

**PAGES**

**MISSING**

# *Le Quebec Municipal*

(Municipal Quebec)

Containing a full report in French of the  
first convention of the

## Union of the Municipalities of the Province of Quebec

will be mailed to every one of the 1241 Municipalities in Quebec

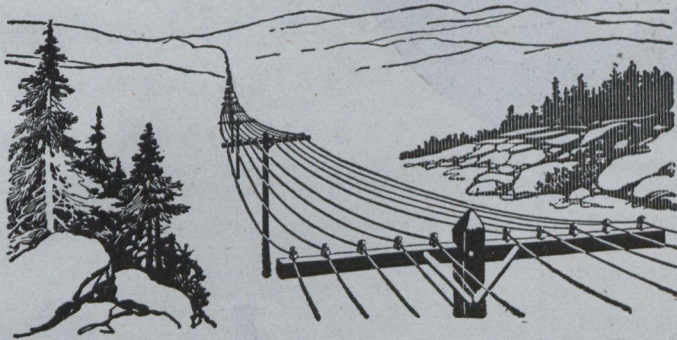
This is a splendid opportunity for manufacturers of municipal requirements to get into direct touch with the municipal authorities of the Province of Quebec.

*For further particulars and advertising rates apply to:*

*Advertising Manager*

**Canadian Municipal Journal**

**Coristine Building  
MONTREAL**



## A Far-Reaching Service

Besides serving cities, towns and villages throughout Quebec and Ontario, our lines reach thousands of farmers.

More than 707 independent telephone systems have made satisfactory arrangements for interchange of business with us, and these serve upwards of 98,851 subscribers, mostly farmers.

Hence, Bell service—local, long distance, urban, and rural—is part of the business and social life of the whole community.

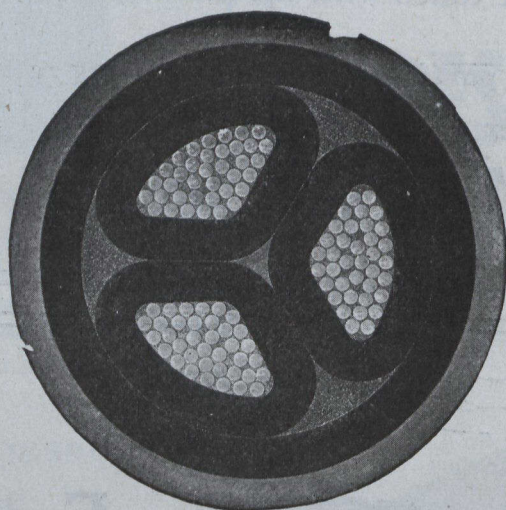
*"Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station."*

**The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada**



"The High Standard in Canada for Twenty-five Years."

EUGENE F. PHILLIPS  
ELECTRICAL WORKS, LIMITED



*Power and  
Telephone Cables*

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

VANCOUVER

Alphabetical List to Advertisers

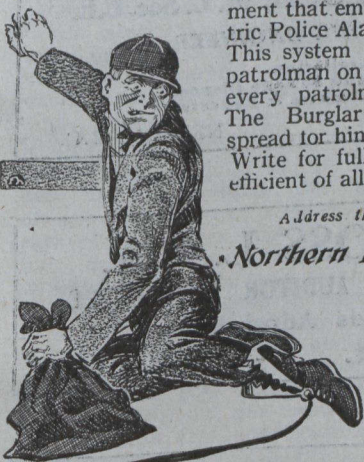
American Bank Note Company .....	416
Ames, E. E. & Company .....	392
Bank of Montreal .....	382-383
Burnett & McGuggan .....	288
Burgess, C. H. & Company .....	413
Babcock & Wilcox .....	Cover 3
Barret Company, Limited, The .....	390
Bell Telephone Company .....	385
Canadian Bridge Company, Limited .....	Cover 2
City and District Savings Bank .....	415
Crossley, T. Linsey .....	388
Canadian Fairbanks-Morse .....	
Canada Cement Company, Limited .....	Cover 4
Davidson Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ....	Cover 2
Dominion Securities Corporation .....	411
Dominion of Canada Guarantee Company .....	412
Dominion Bridge Company .....	Cover 3
Ewing, Lovelace & Tremblay .....	388
Fairbanks-Morse, Canadian .....	
Gold Stamping Co. of Montreal .....	388
Hanson Bros. ....	412
Hersey, Milton, Limited .....	392
Imperial Tobacco, Limited .....	416
Lightall & Harwood .....	388
Lea, R. S. & W. S. ....	388
Lesperance, A. P. ....	415
London Concrete Machinery Co. ....	415 and Cover 3
MacKinnon Steel Company .....	416
Merchants Banks .....	415
Mawson & Sons, Thos. H. ....	388
McLaren Belting Company .....	Cover 3
McCullough, A. L. ....	388
Morrison & Company .....	388
Northern Electric Company .....	387
Pedlar People .....	Cover 2
Paterson Manufacturing Company, Limited .....	390
Phillips Electrical Works, Eug. F. ....	Cover and 386
Quebec Savings and Trust Co. ....	413
Royal Bank of Canada .....	415
Ross & Angers .....	388
Ross, H. J. ....	388
Roberts-Wynne, R. O. ....	388
Reakes, Geo. C. E. ....	388
Standard Underground Cable Co. of Canada .....	392
Tarvia .....	390
Todd, Frederick G. ....	388
Wood, Gundy & Company .....	411
Warmington, J. M. & Co. ....	Cover 2
Waterous Company .....	
Wolfe, A. Harry .....	388



**Burglars Chances Lessened  
Burglars Captured  
Booty Recovered**

These three things are more nearly assured by the Northern Electric Police Alarm System than by any other system at present in operation.

Burglars might as well expect to get away from an electric man trap, as to beat the Police Department that employs the Northern Electric Police Alarm System. This system not only summons the patrolman on the beat, but it summons every patrolman for miles around. The Burglar is caught by the net spread for him. Write for full particulars of this most efficient of all Police Alarm Systems.



*Address the office nearest to you.*

**Northern Electric Company**  
LIMITED  
Montreal,  
Halifax,  
Ottawa,  
Toronto,  
London,  
Winnipeg,  
Regina,  
Calgary,  
Vancouver.

*The Electric*  
**MAN-TRAP**

For RECEPTIONS, CONVENTIONS and CIVIC  
FUNCTIONS you need:  
**SOUVENIR and IDENTIFICATIONS  
BADGES and BUTTONS.**

Prompt attention can be given, where particulars as  
to quantity and quality are outlined.

**GOLD STAMPING CO. MONTREAL,**  
Factory: 52 Craig St. West, Montreal

**TODD & COCHIUS**  
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS.

MUNICIPAL PARK SYSTEMS AND TOWN  
PLANNING.

801 New Birks Building, Montreal.

Telephone Up. 260.

Write for illustrated booklet on Landscape Architec-  
ture by Frederick G. Todd.

**T. LINSEY CROSSLEY**

A.M. Can. Soc. C.E.

Consulting Chemist Chemical Engineer,  
Asphalt Paving and Inspection  
Municipal Chemistry

318 Lagachetiere Street, West  
MONTREAL

43 Scott Street,  
TORONTO

**GEORGE REAKES, C.E.**

A.M. Can. Soc. C.E.

CONSULTING ENGINEER

Expert on Concrete, Asphalt, Tarvia and Macadam Roads  
Inspections and Reports Made

St. Lambert. P.Q.

**J. T. DONALD & CO.**

Chemical Engineers, Consulting Chemists

REPORTS, ANALYSTS, ASSAYS, TESTS, INSPECTION

318 Lagachetiere Street West,  
Corner Beaver Hall.

43 Scott St.,

TORONTO

MONTREAL

**"MICHIGAN"**

Wood Stave PIPE for Water Works etc.

**T. A. MORRISON & CO.,**

204 St. James St., Montreal

W. D. Lighthall, K.C., M.A., F.R.S.L., &c. C. A. Harwood, B.C.L.  
Cable Address - - "LIGHTHALL"

**LIGHTHALL AND HARWOOD**

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ADVOCATES, &c.

Chambers - QUEBEC BANK BUILDING

Place d'Armes - - - MONTREAL

HOWARD ROSS, K.C.

EUGENE R. ANGERS

**ROSS & ANGERS**

BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS

Coristine Building, 20 St. Nicholas St., Montreal

JAMES EWING,  
M.E.I.C.

E. S. M. LOVELACE, B.A. Sc.,  
M.E.I.C.

ALTHEOD TREMBLAY, A.M.E.I.C.  
Mem. Board of Directors Q.L.S.

**EWING, LOVELACE & TREMBLAY**  
Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors

Surveys, Plans, Maps, Estimates and Reports, Railway  
Location, Bd. of Ry. Commission Plans, Power and In-  
dustrial Sites, Municipal Work, Town Planning, Sub-  
division.

**BIRKS BUILDING, 14 Phillips Square, MONTREAL**  
Tel. Upt. 1100.

**Wolfe's Uniform Caps**  
**KEEP THEIR SHAPE**

**A. HARRY WOLFE - MONTREAL**

**R. O. WYNNE-ROBERTS**

Consulting Engineer

40 Jarvis Street, TORONTO

Water Supply, Sewerage, Sewage Disposal, Civic and  
General Engineering, Arbitrations, Investigations, Valua-  
tions, Reports, etc.

**R. S. & W. S. LEA**  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage; Water Purifi-  
cation; Disposal of Sewage and Refuse; Hydro-Electric  
Developments and Power Plants of all kinds.

Reports - Designs - Supervision of Construction.  
New Birks Building, Montreal, Que. Telephone,  
Uptown 783.

**BURNETT & MCGUGAN**

CIVIL ENGINEERS

DOMINION AND B. C. LAND SURVEYORS  
PLANS, SURVEYS, REPORTS.

