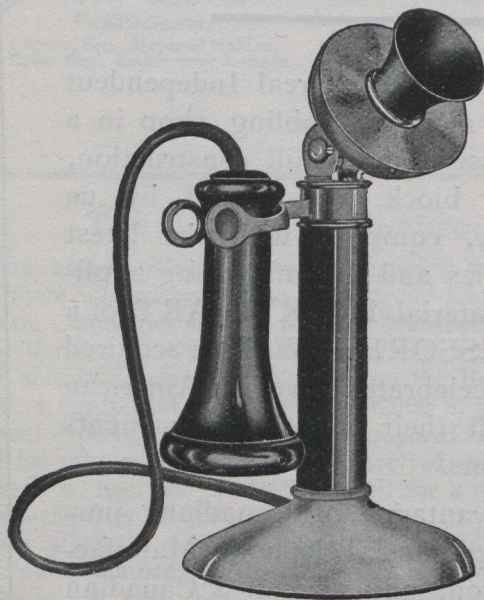
and we will show you **to your heart's content**;

Any Long Distance Talking Test,

Any Long Distance Signalling Test,

Any Multiple Bell Ringing Test,

In fact, **any** test within reason.



And Especially

If you know of any test in which other makes have failed, **put a "CENTURY" up against it.**

We are willing,—eager,—anxious.

We are selling Century Apparatus on its **merits** and not on loud and ridiculous assertions which cannot be substantiated and should not be taken seriously.

Remember—

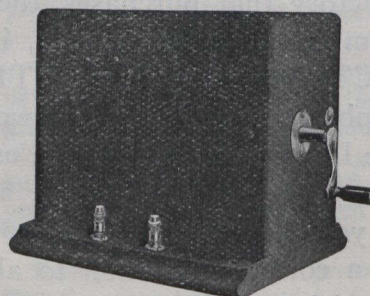
We leave it to **YOU** and we are **NOT AFRAID OF THE RESULT.**

We can supply Switchboards and equipment for Telephone Exchanges of any size, either Magneto or Common Battery, from 2 to 20000 lines, or even larger if wanted, and our superior equipment and facilities enable us to quote prices for "100% GOOD" apparatus that is no higher than others are asking for the ordinary kind.

Get our figures on your present needs, or

Get on our Mailing List any way.

Estimates, advice and information cheerfully furnished without charge.



The
Mechanical
Accuracy
and
Perfection of
Finish
are
Self-evident.



ANNOUNCEMENT

We are pleased to announce the engagement of

Mr. ALPH. HOOVER,

Ex-President of the

Canadian Independent Telephone Association

as Special Representative

to look after the interests of our clientele in the Province of Ontario.

Century Telephone Construction Co.

BRIDGEBURG, ONT.

Canadian Independent Telephone Association

OFFICERS 1908-9.

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

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

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

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G. W. Jones, Clark, Ont.; A. D. Bruce, Gormley, Ont.

AUDITORS

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

Telephone Conduits

G. REAKES, C. E., MONTREAL

(Mr. Reakes has been for many years assistant engineer of the National Telephone Co., England, and was specially in charge of the underground work in the south of England, and was thus in touch with the Post Office Telephone Dept.—Ed.)

It is now recognized that the Telephone is a necessity for business and the question arises which is the best system so as to give the subscriber the best service. All the world over the underground system is being adopted, for, though at first more costly than the overhead, yet if properly put down it is the cheapest for maintenance.

In laying down an underground system, the Engineer-in-charge should have a map of the Town or City, and on it mark the position of the subscribers as nearly as possible. He will then be able to calculate where he will require manholes at the various distributing points, and size of cable required, bearing in mind to allow a percentage in cables for future subscribers. Having done this he proceeds to measure up and get out his estimates.

Engineers, as a rule, put out the laying of conduits to contract, but a competent man should always be on the work and see that all work is carried out thoroughly.

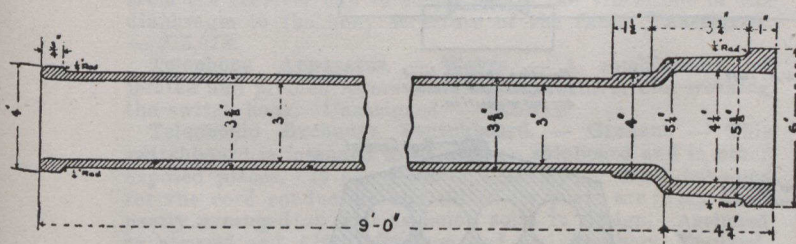


FIGURE NO. 1

In small cities, instead of using the ordinary short earthenware conduits, a cast iron pipe of 3 inches internal diameter, 9 feet long, could be used with socket and spigot bell mouth pipes for the end of each length of cable. (Fig. 1), the object being to prevent abrasion of

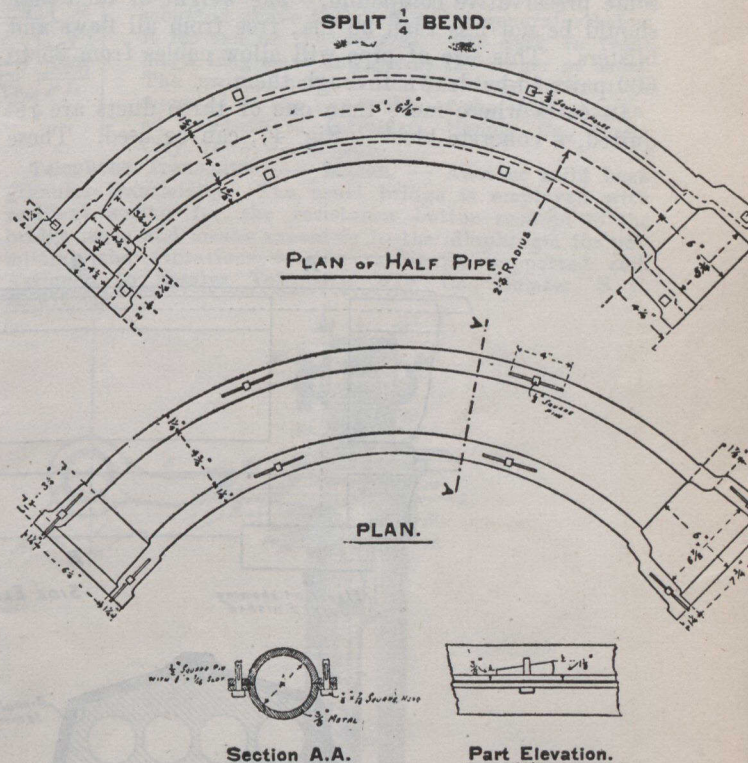


FIGURE NO. 2

the cable in drawing in, and to allow the size of an un-split sleeve for jointing the cable.

Where only one or two pipes are laid in the same trench, split bends (Fig. 2) can be used instead of manholes at each change of direction and at the end of each length of cable. All pipes should be inspected on delivery and those accepted should be marked by the Company's representative. All pipes should be laid below frost depth. Two lengths of pipes may be jointed together before being laid in the trench and for this purpose should be laid on supports not less than 6 inches from the ground. In jointing pipes the outside socket should be surrounded at the joint with a roll of well kneaded clay so that the lead can be poured in at the top and fill in all round the joint without escaping.

The pipes at first—to be properly joined—should be partly filled with spun yarn, (Fig. 3), the lead run in hot; the joints afterwards to be set with proper caulking irons to make the joint gas and water tight. Care should also be taken that the spigot end goes right up to the shoulder. A draw wire should be left in for the purpose of pulling the cable through. Solid bends are used for the purpose of leading cables out of the ground up buildings and distributing poles and all pipes should

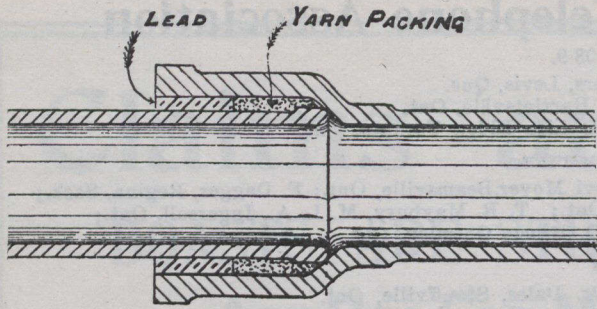


FIGURE NO. 3

be properly cleaned, and those having any internal projections rejected. The inside and outside edges of the spigot and in the inside of the socket end should be properly rounded off. All pipes should be heated and dipped whilst hot and evenly coated inside and out with some preservative compound. The weight of each pipe should be not less than 98 lbs., free from all flaws and blisters. This size of pipe will allow cables from 25 to 600 pairs to be drawn through them.