NEW WESTMINSTER,

P.O. Box 107

British Columbia

**A. L. McCULLOCH, M. C. Soc. C.E.**

CONSULTING ENGINEER

Hydro-Electric Power Installation  
Water-Works, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal  
Examinations Plans, Estimates & Reports

NELSON, B.C.

**H. J. ROSS L. I. A.**

ACCOUNTANT - AUDITOR - TRUSTEE

Trust Funds Administered

180 St. James St. - Montreal

**THE CANADIAN MUNICIPAL JOURNAL**  
COVERS EVERY CITY AND TOWN  
IN CANADA.

# Zoning Cities For To-Morrow

W. J. Donald, Secretary.  
Niagara Falls (N.Y.) Chamber of Commerce

The zoning or districting of towns and cities is to my mind not only an integral part of town planning, but even the fundamental basis on which all town planning must rest. This becomes apparent when one defines zoning as the determination of the character and intensity of the use to which lands within any given area is to be put. To be sure, zoning has been carried on in Canadian and American cities with little or no reference to town planning, and town planning has frequently been attempted without detailed consideration of the purposes to which the area is to be put.

## The Niagara Falls, N. Y. Zoning Plan.

In order to secure a clear understanding of what zoning actually is, it seems wise to explain what one city, Niagara Falls, New York, proposes to do. One of the first projects undertaken after the preparation of the final city plan was the adoption of a zoning scheme. Note that a city plan had been prepared or at least almost completed first. The zoning may which was prepared frankly recognized the plan and the use to which lands may be put in Niagara Falls, will keep in mind the general plan. This zoning plan provides for different uses for different sections of the city and for varying degrees of intensity of use in different sections. After all, city planning is fundamentally a recognition of the fact that there must be differentiation between sections of a city. The Niagara Falls plan provides for six classes of zones or districts, for which different conditions of use, height and area of buildings are provided.

(a) First, residence districts for a single family dwelling only, occupying an area of not over 30 per cent of the lot, not more than 45 feet high and with side lots of ten feet.

(b) Second, residence districts devoted to residence purposes including two family and group houses for not more than ten families, occupying an area not over 50 per cent of the lot, not over 45 feet high, and with side lots of ten feet.

(c) Apartment house districts, devoted to apartment houses and "tenements" with a height not exceeding the width of the street on which they face.

(d) Commercial districts devoted to retail and wholesale trade, and incidental industry, requiring not more than five employees.

(e) Industrial districts in which so called "light" industry not emitting undesirable noise, fumes, or smoke are permitted.

(f) Unrestricted districts in which any industry however disagreeable or dangerous may locate.

In any of these classes of districts, uses permitted in a more restricted district are allowed. For each class of district, there are refinements as to use, area and height of buildings which we need not discuss here, but which in the practical application of the proposed zoning ordinance, occasion a great deal of discussion and call for a great deal of careful consideration and careful and patient explanation and educational work.

The word "zoning" is doubtless somewhat misleading. I have already observed that in Canada some people think of it as some sort of procedure for controlling the growth of the environs of growing cities. I wish its application might be extended to cover such a purpose in American cities, but I think that more progress is likely to be made in that direction in Canada than in the United States. This use of the word originated in Germany where districting efforts gradually assumed the character of zones, the care of which often proved to be the area within the original walled town. A glance at any zoning map in the United States would give little indication of "zoning" in the German sense, but our "zones" are merely districts varying widely in area and location.

Despite the effort of professional city planners to popularize the more accurate word "districting," the people where districting work has been carried on persist in using the word "zoning," so let the people rule, "zoning" it shall be.

(Address Before Western Ontario Town Planning Conference, Hamilton, Nov. 28, 1919.)

## Dispensence of Zoning on City Planning.

It is worth recalling that the Niagara Falls zoning ordinance was prepared as an integral part of a city plan for Niagara Falls. Unfortunately, this is not true of all other cities. I do not believe that it is true of any Canadian city with the possible exception of Halifax, or of most American cities. You will be interested to know I am sure, that in America, Nova Scotia was first to provide for the districting of towns and cities as early as 1904. In 1909, Los Angeles passed an ordinance controlling the use of lands, making the ordinance retroactive. That ordinance has been declared constitutional, not only by the Supreme Court of California, but also by the Supreme Court of the United States as a proper exercise of the police power. Of course, many municipalities had long ago created fire and building districts in the interests of public safety, but the extension of districting to include health and general welfare has been of this recent origin.

When Berkeley Cal adopted an ordinance in 1913, it provided for an optional districting plan. The ordinance provided for a large number of residence districts and permitted the citizens to petition for restrictions. An Ontario Law for cities of over 100,000 provides for the establishment of residence districts on petition from which apartments, industries, etc., are excluded. More recent state laws and city ordinances provide for the zoning of the whole town or city.

Now, it is evident that petition ordinances and laws, such as exist in Ontario, do not anticipate any ordered planning of a city. Districting done under such laws is surely spontaneous, undirected and sporadic. It may be actually unwise and undesirable as experience in Berkeley has actually proven. Home owning petitioners seem prone to ask too little for the protection of their neighborhoods, though some have been known to ask too much. The difficulty in both cases is that the petitions were not based on a considered and sound interpretation of town planning fundamentals.

Basic, in any town planning work is a knowledge of the topographical background on the basis of which the main lines of transportation are likely to be determined. The availability of water transportation is very likely to determine the location of industry, especially heavy industry. Industry seems to naturally seek low-lying lands and waterfronts. Residences seek higher and dry areas. Topographical conditions are certain to affect the direction of prevailing winds by which smoke and fumes are carried. Mountains and hills, lakes and rivers are likely to determine in part the location of parks and public recreation grounds. All of these factors, especially the location of railroads and industry, affect very definitely the use to which lands are likely to be put. It is necessary to argue, therefore, that zoning is an integral part of city planning and that zoning does not happen to grow out of town planning, the preparation for zoning should be so intensive as to relate the work to every phase of city building and particularly those phases which are affected directly by topographical features.

## Zoning as a Basis of Intensive Town Planning.

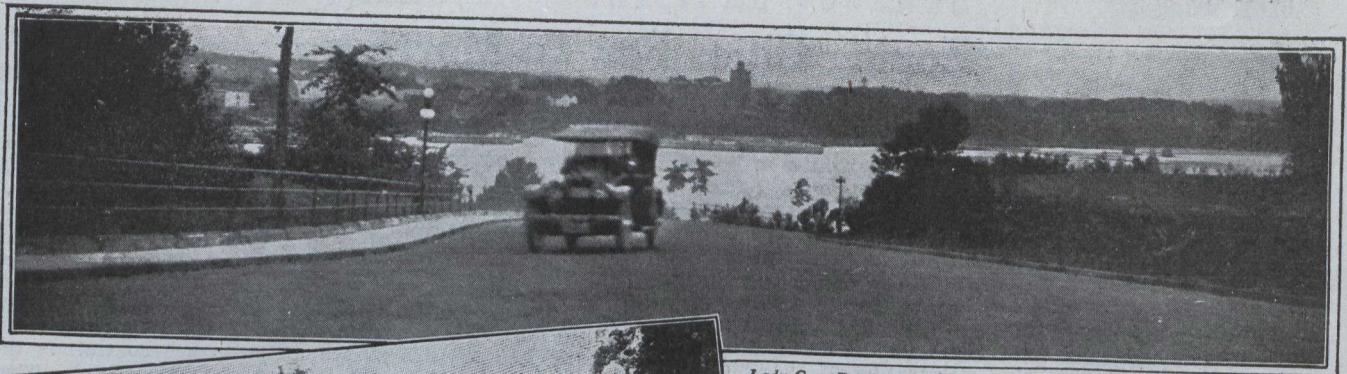
But there are many phases of town planning that are of secondary importance and very dependent upon the character and intensity of the use to which lands are to be put. If we could tell in advance just how all the land in and about Hamilton will be used, five, ten to twenty-five years hence, how much easier it would be to plan properly for parks and open spaces, for school grounds and play grounds, for sewers and water and gas mains, for arterial streets and for parkways and quiet residence streets and for car lines and industrial switching tracks and belt lines, as well as for public buildings.

Presuming that having once determined on the main principles of a plan for the city, based on a topographical and other natural conditions, it is possible to also determine with reasonable certainty, the likely economical use of all land in the city, let us consider a few advantages to be gained.

## The Claims of Industry.

Consider for a moment the interrelation of all these men. Having once determined the proper general location for

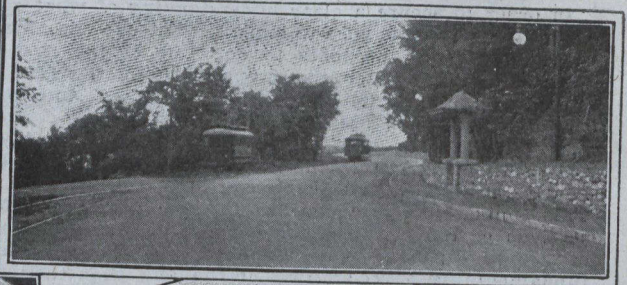
(Continued on Page 391.)



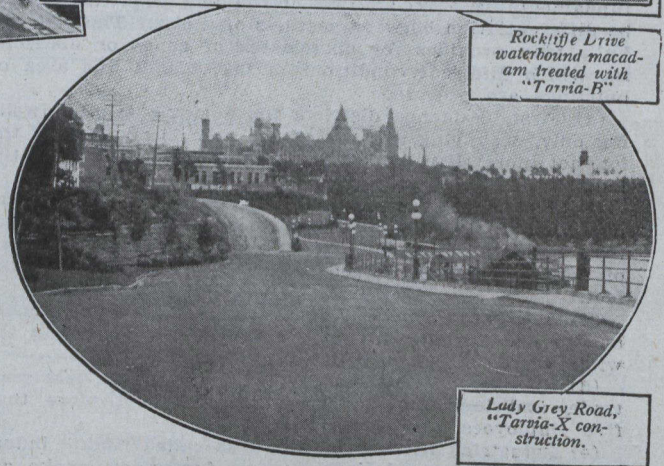
Lady Grey Road, Ottawa, Ont. Tarvia modern pavement constructed in 191 by Ottawa Improvement Commission.



Rideau Canal Drive, Waterbound macadam road maintained with "Tarvia-B"



Rockcliffe Drive waterbound macadam treated with "Tarvia-B"



Lady Grey Road, "Tarvia-X" construction.

## Tarvia Drives in Ottawa

WHEN some years ago the Ottawa Improvement Commission undertook the reconstruction and improvement of many of the Capitol's important drives and roads, it turned to Tarvia as the most satisfactory and economical material for its purpose.

Several of the principal driveways of the Capitol, originally waterbound macadam, were first resurfaced with "Tarvia-X" which has ever since been maintained in prime condition with "Tarvia-B." Other macadam roads not so badly worn, received merely the "Tarvia-B" treatment. The results in both cases have been entirely satisfactory.

A Tarvia-surfaced street or road is firm and tough and slightly resilient—just the qualities that are needed to hold a road together under modern automobile traffic. It is thoroughly waterproof, too, and saves the road, not only from mud and dust, but

from washing out in autumn rains and from breaking up in the spring thaws.

Tarvia is, in fact, one of the road engineer's best friends, for it helps him to secure roads of great durability and to preserve them at moderate cost.

There is a grade of Tarvia and a method of application to meet practically every road condition. If you are facing some special problem, why not put it up to our Service Department?

Illustrated booklets free on request.

**Tarvia**  
Preserves Roads  
Prevents Dust-

### Special Service Department.

This company has a corps of trained engineers and chemists who have given years of study to modern road problems. The advice of these men may be had for the asking by any one interested.

If you will write to the nearest office regarding road problems in your vicinity, the matter will be given prompt attention.

MONTREAL  
TORONTO  
WINNIPEG  
VANCOUVER

The **Barrett** Company  
LIMITED

ST. JOHN, N.B.  
HALIFAX, N.S.  
SYDNEY, N.S.

## Zoning Cities for Tomorrow.

(Continued from Page 381.)

heavy industries, it is then possible to plan for adequate terminals and possibly industrial canals, for railway sidings, terminals and belt lines, for street ways properly paved and wide enough for heavy slow moving trucks for sewers designed to carry off the refuse of industry, for water mains, possibly carrying raw rather than unfiltered water.

### Industrial Housing.

But modern industry, despite so many labor saving devices, still calls for labor. Industrial housing areas should be reasonably close to the industrial areas, so that workmen may walk to work, yet far enough away and in such direction that the evils of "nuisance" industry may be minimized. Residence sections determine the location, number and even character of schools and their grounds. Schools in industrial housing areas should most certainly be planned as community centres, and there is an especial need for adequate playground space surrounding them. Incidentally, it would be an excellent improvement if some sort of park might be interposed between industrial housing areas and the nearby industries where employment is found.

### Streets.

In turn, to preface the planning of streets by zoning the city will result in important economics. Most cities have shown little or no discretion in the planning of streets. The humble owner of a home in a section largely occupied by workmen must pay for pavement on a street as wide as that used by his motor driving employer. It is a question whether streets in industrial housing areas should be paved at all. Indeed, it has been suggested that there should be no public traffic ways in front of workmen's houses, but merely pathways for pedestrians and play space for children, while traffic to the street should be served only by a paved alley for delivery purposes.

### Lots and Blocks.

Along with uniformity of street widths and streets improvement, should go uniformity of the depth of lots and size of blocks. Industry frequently is handicapped by the smallness of blocks. They get round the difficulty by securing the privilege of blocking or closing streets which should be left open. In fairness to both industry and the public, interest should not come into conflict in such a fashion. The conflict should be anticipated by zoning. Industry has a right to know where it can expand economically without coming into conflict with public opinion or public rights.

Workmen in turn should not be required to buy lots that are unnecessarily deep and viciously narrow. Lots that are too deep represent an unnecessary expanse on the industrial wage earner. Moreover, they are a constant invitation to the building of rear houses, another vice for which the workman pays, if not with cash, at least with life and blood.

### Transportation

The intensity of the use to which land is put has a particular bearing on the question of the daily movement of the population without going into questions of technique on the control of the area and height of buildings or the legal questions involved; we may consider the significance of this question, as it affects the requirements of a city, especially transportation.

I believe it is the custom of every city outside of New York to crave a distinguishing sky-scraper. As a matter of fact, New York investors in sky-scrapers have long since become disillusioned as the average high building in New York brings a return of about two per cent. The first sky-scraper pays excellently for a time—its offices are light and airy and highly desirable, but once flanked by others, the returns soon reach the unprofitable levels. Excessively intensive use of land has actually proven uneconomical to the property owners responsible.

Intensive use of land is moreover a liability to the community. Lower Manhattan could not empty itself into its own streets. Intensive use of building lots should correspondingly side streets. Europe does not build tower of Babel such as one finds in New York, and such as others cities imitate. Intensive use calls for a corresponding provision of land for open space, of land for streets on which pedestrians, wheeled and car traffic may be accommodated. It is especially related, therefore, to the provision of street car service.

As a matter of fact, zoning in New York City grows

Mr. Oscar Morin, K.C., Deputy Minister Municipal Affairs, who represented the Provincial Government at first convention of Union of Quebec Municipalities.



Mayor Prieur (Pointe au Trembles), Secretary of New Union of Quebec Municipalities.

out of the evident necessity for limiting the heights of buildings. The heights of buildings, commissions soon discovered that it would be necessary to discriminate between sections of the city in any effort to regulate heights. A Zoning Commission was the logical consequence, limitations on the intensity of use have therefore a very direct bearing on other city planning problems. In particular, the limitations on the possibility of providing transportation demand limitations on the use of land.

Enough has been said to indicate that the zoning of a city, that is, the determination of the character and intensity of its use has a very definite bearing on every phase of city planning.

### Does Zoning Pay?

One ought to add that zoning is one of the fundamentals of city planning which fortunately costs nothing, except the costs of administration. I believe, too, that by permitting a careful anticipation of the city's future needs, it saves the city thousands of dollars that would otherwise be wasted. If time were available, I should like to discuss how zoning protects and stabilizes property values, how it protects the property owner against depreciation and the refusal to renew loans, how it protects the money lender who loans on property and how in general it protects the valuation on which the city bases its taxes.



# A. E. Ames & Co.

Established 1889

Investment Securities

## Government Municipal and Corporation Bonds and Stocks

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

Orders executed on all principal exchanges on commission

53 King St. West, Toronto  
Montreal ——— New York

## Cement --- Sand

and

## Stone-Testing

In all its Branches.

--- Our Specialty ---

We have the Largest and Best Equipped  
Laboratory in Canada.

Our RESULTS are QUICK and ACCURATE.

Emmanuel Mavaut --- Director.

## Milton Hersey Company LIMITED.

84 St. Antoine St.  
Montreal

257 Portage Ave.  
Winnipeg

## You Pay For Good Wire

whether you use it or not. If you buy a cheap wire whose quality is kept down to meet a price instead of up to meet a standard, you may pay several times the cost of good wire in replacement of your wiring or the building in which it is installed.

## "Sterling" Rubber Insulated Wire

is kept up to a high standard of dependability and is sold at a reasonable price that makes it available for the cheaper class of buildings. It has always exceeded the requirements of the N. E. C. by a liberal margin which constitutes the purchaser's insurance against the defective wire risk.

Write our nearest office for samples and prices

## Standard Underground Cable Co. of Canada, Limited

General Offices & Works—  
Hamilton, Ont

Montreal, Que.  
Hamilton, Ont.

Winnipeg, Man.  
Seattle, Wash.



# THE CANADIAN MUNICIPAL JOURNAL

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

City of Montreal and United States \$2.25  
Canada, Great Britain and Countries in Postal Union \$2.00

Published Monthly by  
**The Canadian Municipal Journal Co., Limited**

Coristine Building, Montreal.

FREDERICK WRIGHT, Editor.

Any article appearing in these pages may be reproduced provided full credit is given to the Journal.

VOL. XV.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER, 1919.

No. 12

## CONTENTS.

Zoning Cities of Tomorrow .....	389	Government by a Commissioner .....	397
Dominion Income Tax .....	393	Municipal Government by Council and Manager .....	400
Municipal Election in Winnipeg .....	393	Relation of the Hospital and Municipality .....	403
Civic Authorities and the Citizens .....	395	Industrial Development in B. C. ....	403
Cheap Household Coal in Canada .....	395	Engineers—and Engineers .....	409
University Lectures on Municipal Government .....	395	Saskatoon Annual Report .....	411
Union of Quebec Municipalities .....	396	Regina Annual Report .....	412
Convention of B. C. Union .....	396	What Is a Good Road? .....	414

## The Dominion Income Tax

A correspondent of "Canadian Finance," referring to the Federal Income Tax, writes as follows: "In my opinion, it is a disgrace that, after four years' experience, the War Tax Department at Ottawa is apparently no better organized than it was four years ago." At the time the tax was introduced in the House of Commons one of the members suggested that its collection should be placed in the hands of the local authorities, but the then Finance Minister (Sir Thomas White) treated the suggestion with disdain, saying in so many words that local officials were not competent for the work. Naturally such a statement did not go unchallenged and we journeyed to Ottawa in company with Mr. W. D. Lighthall, K.C., (Hon. Sec. of the Union of Canadian Municipalities) and Ald. Robert Ryan of Three Rivers, and proved very conclusively to the acting Finance Minister (Sir Thomas White had sailed to England) and the Chief Collector, that in utilizing the municipal officials for the collection of the tax not only would the work be carried out much cheaper, but that the Government would get all that was due to it. But it was no use—the mandate had gone forth. What is the result?" "Canadian Finance," referring to the above quoted correspondent, says:

"This critical spirit is by no means confined to chartered accountants, for many business men view with much dissatisfaction the cumbersome way in which the department handles its business. It is claimed by responsible men that the rulings of the department are not uniform throughout the Dominion, that Eastern concerns are allowed to figure taxable profits one way and that Western organizations are compelled to treat their accounts in another way. Department officials make repeated requests from tax-payers for information that has already been furnished, in some cases more than once. These matters irritate the business man and add unnecessarily to the resentment already evi-

dent in business circles against the multiplicity of apparently useless yet complex forms of returns required by the various governments."