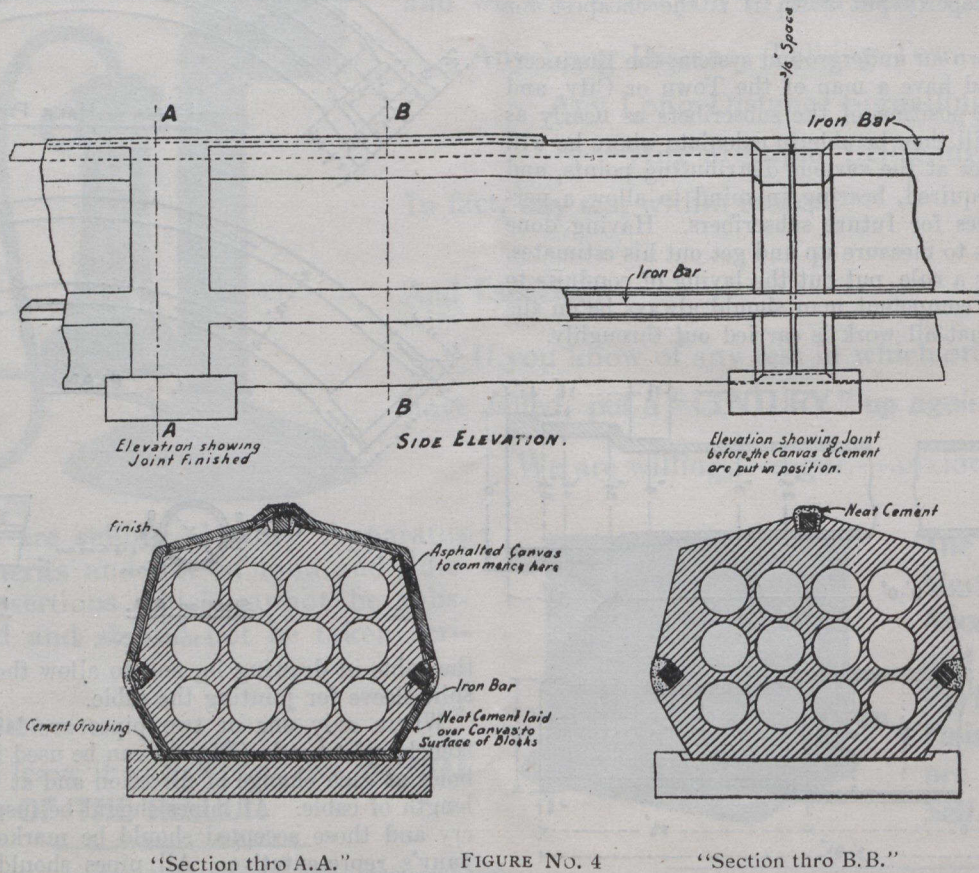
In cases where more than one or three ducts are required, a concrete block, (Fig. 4), can be used. These

properly laid are much cheaper and give the cable more chance to run through smoothly than the shorter earth-ware conduits.

The trench for these blocks should be cleanly excavated, the floor thoroughly well rammed, giving the bearers a chance to hold the blocks solidly.

These concrete blocks are made with ducts from 3 way to 24 way with spigot and socket ends, and are kept in place by iron bars securely cemented in the whole length of the section. To joint 12 or 24 way blocks, the following method is adopted. A strip of canvas 4 inches wide and as long as required, and dipped in hot asphalt, is passed round the joint overlapping the ends of the blocks and over the iron jointing bars, and the space filled in with grout cement. To see that the joints are all clear, both in cast iron pipes as well as concrete blocks, a manrail about 4 feet long and 2 3-4 inches diameter over all, should be pulled right through the section and should pass through without a hitch in any way.

All filling in should be carefully rammed to form a solid bed, taking care that all free ends of pipes, etc., are carefully plugged up.



"Section thro A.A."

FIGURE NO. 4

"Section thro B.B."

ST. THOMAS, ONT. In order to secure a monopoly in the City of St. Thomas, Ont., the Bell Company offers, instead of paying \$400 a year as formerly:—To give the city twenty telephones free; to put wires under ground on Talbot street from Flora to Metcalfe street and down Metcalfe street with some under ground work on side streets; to erect a \$30,000 building and spend altogether about \$85,000; to give "ringless" phones; to give connection with all rural companies on a basis of \$6 a year flat rate or 5 cents per call; to start work May 1st.

BIENFAIT, SASK. The "Bienfait Rural Telephone Co., Ltd.," has been formed and will start building at once.

POND MILLS, ONT. A meeting has been held to form a telephone system.

RENFREW, ONT. The Madawaska Telephone Co. has been formed to provide a system between Burnstown and this place. The Bell representative was present at the meeting in Burnstown and put his side of the situation before those present.

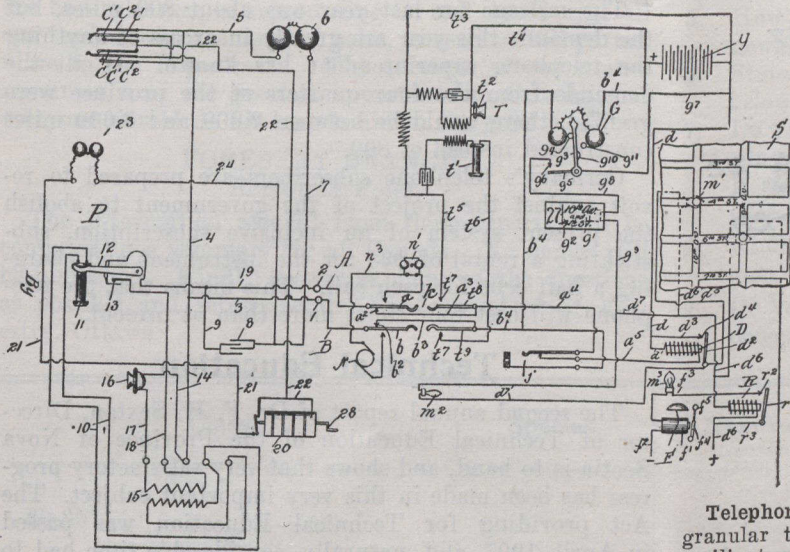
EDMONTON, ALTA. The new lines this season will be about 800 miles, which is about the same as last year. The demands would require 2,000 to 3,000 miles.

LONDON, ONT. The Bell Company proposes to fight for a renewal of the exclusive franchise. They now pay the city \$4,000 a year.

BRANTFORD, ONT. The Canadian Machine Telephone Co. expects to have their automatic system at work early this month. The rates are \$25 for business and \$15 for residences.

ABSTRACT OF TELEPHONE PATENTS

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



Signaling System, No. 915,075

Signaling System. — Cregier. — This is a municipal signaling system in which the lines are provided with individual keys, and a diagram or map at the central office shows the substations or boxes in their actual locations, each box being indicated by an electric lamp which lights up when that box is calling. The advantage of the arrangement is obvious, all necessary information as to a call being obtainable by a mere glance at the map. In the figure herewith P is a substation, S is the diagram at central, and m' a lamp thereon showing the box to be at 10th Avenue and 4th Street. Unassigned. — 915,075.

Telephone Receiver. — Dixon. — A little plunger projects from the receiver cap to communicate the vibrations of the diaphragm to the bony structure of the face. Unassigned. — 915,079.

Telephone Apparatus. — Weyrs. — A combination of jointed and pivoted levers carrying the receiver and working the switch hook. Unassigned. — 915,518.

Telephonic Exchange Switchboard. — Graham. — This switchboard is intended to be used on shipboard and in other exposed places. It has a metal case, spring drum take-ups for the cord conductors and all of its parts are very compactly arranged as well as being solid in design. Assigned to himself and Alfred Graham and Co., Brockley, England. — 915,592.

Telephone Receiver. — Rector. — A tubular channel between the diaphragm and the ear of the user is lengthened by inserting a supplemental rubber ring between the cap and the shell of the receiver. Assigned to Rector Help-a-phone Co., New York. — 915,625.

Testing System for Telephone Lines. — Dean. — Two-wire common battery switchboard circuit with means to keep the test relay normally isolated from the cords, so as to keep it in proper condition regardless of short-circuiting or leakage on some cords. Assigned to Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co. — 916,117.

Combined Fire Alarm Telegraph and Telephone System. — Garl. — This is a composite system having a series of alarm boxes, a normally closed line circuit, a normally broken ground circuit from said boxes, means for cutting a telephone into said line circuit at each of said alarm boxes, means for placing a telephone at central station into a separate circuit with said alarm box telephones and simultaneously breaking said line circuit, and means for putting into operation said ground circuit through all of said boxes when said telephones are cut in. Unassigned. — 916,142.

Subscriber's Telephone Instrument. — Weiss. — A modification of the Kellogg desk set in which a jointed toggle lever takes the place of a long rigid lever shown in the previous Dean patent. The contacts are still left in the base however. Assigned to Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co. — 916,235.

Telephone Transmitter Attachment. — Woodward. — This is a scheme for enabling the user of a transmitter to make side remarks without being overheard. A little chamber is interposed between the transmitter and its mouthpiece with

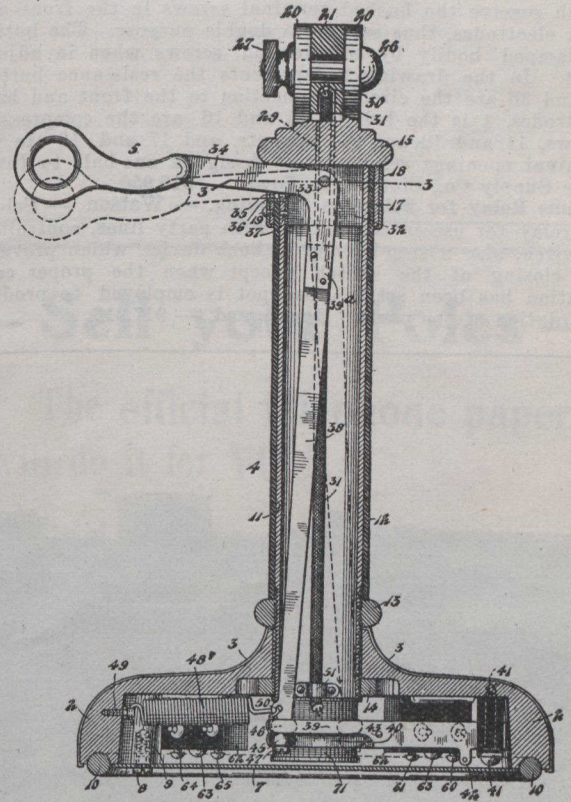
a tight fitting door in it that can be closed at will. Unassigned. — 916,245.