We have watched very closely the working out of the tax and we corroborate the conclusions of our contemporary. We would even suggest to the superior minds controlling the War Tax Department at Ottawa that they can learn much from municipal officials in the art of collecting income taxes. Possibly the next time the Dominion Government introduces legislation affecting the people directly they may see fit to seek the co-operation of the local authorities.

## THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN WINNIPEG

The City of Winnipeg is to be congratulated on re-electing Mayor Gray. Throughout the recent strike the Mayor stood fearlessly for law and order and in doing so alienated many thousands of workers who were under the mistaken impression that the chief magistrate had a right to identify himself with any faction—provided that faction was their's. The Mayor of a municipality, whoever elected him, is representative of and is responsible to all classes, and in particular is responsible for the maintenance of law and order, even if he has to use force, as was the case in Winnipeg. The disquieting fact about Mayor Gray's election is that 12,514 citizens voted against him. These voters evidently have much to learn about the fundamentals of government; otherwise they would have known that had the local authority not been firmly upheld at such a time they and their families would have been the sufferers. Those 15,630 citizens who did vote for the re-election of the Mayor evidently believe in the maintenance of his regime and it is well for the peace of the city of Winnipeg that they were in the majority.

## The Union of Municipalities of the Province of Quebec

The Province of Quebec has today a Municipal Union worthy of its reputation in other fields of endeavour. The new Union has a strong constitution, the carrying out of which will not only place municipal Quebec in the vanguard of civic progress, but will thoroughly protect its members against the inroads of those private interests that are always watching for an opportunity to steal away local franchises through privileged charters. A special feature of the Union is that it empowers its members, through the Executive, to establish a Bureau through which the services of experts in municipal law, engineering and accounting may be secured for the special benefit of, and at no extra cost to each member municipality. Of course such a Bureau will only be possible with a large membership, but as over 200 separate municipalities were represented at the conference by over 400 delegates who by their enthusiasm gave an assurance for a large initial membership, there is every hope that before the next Convention practically every one of the 1,200 municipalities in the Province will be paying members. Considering the smallness of the fees and the direct benefits to be derived, membership of the Union becomes a profitable investment for the municipality. We know of many instances where towns and cities and villages, and rural communities have been saved thousands of dollars each year because of their membership of some municipal union, and such instances will be repeated in the Province of Quebec as time goes on.

It has been well said that in Union there is strength. But there is something more, as was splendidly illustrated in the Montreal Convention itself. We mean that there is a genuine desire on the part of the average executive, be he mayor, alderman or official, to learn all he can about civic affairs. In the Province of Quebec there are about 5,000 men who hold the destinies of the people in their hands. These men compose the municipal councils of the Province. Every week each of these councils are called upon to give decisions that affect the social as well as the material welfare of the community. If they make a wrong decision the community suffers, so that it is very necessary that the best knowledge should be at the disposal of the council to enable the members to decide intelligently on the many complex municipal questions that keep continually cropping up. There is only one best way to get such knowledge, and that is by the experience of other like municipalities given through their delegates to such conventions as has just been held in Montreal. Such experiences given at other conventions in other provinces have saved much untold anxiety to many a local council, and there is no reason to doubt a like success in municipal Quebec, especially when it is considered that the municipal councils hold today the most important position in public administration, inasmuch as municipal government forms the first cog in governmental machinery.

Municipal government is not only the oldest form of representative government, in that it was first established four hundred years before the Christian era under the name of Municipium—meaning to take service—but throughout the ages, with all their vicissitudes and the weakness of human nature, the spark of the municipium spirit has ever kept alight the

ideals of the common people, until education came into its own and democracy triumphed. It is upon municipal government that all other forms of representative government are based and it is upon the successful government of the community that the progress of the nation depends. Every man, woman and child is directly affected by municipal government, not only when awake, but when asleep, whether in the street, the workshop or the home. With good local government the community can be made happy in its living conditions, but with bad or even poor local government unrest on the one hand and indifference on the other will prevail, so that the responsibility resting on our local councils is no light one. No wonder then that there is a growing demand on the part of the local authorities for the best information through the medium of conventions and through unions such as now exist in every province in the Dominion.

Probably the most lasting impression made by the first Convention of the Union of Municipalities of the Province of Quebec on the mind of the visitor was the keen intelligence shown by those who took part in the discussions. At times there was oratory of a high order and none displayed it better than the representatives of the rural municipalities. As we listened to speaker after speaker using his beautiful French mother tongue, as only the French-Canadians can when inspired, we could not help but feel that in the Province of Quebec at least the men of the soil had not lost their fluency of speech, or sense of the fitness of things. We have attended many gatherings of men but in none were we so impressed by the music of words as at the first convention of municipal men of the great French province of Canada. What is more, throughout the proceedings there was denoted a singleness of purpose to make the Union a success. Under such an executive as was elected such success looks like assurance.

### THE UNEASY PAVEMENT

They took a little gravel,  
And they took a little tar,  
And various ingredients  
Imported from afar.  
They hammered it and rolled it,  
And when they went away,  
They said they had a pavement  
That would last for many a day.  
But they came with picks and smote it.  
To lay a water main;  
And in time they called the workmen  
To put it back again,  
To run a railway cable  
They took it up once more;  
And later put it back again  
Just where it was before.  
They took it up for conduits  
To run the telephone.  
And then they put it back again  
As hard as any stone.  
They took it up for wires  
To feed the 'lectric light,  
And then they put back again,  
Which was no more than right.  
Oh, the pavement's full of furrows,  
There are patches everywhere;  
You'd like to run upon it,  
But it's seldom that you dare.  
It's a very handsome pavement,  
A credit to our town;  
They're always digging of it up,  
Or putting of it down.

—The Cleveland Motorist.

## How Civic Authorities Can Keep in Touch with the Citizens

The City authorities of Saskatoon evidently believe in taking the citizens into their confidence by the most public means when it comes to giving an account of their stewardship. The system adopted is to call a public meeting of the citizens and there present the annual report with illustrations by means of slides thrown on a screen. The illustrations are in the form of diagrams which show very clearly at a glance not only the financial standing of the city, but the many activities that go to make up the civic administration of a municipality. The fact that the meeting was well attended by the best citizens of Saskatoon is a strong indication that there is the closest understanding and sympathy between the city authorities and the rate-

payers, and Commissioner Yorath, who we understand, inaugurated the idea, is to be congratulated on the success of the scheme.

To our mind such an innovation for keeping in touch with the citizens may well be followed by other local authorities. The more enlightened the electorate, the easier the task of government, for the simple reason that then the thousand and one difficulties that beset municipal government are more easily realized by the man in the street, with the consequence that much of the carping criticism that so discourages our local administrators, is stopped. We congratulate the civic administration of Saskatoon in setting such a splendid example.

## Cheap Household Coal in Canada

The briquetting of lignite will soon become a commercial fact, according to the Lignite Utilization Board, of which Commissioner R. A. Ross of Montreal is the Chairman; that is, a demonstration plant with a capacity of 30,000 tons of briquettes a year will be in operation by next August. If the demonstrations come up to expectations they will not only revolutionize the coal industry of Canada but will do much to stabilize her economic conditions, which in turn cannot help but benefit the social life of thousands of communities. At the present moment this country imports from the United States about half of the coal used, even though we have the second largest coal deposits in the world. The reason for this is that Canadian coal is of a bituminous or soft nature and consequently not fit in its raw state for domestic use. Lignite itself is the softest coal known, but in the process of briquetting the com-

position of the coal changes to anthracite—the water being evaporated and the gases largely illuminated. The result is a clean and comparatively cheap coal for house furnaces and stoves. Now lignite is to be found by the millions of tons in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and to a lesser extent in Manitoba, meaning that within her own borders Canada has the potentiality for cheap heating, one of the big factors that enter into the cost of living.

The Lignite Utilization Board is one of the branches of the Scientific Research Commission that was appointed during the war to investigate the resources of Canada and the opportunities for their development. This commission has done much excellent work but none of which will have such far-reaching effect on our communities as the commercializing of lignite.

## University Lectures on Municipal Government

In our last issue was published a syllabus of a series of extension lectures on Municipal Government that the authorities of McGill University, with our co-operation, had arranged for the winter season. The lecturers were among the best known municipal men on this continent, which should have been sufficient evidence to the citizens of Montreal of the value of the lectures. But, alas, for the apathy of the average citizen where civic affairs are concerned. In spite of every effort made through advertising and other means the response was so discouraging that the series had to be cancelled, and the citizens of Montreal and Municipal Canada (through this journal that had made arrangements to publish each lecture) have been deprived of the opportunity of learning something of every phase of municipal government, not only as it is administered in Canada, but in every part of the world.

While we regret that the series of lectures did

not materialize, we cannot help but express our sense of appreciation to the McGill University authorities for their whole-hearted support of the propaganda, and in particular to the acting Principal (Dr. Frank Adams) for his encouraging words to keep up the good work.

We believe that the fact that one of the two principal universities of Canada has taken up the subject of municipal government, even when in the form of extension lectures, will open the minds of educational authorities to its importance. At the present moment the science of government so far as it affects the community of today is not taught at any of the Canadian universities. In some of the universities to the South municipal government is taught as a separate or specialized subject, with good results, and why should not our Canadian universities deal with the subject as being of at least as important as some other subjects we could name.

# The Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities

The sixteenth annual convention of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities was held in the Horticultural Hall, North Vancouver, B. C., on the 7th, 8th, and 9th days of October, 1919.

In the absence of the president, ex-Reeve Fraser of Burnaby, the vice-president, **Councillor J. Loutet**, of the District of North Vancouver, occupied the chair.

**His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada** (His Grace the Duke of Devonshire) formally opened the convention, and upon an address of welcome being tendered to him by the chairman, replied in the following words:

"Mr President and Gentlemen,—I can assure you it is with no idle words I say, that it is a great pleasure to have this opportunity of meeting you, because I feel that I have come into an atmosphere and face to face with a situation of great importance, and I take considerable interest in the work which you are doing.

I naturally am not intimately acquainted with many of those great problems which you have to face at this moment, and which the growing requirements and development of the country throw upon you, but I say that, without saying too much for myself, many of the subjects which you are discussing are of very great interest to me indeed. I think it is nearly thirty years since I was elected a member of a Poor Law Board in the old country, and I have the great distinction still to be a member of the Board of Guardians. When I came to Canada, I sent in my resignation, but they were kind enough to refuse to accept it until I could return to the old country and take up my work there in that capacity once again. I have also had the privilege of serving as mayor of two boroughs in the old country; so that even if I do not possess the requisite knowledge to address you this morning, I think you will agree that I come to you with a sympathetic point of view, to hear something of the work which you are doing.

"Naturally, the problems which the conditions of this country entail may be very different from many of those conditions which prevail in the old country, but we are all actuated by the same sympathies and the same desires. We all wish to see growing up communities, healthy in mind as well as in body, and it is for those who undertake the responsibility of civic and municipal government to see that those surroundings are suitable for the development of a sound, strong, healthy population.

"We, in the old country, are confronted with many problems not so different from those with which you are yourselves confronted here. For instance, one of our greatest problems is how to deal in a very broad, generous and sympathetic spirit with questions of housing. Throughout the length and breadth of Canada, I am glad to say, we are not acquainted in the same degree as we are in the old country with the question of slum-dwellings. If I may be permitted to give you one little word of advice—you have not got slums in this country—do not get them (applause). You will find it far easier to prevent slums from growing up, than to get rid of them after you have allowed them to grow up, and this question is intimately connected with the health and prosperity of any country.

"Again one of the questions which occupy most of our time in the old country, is dealing with poverty and pauperism. As you are probably all aware, dating back to the time of Queen Elizabeth, every parish was made responsible for the maintenance and the care of its own poor. You are probably only too familiar with many of the developments which have taken place in the old country in that respect. You are aware, also, of the many scandals and horrors which took place. Possibly many of us have received that information through the instrumentality of the works of Charles Dickens who did so much to bring the stern light of public opinion to bear

upon these horrors; because they were nothing less than horrors which prevailed. I think it is a remarkable tribute to the capacity, knowledge and foresight of the old country and those who are responsible for the government, that even under the stress of war great reforms in our poor law system have been carried out during the last five years. I know that in this Dominion other means are found for dealing with poverty, and I am thankful to say that pauperism in the sense in which we know it in the old country, is to all intents and purposes non-existent here. (Applause). If I may be allowed again to say so—do not allow a system of pauperism to grow up. Discrimination, of course, has got to be drawn between the vagrant who will not work, and the honest man and woman who have spent their life in honest, hard and genuine work, so that even if the latter reach, in their old age, the stage where they will not have sufficient sustenance of their own, they will not be obliged to have recourse to a publicly-organized charity.

"We are also very much concerned with (and I know that you are having these problems also in this country) the question of infantile health. This question is one which is engaging very close attention. We talk a great deal about population; we talk a great deal about bringing people in from the old country and elsewhere, but after all, the very best way to raise a strong and healthy population is by taking care of our own in the first instance. (Applause). Much has been accomplished and I believe that as one of the practical experiences which has been produced by the war, this question of public health will engage far more attention than it ever has in the past, and what we shall be able to look forward in the future to rapid development in the welfare of our population.

"I know also, and am glad to hear, that yesterday important meetings were held on the subject of road construction and road improvement by the Good Roads Convention. Those are all questions which must necessarily occupy a very great deal of attention, and if I may be permitted to say so, the work we are engaged on is one which even in our generation we are not able to see the effect of, and starting on the liens in which our development will continue, future generations will have reason to be grateful for the part we have taken.

"There are many other features of civic and municipal life and responsibility to which I could refer, but I certainly do not wish to interfere with the work of your conference. Some of you have come from long distances, and you have a very long programme to go through; it would not be right for me to take up any more of your time. All I should like to do is to congratulate you on your sense of civic responsibility, and—I can use the word avowedly—the dignity of the work with which you are connected. As this country is bound to grow by leaps and bounds it is a most important work which every day you can see in the fundamental ground work of what you are doing, and which will be a dominant factor in the development of the resources of which we are all so proud.

"I not only wish this convention every success, but am glad to have the opportunity of seeing so many gentlemen representing the various districts of this great province; I wish them all in their individual as well as their collective capacity, every prosperity."

Upon the conclusion of His Excellency's address a very hearty vote of thanks was proposed by Mayor Gale of Vancouver, seconded by Mayor Vance of North Vancouver, and carried with enthusiastic applause. His Excellency left the convention at this stage of the proceedings.

The Vice-President called the meeting to order and appointed a Credentials Committee as follows:

Comptroller Raymur of Victoria (Chairman), Reeve Sanderson of Burnaby, and Alderman Bruce Watson of North Vancouver.

## Government of a Municipality by a Commissioner

### Union of B. C. Municipalities (Continued)

Commissioner Gillespie of South Vancouver read the following address:

"Every question has two sides, and the subject of municipal government by a commissioner is no exception. The commission form of government has advantages and it may have objectionable features. But, leaving any objections to government by a commissioner for others to point out, I propose to indicate what seem to me to be some of the advantages of administration by a government commissioner.

"The commissioner should thoroughly understand his business, of course, and he should also have the courage of his convictions. Given such a commissioner, he is in a much better position to administer the affairs of a municipality on strictly business lines, without fear or favor, than an elected council. Because, once satisfied that a certain course of action is right, the commissioner is at liberty to go ahead and to carry out his policy without being influenced by diversity of opinion, such as characterizes the deliberations of an elected body, and which often prevents carrying out of necessary measures or results in such modifications or compromises that the object in view is defeated.

"Let me state a case in point. When I took over the administration of affairs in South Vancouver I made a careful study of the financial situation, and I came to the conclusion that it was necessary to broaden the basis of taxation. Having come to this conclusion, the next step was to ascertain how this could be done on a fair and just basis. The Municipal Act gave me power to impose a tax on improvements and I naturally began to look in that direction.

"I knew, of course, that the mere mention of taxing improvements was bound to arouse all kinds of opposition. But, looking at the question from a strictly business point of view, and at the same time with an earnest desire to do nothing that should be at all unfair to the owner of improved property, I came to the conclusion that there could be no reasonable objection to a tax on improvements to meet the cost of certain departments of public administration.

"For instance, I could see no good reason why improvements should not be taxed to meet the cost of education, street lighting, police and fire protection, the charges for general administration, interest and sinking funds, etc., to be borne by the tax on land.

"This decision having been reached, I was at liberty to proceed with the taxation of improvements without delay. It is true that my action in this respect caused a good deal of controversy in South Vancouver, which has not even yet died down altogether.

"There are indications, however, that many ratepayers who at first opposed the improvements tax have since come to realize that it is here to stay, not only in South Vancouver but that before many years have elapsed it will be universally adopted throughout the province.

"And while it is true that public opinion is beginning to change in regard to the taxation of improvements, I want you to consider for a moment what would have happened in South Vancouver if I had been the reeve, instead of a commissioner appointed by the government. I think you will agree that as reeve, presiding over a council elected by popular vote, my position in regard to putting into force a tax on improvements would have been entirely different. The probability is that any attempt on my part to induce a council to depart from the straight land tax would have met with failure, through the improvement tax has undoubtedly done more than anything else to help South Vancouver toward financial solvency.

"Then, consider for a moment the position of elected councils in connection with tax sales, as compared with the position of a government appointed commissioner. You all know that the only strictly legal tax levy is that which calls for the exact financial requirements of the year, neither more nor less. It follows, therefore, that to meet the financial obligations of each year practically 100 per cent of the levy must be collected. This is so self-evident that taxpayers, realizing the necessity for a 100 per cent collection, would naturally expect a government ap-

pointed commissioner to use all available means to collect the maximum amount of current taxes and to prevent the accumulation of arrears. Not to do so would prove the incompetence of the commissioner to carry out the duties of his position.

"But how have the elected councils of British Columbia dealt with the collection of taxes during the past ten years? Did they avail themselves of their power to hold annual tax sales, in order to prevent the accumulation of arrears, or did they postpone what was regarded as an evil to be delayed as long as possible?

"The fact that the provincial legislature has recently abolished the option previously given to elected councils in the matter of tax sales, and has passed legislation making tax sales each year compulsory, is abundant evidence that the privilege previously granted was abused and that elected bodies failed to use the tax sale as a means of tax collection.

"And here let me anticipate possible criticism. It may be pointed out that during my first year in office, as commissioner in South Vancouver, I also failed to hold a tax sale. That is quite true and a word of explanation may not be altogether out of place. I took office in May, 1918. My first business was to ascertain just exactly where South Vancouver stood financially. I had a special audit made which took some time, but which influenced me in deciding upon an improvements tax. Then there were other matters, which necessitated a good deal of time and attention, before I was in a position to decide whether to hold a tax sale that year or not. And, finally, I came to the conclusion, owing to the extra work thrown upon the tax collector's staff by the improvements tax, complications caused by the War Relief Act, difficulties in registering tax sale titles, and the fact that the tax arrears to 1916 had already been hypothecated as security for \$450,000 treasury certificates sold to Messrs Spitzer, Rodrick & Co. by the 1917 council, that the time was not opportune for a tax sale and that no harm would result by deferring it until this year. That I was justified in postponing the tax sale last year I think is proved by the success of the sale this year.