Telephone System. — Manson. — This is a re-issue of the original Manson patent No. 818,897, covering the well-known Wheatstone bridge talking circuit of The Dean Electric Co. Assigned to The Dean Electric Company. — Re. 12929.

Telephonic Recording Apparatus. — Lampson. — In this system Morse registers are provided for recording the number of a calling party in the absence of the subscriber or operator, so that communication can subsequently be established. Assigned one-half to John H. Thompson, New York. — 916,458.

Substation Telephone Set. — Hansen. — This is a local battery magneto set with dry cells mounted above the shelf and a generator below it instead of the reverse. The desk in front has a long slant and covers the ringer as usual. The switch hook is of the long lever type mounted on the upper side of the shelf. Assigned one-half to Interstate Supply Co., Sioux City, Iowa. — 916,552.

Telephone Transmitter. — Mason. — Another solid back granular transmitter. The usual bridge is employed with resilient spring for the resistance button secured to the bridge piece and means excentric to the diaphragm for permitting the vibrations to the resiliently supported cell. Assigned to Sumter Telephone Mfg. Co., Sumter, S. C. — 917,633.



Desk Telephone, No. 915,077

Desk Stand. — Dean. — This is a Kellogg desk set designed by Mr. Dean prior to 1904. The hook has a long lever extending down through the standard to co-operate in the base with a horizontally mounted set of contact springs. A channel through the knuckle joint carries the transmitter wires and conceals them. In the drawing, 4 is the hollow standard of the desk set formed of a metal tube covered with hard rubber and carrying the metal cap 15 having cheek plates 20 for the knuckle joint in the transmitter head. The contact springs for the talking circuit and ringer are in the base 3 as shows at 39 and 40. A coil 71 is also mounted in the base. The contacts are worked by the insulated piece 35 at the lower end of the long lever 38 of the switch hook 34. Assigned to Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co. — 915,077.

Alberta Telephone Extensions

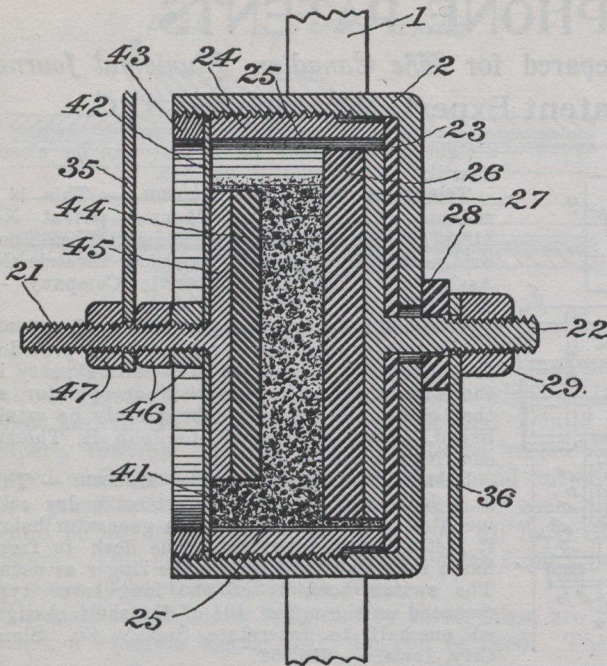
Eight hundred miles of new telephone lines in the province of Alberta is the probable estimate of what the telephone branch of the Alberta public works department will construct this year.

The mileage for last year was about 800 miles, but the demands this year are greatly in excess of anything the telephone superintendent has known. If all the demands from the four quarters of the province were granted, there would be between 2,000 and 3,000 miles constructed instead of 800.

Germany's telephone subscribers are prepared to revolt against the project of the government to abolish the present system of an inclusive subscription, substituting a rental of \$25 for the instrument and charging a half cent for each call. This means that the telephone will cost four times more than at present.

Technical Education

The second annual report of Dr. F. H. Sexton, Director of Technical Education of the Province of Nova Scotia is to hand, and shows that very satisfactory progress has been made in this very important subject. The Act providing for Technical Education was passed in April, 1907, and, naturally, considerable time had to be spent in organization, yet the report shows that no less than 1309 pupils were registered last year. The plan adopted includes three districts: Halifax, Sydney and New Glasgow, the two latter being specially organized for giving technical instruction in Coal Mining. These districts were managed by local committees, acting with the Director. The subjects undertaken so far are: Practical Mathematics, Elementary Electricity, Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, Elementary Chemistry, Arithmetic, English, and Surveying and Plotting. The report is a very valuable one, as it shows the difficulties encountered in the organization of such an important aid to the intelligent development of Canada, and Mr. Sexton is to be congratulated on the work he has been able to do.



Transmitter No. 916, 950.

Transmitter. — Hansen. — This is a granular transmitter button of the solid back type with special means for clamping it in the bridge. The latter has two sawcuts extending in both directions from the central opening in which the button is seated, and these sawcuts terminate in orifices which receive the bushed terminal screws in the front and back electrodes, thus serving a double purpose. The button is clamped bodily by compression screws when in adjustment. In the drawing 2 represents the resistance button, 35 and 36 are the circuit connection to the front and back electrodes, 1 is the bridge, 15 and 16 are the compression screws, 11 and 12 are the sawcuts, and 17 and 18 are the terminal openings referred to. Assigned one-half to Interstate Supply Co., Sioux City, Iowa. — 916,950.

Time Relay for Selective Signaling. — Watson. — Selective relay for use in connection with party lines, controlling a switch, also a step-by-step lockout device which prevents the closing of the switch except when the proper combination has been set. A dashpot is employed to produce retardation of the parts. Unassigned. — 917,916.



Technical School, Halifax, N. S.

Consumption of Poles

The Superintendent of Forestry, Mr. R. H. Campbell, has sent to us the copy of a circular which he is issuing, asking for information as to the consumption of poles. We have pleasure in reproducing it, and would urge all our readers who are users of poles, to send in full particulars to the Department. The question of our timber resources is of the greatest importance to Canada, and everyone should do his best to aid in the good work.

FORESTRY BRANCH.

Report on Poles.

The information secured from these reports will be compiled in a summary for all Canada. No names will be published. Kindly answer as many of the questions as possible and return to the Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.

1. Name of Company?
2. Miles of Pole Line?
3. Number of Poles in system?
4. Number of Poles purchased in 1908?
5. How many or what percentage of these were for renewals?
6. Statement of Poles purchased in 1908? (See form below).
7. Do you secure any poles from sources outside Canada?
If so kindly state—
Class—Species—Number—Total Cost—Source.
8. Kindly indicate on the accompanying map the region in which your poles are cut.
9. Do you use sawed poles? If so how many, or what percentage?

Class.	Species.	Number.	Total Cost.	Average Length of Life.
20-25'				
26-30'				
31-35'				
36-40'				
41' & over				
Total.....				

PARTRIDGE-DYER LUMBER CO.
Dealers in White Cedar Products.
POSTS, POLES, PILING.
WRITE FOR PRICES
BEAUDETTE, Minneapolis.

Sell your Poles
The official telephone paper
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MICHIGAN AND WESTERN CEDAR POLES
234 LA SALLE STREET CHICAGO.

DEPARTMENT OF
THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

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

C. VERMILYEA, Western Representative.

181 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Big Canadian Exposition

It looks as if there will be things doing in Winnipeg during the next three or four years. It has been definitely decided to hold a great fair here in 1912 in commemoration of the first Selkirk colony that settled in this province in the year 1812. It is to be used as a means of advertising the entire west, and no pains will be spared to make it a success. The decision to hold this gigantic exposition was arrived at after hearing the reports of the committees that had been appointed to investigate the methods employed at the expositions in St. Louis, Seattle and Portland, and the local committee came to the conclusion that such a fair would prove very beneficial to Western Canada.

School Districts

This subject is being discussed in many Manitoba districts. It means that instead of several small schools, there will be one large school for a district of about seven miles square, the children being taken to and from school by a public conveyance. It is claimed that this system will enable School Boards to engage more competent teachers who will specialize in the various branches of education.

Upkeep of Bridges

Most steel bridges in Western Canada are allowed to go unpainted. The principal destructive agency in a steel traffic bridge is rust. It will therefore be seen that bridges should receive a thorough painting when required. In painting a bridge, all particles of rust, grease and scale should first be removed, by the use of stiff wire brushes. When the bridge company first erects the bridge, a municipal representative should see that all scale is removed and the iron work properly painted, especially around connecting points, and the thinner stays, etc. When the first coat of paint has been properly applied, care should be taken to have the process repeated at least once in two years. The few dollars spent in painting a bridge will add many years to its life and save a good deal of expense in repairing rusted-out connections. Red lead mixed with linseed oil makes a good bridge paint and is much preferable to the oxide of iron mixture. Care should be exercised to obtain unadulterated lead and oil. By the addition of

lamp-black to this mixture the paint will not be injured and the color will be changed to a rich chocolate. General satisfaction will be obtained from the mixture of red lead, lamp-black and pure raw linseed oil, mixed in the proportions of one pound lamp-black, eight pounds red lead, and one gallon linseed oil. First mix the lead and lamp-black dry, add the oil and stir to a uniform consistency. Under no conditions use thinning or drying ingredients and never mix more than will be used immediately.

Soporific Advts.

A good sample of how our city press is hypnotised by capitalists is afforded by a column ad supplied Winnipeg dailies for several weeks on "Winnipeg's electric light the cheapest in Canada." Except for its soporific effect in influencing the editorial columns to mould public opinion favorable to the capitalists the subject would have been treated in an editorial in each paper and dismissed, but our moneyed kings, like election heelers, use the people's own money to corrupt them. Eye Witness, Birtle, Man.

Drain the Roads

One great cause of bad roads in the spring is expansion of water-soaked roads by frost. In order to prevent this evil it is necessary to have perfect drainage. A road that is not properly drained becomes soaked with the fall rains and when frost sets in, there is necessarily considerable expansion, or heaving of the road. This means that the material has been driven apart by the water as it swells into ice, and when the frost goes out, horses and wagons sink into the road, cutting it up and destroying the surface. The obvious remedy of this is drainage. Tile under-drainage is probably the ideal system for keeping the road dry, and municipal men would do well to investigate this system of drainage. Make a test on one of your roads and watch results. Some of the chief advantages of tile under-drains are: the roads dry up more quickly in the spring; the mud never becomes so deep; less gravel or stone is required for surfacing; the cost of maintenance is greatly reduced; the roads do not expand, or heave.

The following schedule may be found of use to municipalities wishing to keep a record of roads for comparison as to relative costs, etc.:

Schedule of Road Construction

During Period Jan. 1st 19 to Dec. 31st 19

Road Number	Location of Work	Total length of Road Improved	Road Metal					Length & size of tile under drains	Number of tile culverts	Number of other culverts up to 10 ft. span	Number of Bridges over 10 ft. span	Cost		Remarks
			Class of Metal	Length of Road Metaled	Width of Metal	Depth of Metal	Road (exclusive of bridges)					Bridges		

Certified correct

Dated this day of 19.....

Road Commissioner

CIVIC NOTES

EASTERN CANADA.

ROMAN STONE

is specified by the most fastidious Architects and recommended by the most careful Engineers. Made from pure white marble and machine tooled after casting, Roman Stone has proven itself a building material worthy to be used in the finest structures.

Send your plans for an estimate and write for descriptive literature.

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 204 St. James Street

Hamilton Ornamental Iron and Zinc Works

R. G. OLMSTED, Prop.

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Flower Vases, Drinking and Lawn Fountains; Park and Lawn Seats and Chairs; Iron and Wire Fencing; Cast Iron Columns and Plates; Cresting; Stable Fittings; Builder's Supplies and General Ornamental Iron Work.

Estimates cheerfully furnished.

Send for Catalogue.

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Hon. Grad. Univ. Tor. (S.P.S.)

**ONT. LAND SURVEYOR,
 CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEER.**

Municipal Engineering, Sewers, Waterworks, Sewage, Railways and Concrete.

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**TYPEWRITERS (All Makes)
 REBUILT (Good as New)
 and SECOND HAND.**

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HAMILTON, ONT. The Canadian Northern Railway is seeking an entrance into this city and will send an engineer to consult with the City Engineer.

TORONTO. The Canadian Bank of Commerce will open a temporary branch at 894 College street, pending the erection of a building on the southwest corner of Dovercourt road and College street.

CHATHAM, ONT. The manager of the Canadian Packing Company has stated that the company will not rebuild their plant for some time.

HAMILTON, ONT., has secured \$75,000 for a new public library from the Carnegie fund. The present building will be transformed into an Art Gallery.

WINDSOR, ONT. The City Council recently passed a stringent by-law to diminish the chimney smoking nuisance and intends, as far as possible, to have a smokeless city. All manufacturers have been invited to visit the pumping station, which was one of the worst offenders, and inspect the smoke consumers which have been installed at a cost of \$500, and are said to be entirely satisfactory.

ORILLIA, ONT. Andrew Carnegie will give \$12,500 for a public library.

LONDON, ONT. The question of a Board of Control will be put before the electors at the next election.

WALLACEBURG, ONT. The glass factory has been totally destroyed by fire.

MONTREAL. It is stated that a floating dry dock, capable of receiving the largest vessels, will be provided by the Harbour Commission.

ST. PIERRE, QUE. The Town has given a contract for \$100,000 for the construction of sewers.

HAMILTON, ONT. The new docks for the Ferry Co. are being constructed.

QUEBEC. The City has asked the G. T. P. Ry. to pay \$250,000 for the Champlain market site, where it is proposed to build the Union Station. The Commissioners have refused to pay more than \$100,000.

TORONTO. The Legislative buildings are to be enlarged, and \$750,000 has been voted for this purpose.

HAMILTON, ONT. Property has been purchased for a Union Station, which will be used by the T. H. & B.; M. C.; C. P. & C. N. Railways. It is hoped that the G. T. R. will also join.

HAMILTON, ONT. The City has received notice that the septic sewer tanks infringe on the Cameron patents.

LONDON, ONT. The Bell Telephone Co. will seek to renew its exclusive franchise with the City. It pays \$4,000 a year under the expiring franchise.

TORONTO. The submission of the by-laws on the sea-wall pumps and new water mains will cost about \$2,000.

WELLAND, ONT. The Provincial Gas Co. has been notified that it can no longer export natural gas out of Canada. About one-third of the supply of Buffalo, N. Y., came from here.

PRESCOTT, ONT. The new ferry-boat, which will run to Ogdensburg, N. Y., will accommodate 400 passengers besides teams.

GRIMSBY, ONT. The Park Co. is to be wound up.

TORONTO. The removal of garbage by railway to Ashbridge's Bay shows a saving of \$16.25 per car over hauling it to the crematories and disposing of it there.

BRANTFORD, ONT. A tuberculosis hospital will be erected outside the city, on a site given by Mr. E. L. Cockshutt.

ST. THOMAS, ONT. The M. C. Ry. will make large extensions to their shops and yards.

HAMILTON, ONT. The application of the T. N. & W. Ry. for power to run over Hamilton Beach has been refused by the Railway Commission.

COBOURG, ONT. The C. Pt. H. & H. E. Ry. Co. has received permission to run over the streets to the water front.

TORONTO. A proposal to have an Art Museum is being taken up by some of the leading citizens.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT. Work will soon be commenced on the Union Depot, and the G. T. P. bridges over the Kammistiquia.

PERSONAL

The City Board of Works of Saskatoon, Sask., has appointed Mr. George T. Clark, of Toronto, as City Engineer, his application being one of seventy-five.

Mr. W. L. Currie, of Winnipeg, has been appointed assessor of Lethbridge, Alta., at a salary of \$2,000.

Mr. A. R. Spackman, of Calgary, has accepted the position of City Engineer for Brandon.

Mayor Oliver and City Treasurer Coady, of Toronto, have left for England, to dispose of \$6,000,000 of bonds for the City.

Mr. J. Z. Resther has been elected to the vacancy in Montreal City Council, caused by the death of Ald. Mount.

Mr. E. S. Kelsch, C. E., Montreal, has been engaged by the City of London, Ont., to check the figures of cost of the hydro-electric scheme.

Capt. W. A. Gilbert, of the Hamilton, Ont., Fire Brigade, has received the appointment as Fire Chief of Saskatoon, Sask.

Mr. Thomas Davis, who has been a member of the Toronto Fire Brigade since 1890, when he joined at the age of 17, has been appointed Fire Chief of Victoria, B. C. He represents the third generation of his family that is connected with the Toronto Fire Brigade.

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Prevents Dust*



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In Tarvia we offer to road engineers the cheapest, the best and the only well-proven means of preventing the formation of dust and preserving the surfaces of macadam roadways which are subject to heavy traffic. Oil and the various chemicals that mix with water are not cures, but mere palliatives. They suppress dust for a limited period only. Tarvia PREVENTS ITS FORMATION and SAVES the roadway, for dust is waste.

Tarvia may cost slightly more than these other materials. It is heavier, denser and more effective. The others do not prevent the steady pulverization of the road, whereas Tarvia enables a road to resist this action. It soaks deep into the macadam and hardens, making a very tough, elastic matrix around the fine stone particles. The surface is tough, durable and resilient. It is the only form of macadam roadway that can withstand automobile traffic.

The cost of maintenance with Tarvia, especially under heavy wear, is less than maintenance with water sprinkling only, and is vastly more satisfactory. It is a matter of building a traffic-proof road versus building a "one season" highway.

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CIVIC NOTES



WESTERN CANADA

VANCOUVER, B. C. The Bank of Toronto has opened a branch here.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA. The Imperial Bank has opened a new branch here.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., has appointed a publicity commissioner.

ROSTHERN, SASK., will have a creamery, if the farmers guarantee a sufficient cream supply.

BRANDON, MAN. The Trades Council is considering a project to erect a building costing \$15,000.

EAST SELKIRK, MAN. A traffic bridge is badly needed over the Red River, to connect this town with West Selkirk. The interested municipalities are talking it over.