"Reverting to the advantages of a government appointed commissioner over an elected council, one distinct advantage, though all may not agree with me, is the fact that the commissioner has power to pass money by-laws without a vote of the ratepayers, provided he satisfies the government that the proposed expenditure is justified. I am aware, that this matter of money by-laws is a controversial subject; but a little consideration should convince you that there is something to be said in favor of abolishing the practice of submitting by-laws to popular vote.

"The fact that money by-laws are prepared is evidence that the council, elected by the ratepayers to administer the affairs of the district, is of opinion that the expenditure proposed is absolutely necessary. The defeat of money by-laws at the polls, therefore, is either in the nature of a public calamity or an indication that the ratepayers have entirely lost confidence in their elected representatives. I need only refer to the recent defeat of school by-laws in Vancouver as a case in point. Of course, I recognize that the ratepayer has a right to be protected against unwarranted public expenditure, and that in the event of the privilege of voting on money by-laws being taken away some adequate safeguard must be adopted. In the case of a government appointed commissioner, while he has the power to pass money by-laws without submitting them to the ratepayers he is not entirely a free agent; but, as previously intimated, must satisfy the government department that the expenditure proposed is required. And, in this connection, it seems to me that the uncertain and cumbersome system of submitting money by-laws to popular vote might well be replaced by the establishment of a government department to supervise municipal expenditure on public improvements.

"Take, for instance, the recent defeat of Vancouver school by-laws. The government has made it compulsory for all children above a certain age to attend school. The government has created machinery for the election of school trustees by popular vote to provide schoolroom accommodation and the means of acquiring an education. But, having done this, the government, by allowing the

### Union of B. C. Municipalities (Continued)

system of submitting money by-laws to popular votes to continue, says in effect: "You must send your children to school. The school trustees must find them accommodation and instruction, but you are at liberty to please yourselves whether you provide the money necessary to build and equip schools."

"I think you will agree that such an anomalous situation cannot long continue. Some other system must be adopted sooner or later and it seems to me that when an elected body has decided, after full consideration, that certain public improvements or additional schools are necessary application should then be made to a government department, created for that purpose, for permission to borrow the money required to carry out the work or to build and equip schools.

"An investigation should then be made by the government department as to the reasonableness and necessity for the proposed expenditure. This investigation might take the form of a public enquiry at which any ratepayer would have a right to be heard, either for or against the proposal. And, having heard the arguments for or against, the official holding the investigation would then report to the government department as to the necessity or otherwise for the proposed improvements and recommend that the requisite permission to borrow be either given or withheld as the case might warrant.

"I do not know that I can say much more concerning the advantages of municipal government by a commissioner, but will conclude with a few facts and figures showing the progress made by South Vancouver since May, 1918, towards her financial re-establishment. And in doing so I wish to acknowledge the cordial co-operation of the bulk of the ratepayers of South Vancouver, who have rallied to my assistance in the most practical way—by payment of their taxes.

Water Services in use January 1st, 1918.....	5,959
Water Services in use October 1st, 1919.....	7,307
Net gain in one year and nine months.....	1,348
School attendance in September, 1917.....	4,367
School attendance in September, 1918.....	5,149
School attendance in September, 1919.....	5,694
Gain in school attendance in two years.....	1,327

	1917	1918	9 Months 1919
Taxes (current).....	\$318,530.94	\$411,603.79	\$584,932.73
Taxes (arrears).....	180,105.64	154,229.08	405,910.35
Other collections.....	175,039.82	205,091.87	173,228.67

Totals..... \$673,676.40 \$770,824.74 \$1,164,071.75

Moved by Alderman Irwin (North Vancouver), seconded by Clerk Greig (Duncan): "That the thanks of this convention be given to Commissioner Gillespie, and that his report be spread upon the minutes."—Carried.

The Vice-President on behalf of the municipalities of the North Shore addressed a few words of welcome to the delegates to the convention, and proceeded to read the following report:

#### Vice-President's Report.

The President of the Union, ex-Reeve Fraser, having notified me that he will be unable to attend the convention this year, I submit the following brief report for your consideration:

Since our last convention it is a pleasure to record that the greatest war in history has ended in a victory for the Allies, and that since the signing of the Armistice, peace terms have been arranged and signed, and the majority of our men in the army and navy have returned. The greatest problem before us today is the re-establishment of these men on a basis satisfactory to them, and at the same time in a manner which will insure them permanency of employment.

Contrary to expectation in some quarters, the cost of living has shown an upward tendency since the war ended, and there seems no likelihood of any great reduction in prices in the near future.

The proposals of the Dominion Government in regard to the handling of this problem by the municipalities were generally condemned as most unsatisfactory, and so far no satisfactory solution has yet been found.

The housing problem, which of late has become very

serious and is by no means confined to this province, has been but partially solved by the Dominion Housing Scheme. This scheme has been the subject of much adverse criticism, but there are great difficulties in the way of any scheme, which of necessity provides for larger advances on house construction than loan companies have in the past found it good business to make. The cost of building is now approximately 80 per cent, higher than it was in 1912, and as yet there are no signs of the cost decreasing. Unless private interests undertake building in the near future, some action will have to be taken either by the government or the municipalities.

At the last convention of the Union, held at Penticton last year, a special committee was appointed to meet at Victoria when the House was in session, to consider the draft of the new Municipal Act, and to endeavor to have all matters approved by the Union included in the Act before it became law. A meeting was arranged for the 20th of February of this year, and I was instructed by the President, Mr. Fraser, to make all necessary arrangements as he would be unable to attend. The committee met as arranged, and spent practically a whole week debating the clauses of the draft bill. The greatest care was taken by the committee to see that every clause was given full consideration, and when the work was finally completed, a meeting was arranged with the Municipal Committee of the House. The chairman, Mr. Bell, took a great deal of trouble in arranging a time suitable to us, but it became apparent that the Municipal Committee would not have time to go as fully into the bill as we have done, and that therefore there was no prospect of the new act coming into force in 1919.

Opposition had developed among some of the members who felt that the act was too important to be rushed through without full consideration. While the committee of the Union was not empowered to delay the passing of the act, it was felt that it was probably a wise course to have the re-draft before the next convention, and that no harm would result from the delay. The Union committee therefore realizing that the bill would not go through directed their energies towards securing amendments to the present act, which would deal with the matters most vital at this time to the municipalities.

The Municipal Committee of the House assisted us very greatly to accomplish this, and a bill was brought in and passed.

The new act will include among its provisions, clauses dealing with local improvement. In this connection I would ask the delegates to consider whether in their opinion local improvement along the old lines would be a desirable feature of the new act. Some years ago, provision was made for local improvement on the initiative of the council, and in most cases such work was undertaken as a benefit to a section of the municipality rather than for the benefit of the fronting owners, and it was to enable a municipality to construct such improvement for the general benefit even where a petition signed by over 50 per cent of the fronting owners could not be obtained.

The operation of this portion of the act, has in many municipalities resulted in taxation being forced upon fronting owners and the property, not being of any special value, has eventually become so burdened that the owners have allowed it to fall into the hands of the municipality. Having followed the operation of the local improvement act in both good times and bad, I have come to the conclusion that instead of local improvement on the initiative system, the council should, if they desire a certain street to be improved, proceed with the work and charge it to general revenue, and if it is considered that such improvement has been of special benefit to the fronting property, such benefit could be taxed through a rise in the assessed value to correspond with the benefit conferred. By this system, any mistake could be rectified year by year. With the Court of Revision composed of a majority of the council, there could be no question but that the rights of the fronting owner and the ratepayers at large would be fully protected.

An important matter that will come before you, is the question of increased revenue for the municipalities, which matter is now receiving the serious consideration of the minister of finance. In this connection we should most strongly protest once more against the exemption of land from municipal taxation such as occurred in the cases of

**Union of B. C. Municipalities (Continued)**

the Canadian Northern Pacific and the Pacific Great Eastern Railways:

In these cases lands within municipalities, purchased by the railway company, were declared exempt from taxation and the municipalities concerned were not consulted. The Provincial Government having taken over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway has so far refused to pay taxes on the grounds that the railway company is still operating under its own charter. At the same time, the Premier does not commit himself to stating that it is a just exemption and there is, therefore, good ground for the hope that when this subject is again brought to the attention of the Provincial Government that this injustice will be righted.

During the past year I have been in communication on several occasions with the secretary and the solicitor in regard to the work of the Union and particularly the various proposed clauses of the new act, and I wish to express my appreciation of the work done and the trouble taken by these officials.

I trust that at this meeting it will be possible to get the new act into such shape that it may become law at next session of the Provincial legislature.

Moved and seconded, that the Vice-President's Report be received and referred to the Resolutions Committee.—Carried.

**The Solicitor's Report**

Upon being called upon for his report, Mr. McDairmid stated that the report which he had already sent to the various municipalities, had been intended by him to take the place of the report usually presented at the convention. Mr. McDairmid also said that he had received notice from the government of the appointment of a commission consisting of the Minister of Finance, Messrs. Baird, Leason and Johnston, to go into the question of the re-adjustment of taxation between the Provincial Government and the municipalities, with a view to seeing if increased sources of revenue to the municipalities could not be given; the commission to commence its sittings about the middle of the present month.

It was moved and seconded that the written report of the solicitor be referred to the Resolutions Committee.—Carried.

Moved by Councillor Shallcross, seconded by Councillor Bridle (Esquimalt), "That instead of going over the new Municipal Act this morning, the convention should discuss the extension of the powers of municipalities in connection with taxation."—Carried.

Moved by Mayor Ashwell (Chilliwack) and seconded, "That any clerks of municipalities who are present at this convention be allowed to discuss the questions before the convention."—Carried.

**Resolutions Committee**—A Resolutions Committee was appointed, being the following gentlemen: Councillor Shallcross (Oak Bay), chairman. Reeve Smith (Penticton); Alderman Colley (Kamloops); Municipal Clerk McLeod (Rossland); Reeve Poppy (Langley); Mayor Porter (Victoria); Assistant City Clerk Thomas (New Westminster); Reeve Keary (Spallumcheen), and Mayor McKenzie (Nanaimo).

**Auditors**—Clerk Cowper of Saanich and Clerk Bracewell of Penticton were appointed auditors.

**Minutes of last convention**—Moved by Clerk Bracewell (Penticton), seconded by Alderman Colley (Kamloops), "That the minutes of the last convention be adopted as read."—Carried.

**Report of Credentials Committee**

The members of the committee appointed on credentials reported that the credentials have been received from 47 cities and municipalities with a total vote of 111.

**Communications:**

Moved by the Vice-President and seconded, "That as the only communications received were communications referring to resolutions of the various municipalities, such communications be referred to the Resolutions Committee."—Carried.

Moved and seconded, That the report of the Special Committee on the Municipal Act be referred to the Resolutions Committee.—Carried.

**Secretary-Treasurer's Report**

Collections from Sept. 14th, 1918, to Sept. 30th, 1919 were \$1,315.00.

Merchants Bank of Canada, Sept. 30th, 1919.

1918		
Sept. 14	Balance brought forward .....	\$ 219.90
	Collections as per Sheet 2 .....	\$1,315.00
	Less exchange .....	6.35
		<hr/> \$1,308.65
		\$1,528.55
	Expenditures:—	<hr/> \$1,242.03

Balance on hand .....\$ 286.52

Audited and found correct.

B. C. BRACEWELL  
HECTOR S. COWPER

North Vancouver, B.C., October 7th, 1919.

It was moved by Reeve Marmont (Coquitlam), seconded by Alderman Watson (North Vancouver), "That the report of the Secretary-Treasurer be referred to the auditing committee."—Carried.

The auditing committee subsequently reported that they found the statement correct, which report was adopted.

**TUBERCULOSIS AND ITS ELIMINATION.**

Report of Reeve Bridgeman

(Representative on B.C. Anti-Tuberculosis Board of Directors on behalf of U.B.C.M.)

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—Having together with Commissioner Gillespie of South Vancouver, been elected at our last convention to represent the Union of British Columbia Municipalities on the Board of Directors of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society for the Province of British Columbia, and having had the privilege of attending practically all the meetings for the past year, I have pleasure in submitting a brief report of the work being carried on by the society.

For your general information the management is carried on by a board of directors who all serve without remuneration, both in Vancouver and Kamloops, also there are ladies' auxiliaries actively working at Kamloops, New Westminster, Victoria and Vancouver, and while these auxiliaries work independently of the management of the society, the directors recognize and appreciate fully the assistance rendered by them.

A great stride has been made this year in helping to fight the white plague by the opening of the Clinic in Vancouver. This was accomplished by the energy of the Rotary Club of Vancouver, loyally supported by the citizens of Greater Vancouver. This institution is open to all, and should be used to the fullest extent, for if tuberculosis is discovered in its incipient stage, it can in most cases be checked.

This Union has always taken an active and intelligent part in the fight against tuberculosis, and I am taking the liberty of suggesting to this convention that they signify their willingness to the Provincial Government to have their per capita grant increased from \$1.25 to \$1.40 per day. This increase, while not large, will show a sincere desire to assist in a tangible form, as the institution is losing in its operations 22½ cents per capita a day, the cost of each patient being \$2.075, and the average receipts \$1.851. We cannot as municipalities assist in the capital expenditure, but we can help in the ever increasing cost of operation.

You are probably aware that the Provincial Government last year voted \$75,000 to the society for expenditure in buildings at Tranquille, on condition that the Dominion Government spend a like sum; all the buildings to revert free of charge to the society at the termination of their occupancy by the Dominion military patients. However, it was found that the sum of \$75,000 to be expended by the Dominion government was quite inadequate, and in round figures, the total amount spent by them is about \$348,000 to date, an excess of about \$273,000 more than the original \$75,000 contracted to be spent. They further supplied plumbing, electrical fixtures, etc., the cost of which is not known to the society.

The new Sanatorium is now finished, but to make the whole scheme workable and complete, a further sum of \$120,000 is necessary for the erection and furnishing of a Nurses' Home and dairy buildings with equipment, it being absolutely essential to have the best possible milk supply in connection with the Sanatorium. To finance



### Union of B. C. Municipalities (Continued)

this amount, the Dominion government will grant \$60,000, and advance \$60,000 to the society upon the understanding that the society will pay interest at the rate it costs the Dominion government to obtain it, and that the Provincial government guarantee repayment of the principal when the Dominion government military patients no longer use the sanatorium, less 2 per cent, per annum for depreciation.

This proposal appeals to the Society as very fair and advantageous to the province, as it would mean that the province would eventually possess buildings and equipment worth \$425,000 for an expenditure of \$135,000. It entails no cash expenditure for some years, and it is sincerely hoped that the provincial government will see their way to avail themselves of it.

Knowing, as I do, that the provincial government is particularly sympathetic to the needs of the sanatorium in this province, I believe it our duty as municipal representatives to strengthen their hands in every possible way in a matter of such vital importance as fighting this great menace to the health of the community, which although no alarmist, I can assure you is gaining headway.

There is no doubt that the spread of tuberculosis can be largely checked by greater public knowledge of the evil, and I am going to suggest to this convention that they urge the provincial government to set aside annually a sum for the purpose of educational propaganda to be distributed throughout the schools by the province and taken home by the children to their parents, who could give it required attention at their leisure.

Further, I would suggest that the province institute an annual Provincial Tag Day, the proceeds of which could be used to great advantage by local organizations for relief work and material funds; also to help patients leaving Tranquille to return to their homes, and start life afresh. Outside altogether of the monetary benefits to be derived from these tag days, they would create a wider knowledge and interest in the work.

Tuberculosis in British Columbia has not yet been checked, and I cannot too strongly urge upon this convention the necessity: First, of increasing our municipal per capita grant; secondly, of supporting the government in making the necessary expenditure to complete this institution, and thirdly, of supporting the government, the Clinic, and the Society in giving to the public in this province the widest possible educational propaganda.

Moved by Commissioned Gillespie (South Vancouver) seconded by Alderman McHardy (Nelson), "That the report of Reeve Bridgman be adopted by the convention."—Carried.

THE CHAIRMAN: "It has been suggested that the Resolutions Committee be directed to move that the report of the Special Committee on the Municipal Act be adopted as it stands."

Moved by Councillor Shallcross (Oak Bay), seconded by Reeve Smith (Penticton), "That this report of the Special Committee on the Municipal Act be taken up direct by the Convention."—Carried.

Moved by Reeve Bridgman (North Vancouver District), and seconded, "That this convention be very glad indeed to have an address from General Odium on Oct. 9th, at the luncheon hour."—Carried.

It was moved and seconded, "That the convention accept with pleasure the invitation of Mr. Wallace, of the Wallace Shipyards to view the launching of a steel ship on Thursday afternoon at 4.30."—Carried.

Mayor Porter (Victoria) asked that after Dr. MacEachern's address to the convention at the luncheon hour, Oct. 8th, hearing should also be given to officers of various other hospitals who might wish to speak, and particularly of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria.

It was moved by Reeve Bridgman (North Vancouver), and seconded by Councillor Shallcross (Oak Bay), "That a representative of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital be permitted to address the convention on the subject of hospitals and their relation to the municipality, and that the said hospital be so advised by telegraph."—Carried.

Adjourned for luncheon.

Meeting called to order by the Vice-President at 2 o'clock.

### "GOVERNMENT OF A MUNICIPALITY BY COUNCIL AND MANAGER."

The Vice-President read the following paper by J. J. Carment, City Manager, Kamloops, B. C., on

During the past decade the subject of municipal management has been under intensive consideration by civic authorities and trained publicists with the result that there has been a decided trend towards radical changes in the system at present obtaining.

That under which the great majority of municipalities operate filled all the purposes for which it was formulated just so long as it remains sufficiently elastic to bear the strain of civic development.

The mayor, as executive officer, with the council in its legislative and advisory capacity could well attend to all the business requiring attention under conditions as they were when the municipal system was adopted and during the gradual changes which took place to the opening of the present century.

Present day ideas on civic development, however, have so far out-distanced the system that the latter is now absolutely unable to deal effectively with the situation in any but the most elemental of civic communities. Modern municipalities are not content with caring for the welfare of the citizens in the old way. The ratepayer does not content himself with candles or kerosene for light, nor draw his water from the ancient well. He has electric light and gas and water, telephones and sewers and pavements, park and play-grounds, and cemeteries, all provided by the municipality; and paid for by the rates if the service is not a revenue producer and very often paid by the rates when they should be self-supporting and producing a proportion of the general rates as well.

To meet the diversified demands upon the time and intelligence of the council—demands, which added to the purely executive and legislative functions hitherto constituting the chief municipal activities—made some change absolutely necessary and the committee system was adopted as the solution to the problem.

The burden of management was divided and one group of aldermen looked after one branch of the civic service, another took charge of a second part of the municipal work, and every item of business was brought before the council board, where it gave rise to more or less discussion between the councillors and caused more or less controversy between men who after all were more or less strangers to the particular line of business under discussion.

The weakness of this system becomes more apparent as the municipal activities become more diversified and the advisability of some change in the administration of municipal affairs in general is now generally admitted by all who have given the subject any study.

Every municipality of any size in the country is taking over the supply of some of the public utilities formerly provided for by private corporation and the tendency is to add to the list of municipally owned utilities rather than to decrease it. This in spite of the fact that private ownership of public utilities has in the past been more successful in Canada than has public ownership. This condition is, however, not the fault of the principle of municipal ownership, but the fault of the system under which the various services are operated.

The present system of handling the business of the community through departments controlled by a committee of aldermen has been generally recognized as making for inefficiency, waste and inadequate service.