NORWICH, ONT. The Town Council has decided to open a public gymnasium and supply an instructor.

BATTLEFORD, SASK., has offered a free site of 1,000 acres to the Board of Governors for the Saskatchewan University.

ST. BONIFACE, MAN. The new C. P. R. station will be completed in June.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., is to have a Masonic Temple costing \$50,000.

BUCHANAN, SASK. Meetings have been held to discuss the necessity of establishing a creamery. Between 700 and 1,000 cows are milked in this neighbourhood.

HUBBARD, SASK. A post office was recently opened in this new town.

SASKATOON, SASK. The Dominion Bank has opened a branch here.

PAULSON, MAN. The Dauphin Board of Trade is anxious to build a spur line from this siding to Lake Dauphin.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK. The Council has decided to proceed with the development of a million-dollar hydro-electric plant on the Saskatchewan river.

EDMONTON, ALTA. A civil engineer of Toronto has been engaged to report on the quality of the water supply system for this city.

LANG, SASK. A branch of the Union Bank is to be opened here.

LANIGAN, SASK. The Town Hall has been begun. Considerable sidewalk extensions are to be started at once.

ABERDEEN, SASK. The C. N. R. station is to be extended, a freight shed and also a 100 feet extension to the platform are to be built.

MANVILLE, ALTA. An elevator is under construction here.

POSITIONS VACANT

Town of Battleford.

Applications for the combined positions of Secretary Treasurer and Publicity Agent.

Applications will be received up to noon May 15th., 1909 for the combined positions of Secretary Treasurer and other offices devolving on a General Publicity Agent for the Town of Battleford, Salary \$100.00 per month.

Address

J. A. MASON,

P. O. Box 296.

Battleford, Sask.

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

BRANDON, MAN. A company with the title of the "Municipal" Light, Heat and Power Co., Ltd., has been recently formed here.

CALGARY, ALTA., has given a contract for 45,000 square yards of asphalt pavement.

KELOWNA, B. C., has appropriated \$500 to assist the Board of Trade in advertising the city.

VERNON, B. C., is giving the Board of Trade \$500 to assist in advertising the city.

ARMSTRONG, B. C., will levy a tax of 1 mill to raise an advertising campaign fund.

RAYMOND, ALTA. A \$20,000 opera house is being built here.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK. The streets are to be laid with macadam this year.

VERNON, B. C. The School Board is building a three-storey school, which will cost \$45,000.

MOOSOMIN, SASK., will vote early in May on a by-law to raise \$23,000 for a new collegiate institute.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK. The Board of Trade is moving to secure a branch of the G. T. P. and to develop power at Coal Falls.

LLOYDMINSTER, SASK. A creamery under the control of the Saskatchewan Government is to be built immediately.

BOW ISLAND, ALTA., will apply for incorporation as a village.

SASKATOON, SASK. The new C. N. R. station here will be second only to that of Winnipeg.

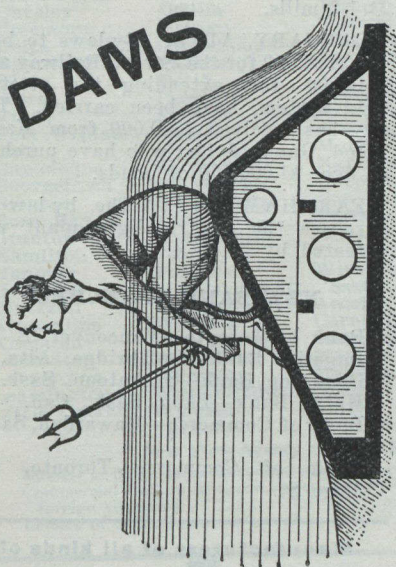
CAERNDUFF, SASK. The Government has ordered the Court House here to be closed. This is such a law-abiding district that they have found no use for it.

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CIVIC NOTES

WESTERN.—(Continued).

CALGARY, ALTA. Electric signs will be encouraged, so as to lighten up the streets.

NELSON, B. C. The City has given a contract for the second unit of the civic power plant; the cost will be \$75,000.

ST. BONIFACE, MAN. The contract has been given for the N. T. Ry. terminal shops. The price is \$869,000.

NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK. Electric lighting will be installed this spring. Tree planting is being encouraged by a bonus.

CALGARY, ALTA. By-laws to purchase stock in the Natural Gas Co., and to buy lots adjoining the City Hall, were defeated; others, to borrow \$226,000 for the street railway, and \$144,000 to extend the electric light system, were carried.

SASKATOON, SASK. It has been decided that the Saskatchewan University is to be located here, and a site of 1,200 acres is talked of, so that the Agricultural Department may have plenty of ground.

BOW RIVER, ALTA. Application has been made for incorporation as a village.

SASKATOON, SASK. A large abattoir and cold storage warehouse is to be built here.

GRAND FORKS, B. C. The Council has accepted the price from the Gas Co. at \$1.40, and 30 cents per month for the meter rent.

WINNIPEG. The City has now money to spare, and the Trustees of the Sinking Fund have recently invested a large amount with Trust Companies. The boundaries of the wards will be discussed with a view to readjustment.

LEGAL

City of Hamilton vs. Cataract Co.—The decision of Judge Snider, giving the City a reduction of \$15.50 per street lamp, and dating it back so as to allow \$16,169 for overcharges, has been reversed by the Court of Appeal. The Court held that the Judge had no power to date back the reduction, nor to fix the amount due to the City, so a new action will have to be taken to arrive at this.

Judge Wells, Methodist Church, vs. Town of Welland, Ont., has given a judgement for \$12,563 for the destruction of the church by fire, caused by a road roller breaking a gas main.

Judge Dunlop, Montreal, McPherson vs. City of Montreal, gave \$50 for arrest. Plaintiff claimed \$1,025, but the Court held the arrest was largely due to his own action in not giving the police a satisfactory account of himself.

FINANCIAL—(Continued)

ENGLEHART, ONT., has sold \$5,000 debentures, 5 per cent. interest, and due in fifteen instalments.

EDMONTON, ALTA. The City Council has decided to increase civic salaries to the amount of \$6,000 a year.

INVERNESS, N. S., has sold \$15,000 4 1-2 per cent. debentures for waterworks purposes, to mature in 1953.

TORONTO, City Treasurer Coady's statement for 1908 shows receipts: taxes, \$4,488,443; special deposit and investments, \$2,220,256; debenture sales, \$4,576,444; total receipts, \$14,324,353.

LONDON, ONT. The tax rate is 23 1-2 mills.

CALGARY, ALTA. By-laws to borrow \$226,000 for the Street Railway and \$144,000 for extending the electric light system, have been carried. The city has received \$500,000 from Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Co., who have purchased over \$1,000,000 of bonds.

FARNHAM, QUE. The by-law to purchase the electric light plant was defeated by 54 to 4.

NEW BANK BRANCHES

Bank of Toronto—Vancouver, B. C.;
Imperial Bank—Lethbridge, Alta.;
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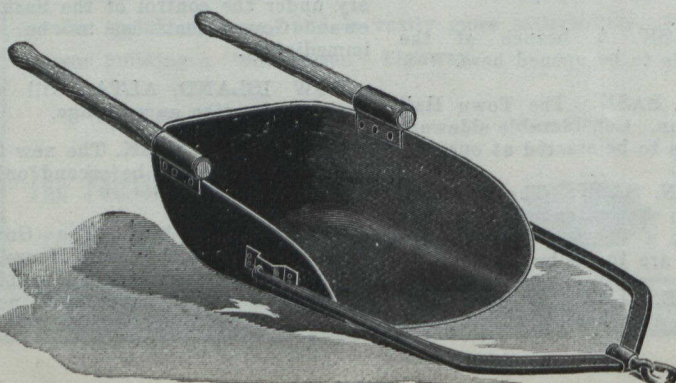
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Chatsworth	Oakville " St. Sauveur St. Johns
Chesley	Orillia Rigand St. Jovite
Creemore	Ottawa Shawville
Delta	Owen Sound Manitoba Alb ta
Eganville	Parkdale Brandon
Elgin	Perth Carberry Calgary
Elora	Prescott Gladstone Camrose
Finch	Preston Griswold Carstairs
Fort William	Renfrew Macgregor Daysland
Galt	Stratford Morris Edmonton
Gananoque	St. Eugene Napinka Lacombe
Georgetown	St. George Neepawa Leduc
Glencoe	St. Thomas Oak Lake Lethbridge
Gore Bay	Tara Portage la Prairie Medicine Hat
Granton	Thamesville Russell Okotoks
Hamilton	Tilbury Souris Olds
Hanover	Toronto Winnipeg Red Deer
Hespeler	"Parliament St. Saskatchewan Sedgewick
Ingersoll	Walkerton Arcola Stettler
Kincardine	Watford Carnduff Tofield
Kingston	West Lorne Gainsborough Vegreville
Lancaster	Westport Maple Creek Wainwright
Lansdowne	Wheatley Melville
Leamington	Williamstown Oxbow Brit. Columbia
Little Current	Windsor Unity Vancouver
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HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

RT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. Honorary President.

HON. SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND, K. C. M. G., C. V. O., President.
 SIR EDWARD CLOUSTON, BART., Vice-President.
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 SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD R. B. ANGUS, ESQ.
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 HON. ROBT. MACKAY.

SIR EDWARD CLOUSTON, Bart., General Manager.

A. MACNIDER, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches.
 H. V. MEREDITH, Asst.-Gen. Manager and Manager at Montreal.
 C. SWEENEY, Superintendent of Branches, British Columbia.
 W. E. STAVERT, Super. of Branches, Maritime Provinces.
 F. J. HUNTER, Inspector N. West and Brit. Columbia Branches.
 E. P. WINSLOW, Inspector, Ontario Branches.
 D. R. CLARKE, Inspector, Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland Branches.

BRANCHES:

135 IN CANADA.

IN NEWFOUNDLAND:

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

IN GREAT BRITAIN:

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

IN THE UNITED STATES:

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

IN MEXICO:

MEXICO, D. F., BANK OF MONTREAL, T. S. C. SAUNDERS, Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - - - - - \$10,000,000.00
 Capital, (paid-up) - - - - - 5,000,000.00
 Rest - - - - - 5,000,000.00

DIRECTORS:

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

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO.

LIST OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Ontario	Kenora	Toronto	Alberta
Amherstburg	Listowel	Welland	Athabaska Landing
Belwood	London	Woodstock	Banff
Bolton	Marshville	Quebec	Calgary
Brantford	New Liskeard	Montreal	Edmonton
Caledon East	Niagara Falls	Montreal	Red Deer
Cobalt	Niagara on the Lake	Quebec	Strathcona
Cochrane	North B	Manitoba	Wetaskiwin
Elk Lake	Ottawa	Brandon	
Essex	Palgave	Portage la Prairie	British Columbia
Fergus	Port Arthur	Winnipeg	
Fonthill	Port Colborne		
Fort William	Port Robinson	Saskatchewan	Arrowhead
Galt	Ridgeway	Sault Ste. Marie	Cranbrook
Gowganda	South Woodsee	Broadview	Golden
Hamilton	St. Catharines	North Battleford	Nelson
Harrow	St. Thomas	Prince Albert	Revelstoke
Humberstone	St. Davids	Regina	Vancouver
Ingersoll	Thessalon	Rosthern	Victoria

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

Agents in United States.—New York, Bank of the Manhattan Company; Chicago, First National Bank; San Francisco, Wells, Fargo Nevada National Bank.

Agents in Paris, France.—Credit Lyonnais.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of the world.

Branches of the bank have recently been opened at Cochrane and Gowganda.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Interest allowed on deposits from date of deposit.

MUNICIPAL

DEBENTURES

PURCHASED

If you have some debentures to market do not fail to write us for an offer. We deal almost exclusively in this class of security and have excellent facilities to handle any issue.

Wm. C. Brent

Canada Life Building, TORONTO.

Loans Made to **MUNICIPALITIES**
 Bonds Bought from

A. P. Lesperance, Manager

City and District Savings Bank **MONTREAL**

JOSHUA DYKE

General Agent

OFFICES:

“The Dyke Block”—May Street
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Real Estate Bought and Sold
 Estates Managed
 Rents Collected

Money to Loan at Lowest Rates
 Insurance—Fire, Life, Accident



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DEALERS IN
HIGH GRADE
**BONDS &
DEBENTURES**

CORRESPONDENCE
SOLICITED

**DOMINION
SECURITIES
CORPORATION, LIMITED**

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

DEALERS IN
**Municipal Debentures
AND
Corporation Bonds**

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

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. The assessment of this rural municipality is \$2,785,302.

ALAMEDA, SASK. The School Board is advertising debentures to the value of \$14,000.

EDMONTON, ALTA. Money by-laws calling for an aggregate expenditure of \$752,000 were passed.

BROCKVILLE, ONT. The Town Council has sold \$25,310.80 of municipal debentures for \$25,465.00.

FORT FRANCES, ONT., has sold \$25,000 5 per cent. debentures, payable in 30 annual instalments; \$20,000 for waterworks and \$5,000 for local improvements.

ROBSON S. D., SASK., has sold \$1,200 6 7-8 per cent. debentures payable in 20 instalments.

HAILEYBURY, ONT., has sold \$11,000 debentures; \$6,000 5 per cent, 30 instalment bonds, for sewerage; \$5,000 5 per cent. 10 instalment bonds for a fire hall.

STRATFORD, ONT. The tax rate has been fixed at 24 1-2 mills, the same as last year.

ST. THOMAS, ONT. The City Council has fixed the tax rate for the coming year at 20 1-2 mills, or one-half mill lower than last year.

BROCKVILLE, ONT. The Town Council has reduced the tax rate from 26 to 24 mills.

MACOUN, SASK., School district debentures to the amount of \$8,000 have been sold.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE. The City Council voted \$2,000 for the exhibition to be held here in July.

ARMSTRONG, B. C. The ratepayers have voted \$2,500 to improve the agricultural grounds and to build accommodation for stock.

BIRTLE, MAN. The Dominion Securities Corporation has purchased \$8,000 town debentures.

KILDONAN, MAN. This suburb of Winnipeg has awarded to the Dominion Securities Corporation \$6,000 5 per cent. debentures, due March 1st 1929.

KAMLOOPS, B. C., has sold \$6,000 5 per cent. waterworks debentures.

MANITOU, SASK., has sold \$1,200 bonds of Manitou Lake School district.

DUNNVILLE, ONT. The by-law to grant \$5,000 as a bonus to the Dunnville, Wellandport and Beamsville Railway in Moulton township was defeated.

PETERBORO, ONT. The by-law to raise \$120,000 to construct a waterworks concrete dam was carried by 169; but the by-law to raise \$15,000 to build a power-house, etc., to develop power in connection with the dam, was defeated by a 47 majority. The new dam is to be paid for by surplus revenue from the waterworks.

NEW HAMBURG, ONT. The People's Electric Railway \$20,000 by-law was carried by a majority of 99.

DIDSBURY, ALTA., has sold \$3,500 5 1-2 per cent. debentures.

SOUTH VANCOUVER DISTRICT, B. C., has sold \$10,000 5 per cent. debentures due in 1955.

ARTHUR, MAN. \$5,992.07, 4 1-2 per cent., 28 instalments; \$5,179.48, 4 1-2 per cent. 12 instalments, and \$2,652.55, 5 per cent. 20 instalments, debentures of this village have been sold.

THOROLD, ONT. The Dominion Securities Corporation has purchased \$15,000 five per cent. 30 year debentures. This issue is for waterworks extensions.

SWIFT CURRENT, ALTA. The town is advertising for tenders for \$12,000 6 per cent. twenty-year debentures.

FORT FRANCES, ONT. A by-law to raise \$20,500 for extending the water mains was passed. It is expected that by the autumn nearly three miles of water mains will be added to the existing system.

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

Purchasers of

**MUNICIPAL
DEBENTURES**

We especially invite correspondence.

BUYERS

OF

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES

Correspondence Solicited

STEINER, DUNLOP & CO.

LAWLOR BLDG., - TORONTO

WATSON, SASK., is advertising \$2,000 6 per cent. debentures.

ESTEVAN, SASK., is advertising \$50,000 5 per cent. debentures, payable in 30 equal annual instalments.

ELSTON, SASK., is issuing \$2,000 debentures for local village improvements.

TORONTO. The Council has sent Mayor Oliver and City Treasurer Coady to England to dispose of \$6,000,000 of bonds.

EDMONTON, ALTA., has recently given orders for this year's paving amounting to \$115,000.

VERNON, B. C. The Provincial Government has given a grant of \$15,000 to the city; and the City Council will submit a by-law asking for \$30,000 before the people.

OAK BAY, B. C. The municipality has sold \$70,000 debentures; \$50,000 are 5 per cent. thirty-year bonds, issued for waterworks purposes, and \$20,000 is for local improvements.

BUSINESS FOUNDED 1795

American Bank Note Company

ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS

Municipal Debentures and Cheques

A SPECIALTY

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Branches: HALIFAX, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG.

The Bank of Toronto

TORONTO BRANCH Cor. Church and Wellington Sts.

W. R. WADSWORTH, Manager.

W. M. BEGG, Asst. Manager.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, Canada.

INCORPORATED 1855

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000.

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

DIRECTORS:

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

Ontario

BRANCHES

Toronto, (8 offices)	Copper Cliff	Oakville	Wallaceburg	St. Lambert
Allandale	Creemore	Oil Springs	Waterloo	Manitoba
Barrie	Dorchester	Omeme	Welland	Cartwright
Berlin	Elmvale	Parry Sound	Wyoming	Pilot Mound
Bradford	Galt	Peterboro		Portage la Prairie
Brantford	Gananoque	Petrolia	Langenburg	
Brockville	Hastings	Port Hope	Wolseley	Quebec
Burford	Havelock	Preston	Yorkton	Montreal (3 offices)
Cardinal	Keene	St. Catharines	Sarnia	British Columbia
Cobourg	London	Shelburne	Stayner	Vancouver
Colborne	London East	Stayner	Sudbury	
Coldwater	London North	Stayner	Maisonneuve	
Collingwood	Millbrook	Sudbury	Thornbury	
	Newmarket	Thornbury		

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

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

THE TRADERS BANK of Canada

ESTABLISHED 1885

Capital Surplus \$6,350,000

Municipal Treasurers

and all holding positions of trust under Municipal Governments, are invited to deposit funds, entrusted to their care, with this Bank.

Such sums, when carried in our Savings Departments, earn interest at the highest current rates.

BRANCHES: ONTARIO

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

ALBERTA

Calgary
Edmonton
Stettler

MANITOBA

Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN

Regina
Saskatoon

Sales of Bonds from 21st March to 20th April

	Population	Assessed Valuation	Debtenture Debt.	Sinking Fund	SALES				PURCHASERS
					Amount	Years to run	Interest	Purpose	
Thorold, Ont.	2,141	\$783,227	\$31,299		\$15,000	30	5	W. W.	Dom. Securities Corp.
Didsbury, Alta.	1,000				3,500		5½		
So. Vancouver, B. C.					10,000	46	5		
Arthur, Man.	1,180	1,665,795	3,000		5,982	28	4½		
"	"	"	"		5,179	12	4½		
"	"	"	"		2,652	20	5		
Macoun, Sask.	500				8,000				
Birtle, Man.	1,190	1,825,724	300		3,000	20	6	T. Hall	
"	"	"	"		5,000	18	4	Telephone Rds.	
Kildonan, Man.	1,306	1,838,785			6,000	20	5	W. W.	
Kamloops, B. C.	3,000				6,000		5		
Manitou S. D., Sask.					1,200				
Brockville, Ont.	8,926	3,680,180	792,536	171,183	25,310	Irreg.	4-4½		
Fort Frances, Ont.	1,655	986,242	78,691	3,069	25,000	30	5	W. W. & L. I.	
Robson S. D., Man.					1,200	20	6½		
Haileybury, Ont.	2,025	805,535	28,205		6,000	30	5	S. & F. Hall	
"	"	"	"		5,000	10	5		
Liverpool, N. S.	2,000				9,000	28	4½		
Moncton, N. B.	15,000		668,032	13,787	8,000	40	4½		
Asquith, Sask.					12,600				
Hudson Twp., Ont.	204	50,730			7,600	20	5		
Chelton S. D., Sask.					1,200	10	6		
Crecent Hts. S. D., Alta.					9,000		6		
Berlin, Ont.	13,083	5,876,798	934,544		44,163	Various	5		
E. Missouri Twp., Ont.	2,467	2,768,772	5,548		3,367	10	4½		
Clayhill S. D., Sask.					1,500	10	5¾		
Aylmer, Que.	3,000				14,000	48	5	Sew.	
"	"	"	"	"	6,000	28	5	L. I.	
Tilsonburg, Ont.	2,317	1,098,965	117,446	37,335	4,000	30	5		
"	"	"	"	"	2,500	20	5		
Birdseye View, Sask.					1,400	10	5¾		
Kelowna, B. C.	1,000				56,500	30	6	G. P.	
La Reine S. D., Sask.					1,400	10	5¾		
Barrie, Ont.	6,783	3,039,460	301,250		12,000	20	4½		
Hespeler, Ont.	2,534	841,905	67,301		12,000	20	5	Fire	
Steipner, Sask.					1,000	10	6		
Embryo, Ont.	551	208,503	4,742		5,000	18	4	Ry. Loan	
Walkerville, Ont.	2,751	4,107,494	175,920		6,866	10	5	L. I.	
Barton Twp., Ont.	4,762	1,509,979	14,900		32,000	20	4	S. Wlk.	
Inverness, N. S.					15,000	45	4½	W. W.	
Oak Bay, B. C.					50,000	30	5	W. W.	
"	"	"	"	"	20,000	30	5	L. I.	
Englehart, Ont.					5,000	15	5		

Equipment and Engineering

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

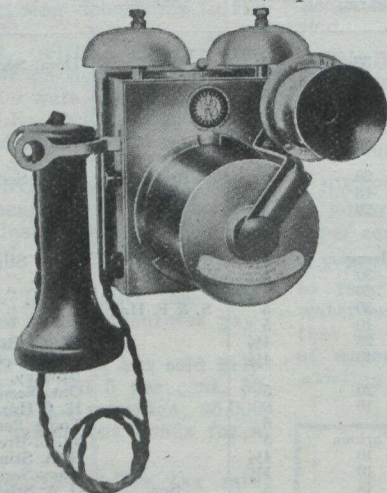
— All New and Interesting —

Radial Arm Telephone

Quite a novel type of telephone is just being introduced by the British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd. Instead of the arm which carries the mouthpiece being adjustable by the old-fashioned motion, the new model has a radial movement. In this way the change in the height of the mouthpiece is obtained without increasing the distance from the instrument. This means a great advantage in the many cases where the instrument is placed in a narrow passage. As seen by the cuts, the new idea is being made in the ordinary wood style and in metal case.



Radial Arm Telephone.



Radial Arm Telephone, metal case.

Mr. Lawford Grant reports that McGill University has just placed an order with his company, British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., for some two miles of 3-conductor paper insulated lead covered cable, which will be covered by a five years' guarantee.

Mr. Charles Brandeis, C. E., has recently purchased No. 4 Phillips Place, Montreal, and has had alterations made for a fine suite of offices, into which he is moving this month.

A Little Pole Logic

is the title of a booklet issued by the Valentine-Clark Co., Chicago, Ill., to explain why it is a prudent thing for purchasers of poles to buy the "V-C" poles from them. The poles have to pass three separate inspections before they are considered up to the standard required, besides which, a fourth inspection occurs when they are being shipped to consumers. The goods are cedar from Western Washington and British Columbia, and are seasoned in the yards, the latter fact appealing to every judge of poles. Further particulars can be obtained from the Company.

Saskatchewan Follows

The Government of Saskatchewan announces that it has purchased the Bell Telephone Company's plant in the province for \$367,500, less about \$10,000 for unearned rentals.

The Bell system in the Province consisted of the long distance lines, Regina to Fleming, 182.3 miles; Hague to Duck Lake, 27.8 miles; Regina to Lumsden, 24.1 miles, a total of 234.2 miles, with 13 exchanges located at Arcola, Balgonie, Battleford, North Battleford, Grenfell, Indian Head, Moosomin, Prince Albert, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Rosthern, Sinaluta and Wolseley, and 11 toll offices at Broadway, Condie, Duck Lake, Fleming, Hague, Lumsden, McLean, Red Jacket, Summerberr, Wapella and Whitewood.

Street Signs

Mr. J. N. Warmington, selling agent of the Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co., Montreal, reports that Toronto and Montreal have renewed their contracts for street signs and numbers, the goods already supplied, being very satisfactory. The City of Montreal has also contracted for signs calling attention to the by-law against spitting on the sidewalks, and these have been specially designed to attach to the poles of the Street Ry., the Company's consent to this having been obtained by Mr. Warmington.

Messrs. Laurie and Lamb, C. E., Montreal, report the sale of one 500 h. p. Bellis & Marcom compound vertical engine to the City of Edmonton, Alta.; one 125 h. p. engine for Toronto University, and two 225 h. p. engines for McGill University.

Mr. Edward E. Clement, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C., has experience extending over twenty-five years. After studying at the Annapolis Naval Academy, he entered the law school in Washington, and then occupied a position as Examiner in the U. S. Patent Office for eight years. After that he was engaged as Manager or Engineer of manufacturing companies, serving them also as Patent Counsel, and this experience is invaluable to his present business. Mr. Clement is a member of the Bar in all the U. S. Courts, and belongs also to the leading engineering and scientific societies and to the Patent Law Association.

Mr. Frederic G. Todd, Landscape architect, Montreal, has removed from the Renouf Building, to 10 Phillips Place.

Market Prices of Copper and Lead

It has been suggested, by a reader who is interested in making the Journal as useful as possible, that the market prices of Electrolytic Copper, and Lead, every month, would be interesting to many of our readers, and we are enabled to give these figures through the courtesy of one of our advertisers, who are large dealers in these metals.

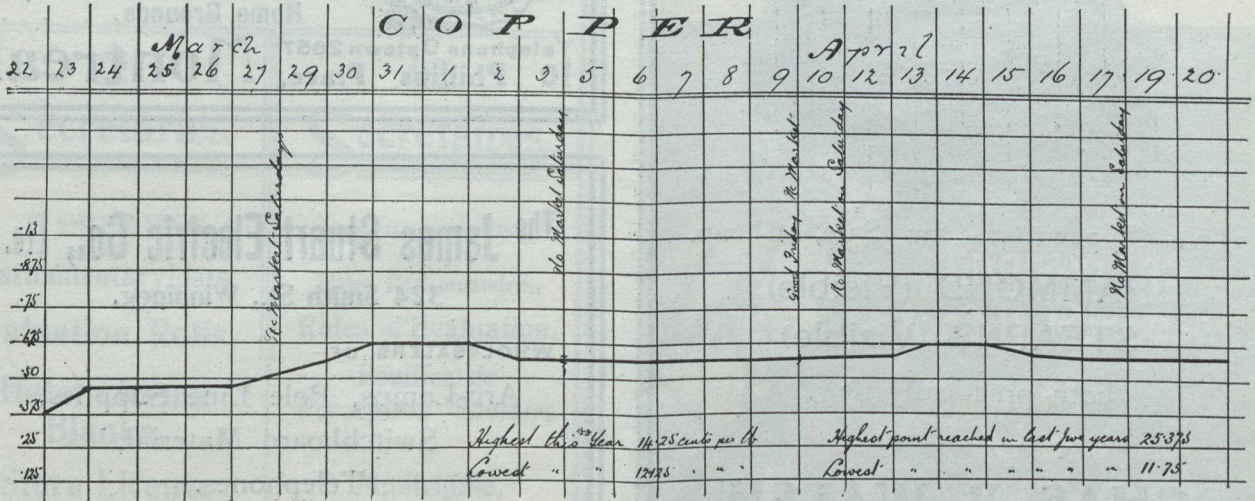
CITY OF KINGSTON, ONT.

Kingston City wishes to get in touch with firms, with a view of purchasing a new Steam Fire Engine.

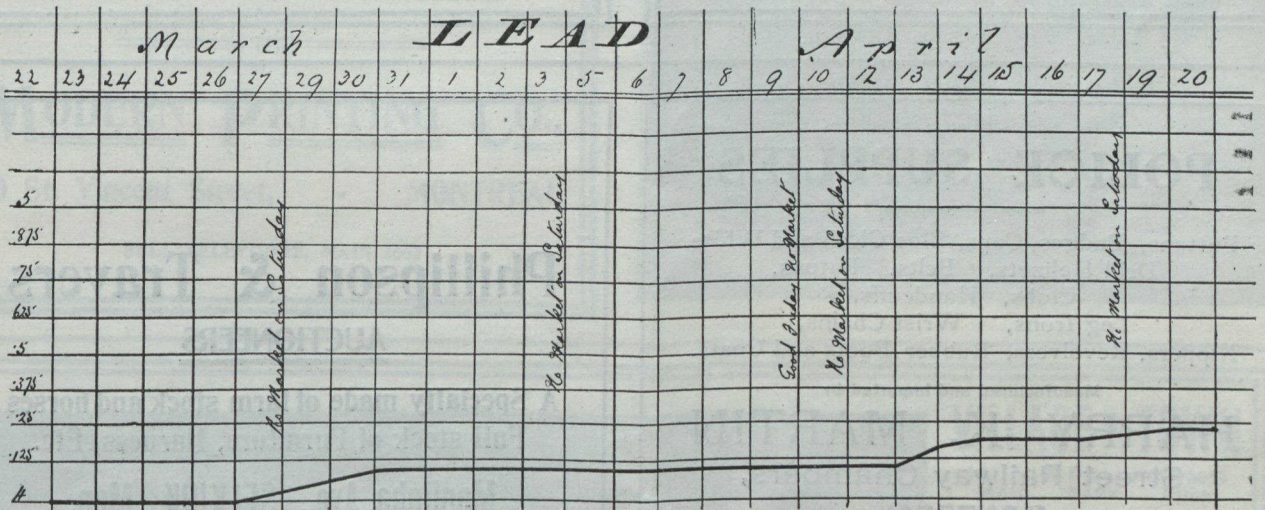
W. W. SANDS,
City Clerk.

April 29th, 1909

Closing prices, in cents per lb. of ELECTROLYTIC COPPER in NEW YORK, for quantities of not less than 50,000 lbs.



Closing prices, in cents per lb. of LEAD in NEW YORK, for quantities of not less than 50,000 lbs.



THE PEOPLE'S TELEPHONE CO.

50,000 Bond Issue

The Company has authorized the issue of \$50,000, ten years, first mortgage, six per cent. coupon bonds of the denomination of \$100 each; interest payable three per cent. half yearly.

General Manager of the Eastern Townships Bank, Mr. James Mackinnon,

has been appointed trustee, and all the property of the Company will be deeded to him in trust for security of payment of these bonds and interest accruing thereon.

The fact that the chief officers and a number of the Directors of the Eastern Townships Bank are associated, directly and indirectly, as directors and shareholders of the People's Telephone Company, and the fact that the Company has had a successful career extending over a period of twenty years, and has outgrown the capital required for the extending and enlarging their telephone system, are reasons to inspire the confidence of those who are looking for a safe investment. For particulars address

THE PEOPLE'S TELEPHONE COMPANY
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

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Two Typewriters for Sale, Cheap.
HAMMOND (Visible)
STEARNS (Visible)
 both practically new.

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 Clubs, Handcuffs,
 Leg Irons, Wrist Chains,
 Nippers, Revolvers, Rubber Boots and Coats.

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C. A. HARWOOD,
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 "LIGHTHALL"

**H. J. ROSS, ACCOUNTANT
 TRUSTEE**

(Member, Special Committee of the U. C. M. on Uniform Municipal Accounting)

Municipal Audits a Specialty

Municipal Bonds Negotiated Estates Managed

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WINNIPEG INVESTMENT CO.

Negotiate, Purchase Municipal Bonds, Debentures, Etc.
 Mortgages and agreements of sale purchased.

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THE IDEAL WOOD PRESERVATIVE

—FOR—

Paving Blocks, Ties, Fence Posts, Telegraph and Telephone Poles, Shingles, etc.

CARBOLITE CARBOLINEUM COMPANY (Limited)
 59 Yonge St., - - - TORONTO

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

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

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

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



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<p>RICHARDSON & BISHOP LIMITED</p>	<p>31st YEAR</p>	<p>WINNIPEG</p>

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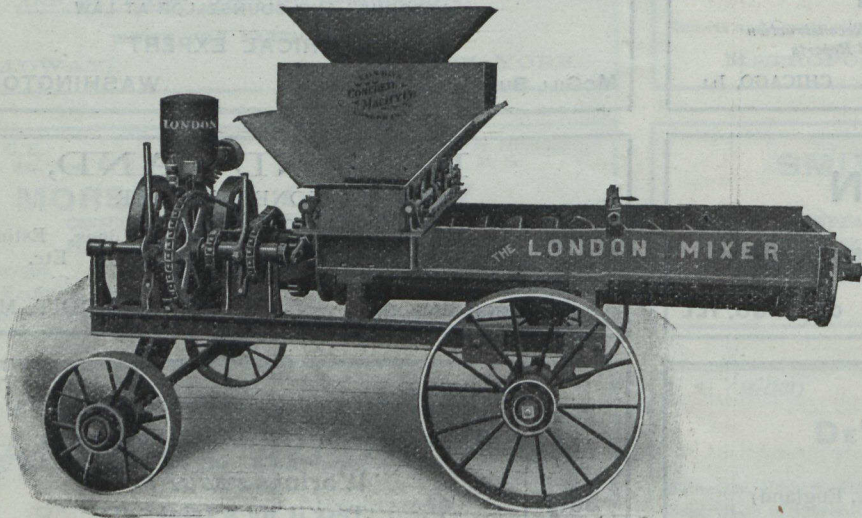


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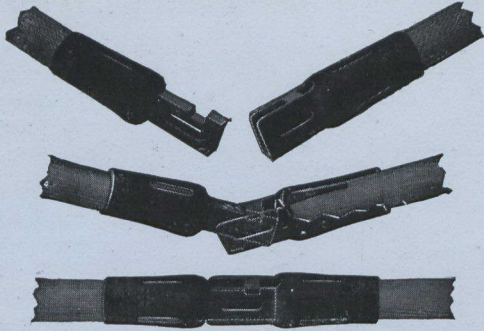
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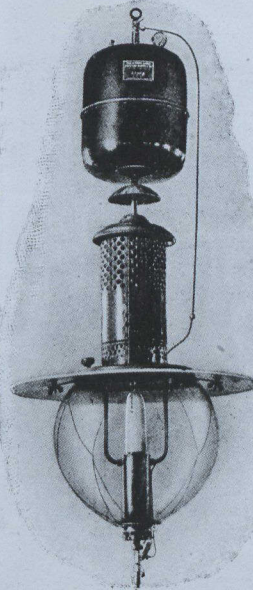
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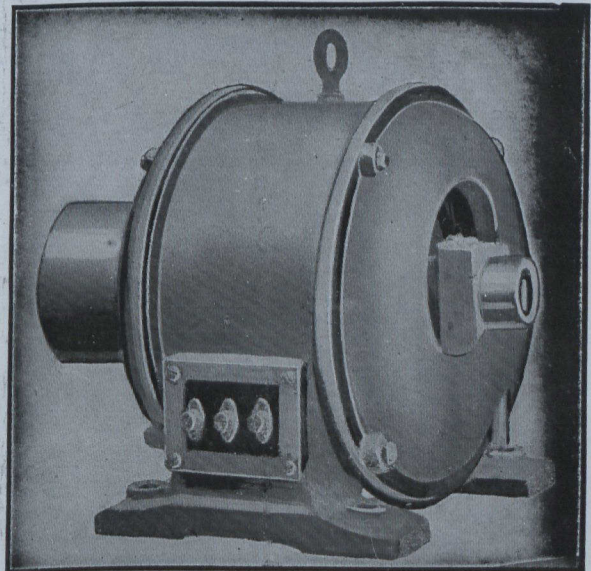
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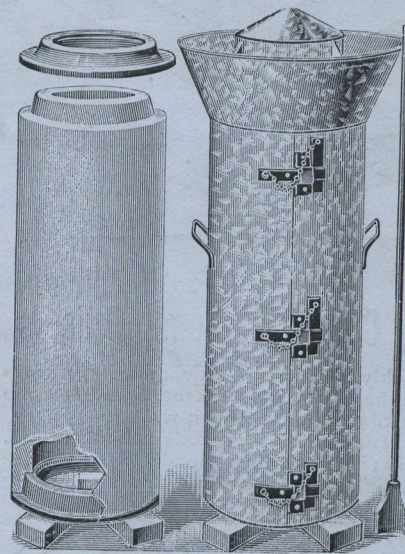
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