At present we cannot do better than adopt the methods of the best business concerns of today and be ready to improve on them as experience suggests. As the shareholders of our joint stock companies appoint directors and these in turn engage managers who select their staffs with the object of most efficient service, so in civic affairs the citizens as shareholders cannot do better than follow their lead. The immediate advantages to be gained by adopting such a system are obvious.

(a). The aldermen are freed from the consideration of petty details and are thus enabled to give much greater portion of their time to the larger affairs of civic administration which more properly belongs to them as legislators.

(b). The holding of one man responsible for the administration of the various departments tends to a thoroughness which cannot be expected from committees of aldermen who are changing their personnel from year to year.

**Union of B. C. Municipalities (Continued)**

(c). Lack of continuity of policy, owing to the changing personnel of these committees, is thus obviated.

(d). The control of municipal employees is much more satisfactory under the managerial system, where the right man is secured.

(s). The placing of all departments under a permanent official assures efficiency and economy which cannot be obtained under the system of committees.

In general, upon looking fully into the whole question, the managerial system retains the best features of the aldermanic system of civic government, and eliminates its weak points by adopting the methods of the most successful public utility undertakings.

Alderman Colley (Kamloops), made a few remarks to the convention upon the foregoing paper.

Moved by Reeve Bridgman (North Vancouver), seconded by Mayor Vance (North Vancouver City), "That this report be spread upon the minutes, and that a vote of thanks be given Mr. Carment of Kamloops."—Carried.

**Report of Resolutions Committee.**

1. CITY OF PORT ALBERNI:—"That a municipality shall not be called upon to pay the expenses of a coroner's inquest where the death occurs through an arduous outside of the municipality in question."

Moved by A. W. Gray (New Westminster) and seconded, That this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

2. GRAND FORKS:—"That the appeal of the Municipality of Grand Forks receive favorable consideration, and that this Convention approve of powers being granted to them to provide for the refund of their maturing debentures subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

3. "That the Executive is hereby instructed to appear before the Commission of which the Finance Minister is Chairman, to lay before this Commission the view of this Convention and of the Executive in regard to financial matters in connection with municipalities."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be laid over for further consideration.—Carried.

4. "It is recommended that it shall be the duty of the Public Utilities Commissioner in reporting upon any proposed work within a municipality to issue a statement setting forth reasons for and against said work and his judgment thereon and a copy of his report be sent to the municipality concerned."

It was moved by Mayor Gray, seconded by Mayor Vance, That this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

5. PENTICTON:—"It is recommended that no powers exercised or given the Public Utilities Commission shall conflict or duplicate the powers conferred on the Municipal Inspector."

Councillor Shallcross (Oak Bay) in moving the adoption of this resolution gave a short outline of the difficulties it was designed to deal with. Seconded by Reeve Bridgman (North Vancouver District).—Carried.

6. CITY OF VICTORIA:—"That it is necessary that municipalities be granted additional sources of revenue in order to meet the obligations already imposed on them."

Councillor Shallcross made a few remarks upon the probable working out of this resolution, touching particularly upon the lack of purchasers at municipal tax sales; taxes for utility purposes; the rate of taxation on unimproved land in the Province.

Alderman Kirk (Vancouver) dealt with the basis of taxation in the City of Vancouver, in support of the motion, with particular reference to the present basis, namely, the whole value of the land and fifty per cent of the value of improvements.

Clerk Greig (Duncan) suggested that the Provincial Government lay greater stress upon the collection of the poll tax.

Upon the question being put to the meeting the resolution was carried.

7. KELOWNA:—"It is recommended that this Convention request the Provincial Government to amend the 'Motor Traffic Regulation Act,' making it compulsory for motorists to use non-glare lenses on the headlights of their automobiles, as soon as a satisfactory headlight can be supplied, and that the Provincial Government be asked meanwhile to make necessary experiments in this matter."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

8. CHILLIWACK:—"It is recommended that a uniform system of accounting for municipalities be established. That the printing required for same be done by the Government Printing Office, and sold to municipalities at cost. Recommendation "To be taken up with new Act."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be filed.—Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the Convention congratulate the Vice-President upon the arrival of a son and heir.—Carried.

**Special Committee on Municipal Act**

The Secretary read the Report of the Special Committee upon the New Municipal Act.

Moved by Reeve Bridgman (North Vancouver District), seconded by Reeve Marmont (Coquitlam), That Section 1, dealing with the term of office of Mayor and Alderman, be adopted.—Carried.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS:—Moved and seconded that Section 31 and following sections of the New Municipal Act, dealing with the qualifications of Mayor and Reeve, Aldermen and Councillors, the candidate be required only to have his taxes paid up and not in arrears on the property on which he qualifies.—Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the Committee as to subsection (3) of Section 101 be adopted.—Carried.

SUBSECTION (71), CLAUSE 80.—It was moved and seconded that provision be made in this Act for the creation of volunteer fire departments.—Carried.

TRAVELLING JUNK DEALERS:—It was moved and seconded that provision be made for the licensing of travelling junk dealers.—Carried.

SUBSECTION (108) OF SECTION 101:—Providing for the destruction of weeds and the cutting down of combustible growths.

It was moved and seconded that the Convention approve this section.—Carried.

SUBSECTION (113a) AND SUBSECTION (117).—It was moved and seconded that the approval of the Convention be given to the present section of the Act.—Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the Convention proceed to take up the new Act commencing at the beginning.—Carried.

9. "That inasmuch as complaints have been received from various municipalities that sufficient information cannot readily be obtained from the Kamloops Registry Office, through no fault of the District Registrar's, to enable them to comply with the Municipal Act, we recommend that the Government be urged to engage sufficient staff to enable the Municipal Act to be carried out, or that a new Registry Office be established to make a division of the District, in order that less delay may occur."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be laid over for further consideration.—Carried.

10. VERNON MUNICIPALITY:—"The Resolutions Committee recommend that the Government be requested to so amend the Land Registry Act as to provide that a vendor may register the conveyance or agreement for sale as well as the vendee, retaining a lien on the certificate of title for payment of the registration fees."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be laid over, to be taken up at the same time as the previous one.—Carried.

PAYMENT OF ARREARS OF TAXES BY RETURNED SOLDIERS:—"In view of the fact that an Act was laid over at the last session of the Provincial Legislature, which would remit the payment of all arrears of taxes by returned soldiers; and that in all probability such Act would be taken up again at the approaching session."

It was moved by Reeve Bridgman (North Vancouver District) seconded by clerk Greig (Duncan), That a special committee be appointed to take up this question of the relief of taxation on soldiers' lands and other exceptions.—Carried.

SOLDIERS RELIEF COMMITTEE:—A committee consisting of the following persons was appointed in pursuance of the resolution: Reeve Bridgman (North Vancouver District); Mayor McKenzie, (Nanaimo); Clerk Nixon, (Summerland); A. Cochrane, (Vernon); Reeve Sanderson, (Burnaby); Clerk Greig, (Duncan).

11. The Resolutions Committee recommends that an amendment be made to the Municipal Act to the effect that candidates for election of the office of Police Com-

### Union of B. C. Municipalities (Continued)

missioner be required to comply with the same qualifications as those required from candidates for aldermanic and councillor positions respectively."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

12. SURREY AND DELTA.—"Recommended by Surrey and Delta, and moved that any municipality may apply to the proper Department for a certificate of approval of any ditch or bridge constructed or to be constructed within the boundaries of any public highway in the municipality."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

13. "The Resolutions Committee recommends that the Provincial Government be asked to take into consideration the question of arrears of taxes which have accumulated under the "War Relief Act," and that if it is decided that any relief should be granted to the taxpayers in respect of such taxes, that this should be a charge on the Provincial revenue, and further that a committee be appointed by the Executive to confer with the Government and the soldiers' organizations on this subject."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be referred to the Special Committee already appointed to deal with the question.—Carried.

14. "That section 204 in the proposed Municipal Act be redrawn to provide as follows:—

It shall be the duty of every municipality to make provisions for any poor and destitute person who may be found within the jurisdiction. Provided that in any case where such person has not prior to becoming destitute resided within such municipality for a period of three months the cost of providing for such person shall be a valid charge upon the municipality (if any) within which he shall have last resided for three months, and such cost shall be payable monthly upon account being rendered and shall be recoverable by action to be brought in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Where any such poor and indigent person receiving assistance from any municipality has not previously resided for three months in any municipality within the Province of British Columbia, the Treasurer of the municipality shall notify the Provincial Board of Health of the circumstances of the case and thereupon the municipality shall be entitled to receive from the Provincial Treasury the sum of \$..... for every day during which such person shall continue to be a charge upon such municipality.

It was moved by Alderman Irwin (North Vancouver City) seconded by Alderman Watson (North Vancouver City) That the period of three months in the foregoing resolution be changed to one year.—Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted as amended.—Carried.

15. "That the recommendation of the Women's Independent Political Association of Victoria in respect to proposed new Municipal Act have been carefully considered by your Committee, and have been very valuable in considering the provisions of the new Act."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

The meeting adjourned.

Wednesday, October 8th, 1919.

The Chairman called the meeting to order at 10.15.

#### "Industrial Development of British Columbia."

(Address by Major Martyn, D.S.O., Industrial Commissioner for British Columbia.)

(This address for want of space in this number will be published in the January issue of the Canadian Municipal Journal.)

It was moved and seconded that the vote of thanks of this convention be tendered to Major Martyn for his address.—Carried.

16. PENTICTON—"That in the opinion of this convention the tax sale provisions in the Municipal Act 1919 passed at the last session of the legislature should not be materially changed wherein they refer to percentage additions and advertising, at the next session of legislature."

It was moved and seconded, that this resolution be adopted by the convention.—Carried.

17. It was moved and seconded that this convention confine itself strictly to procedure in dealing with the subjects coming up under the resolutions of this committee.—Carried.

18. SURREY AND DELTA.—"That any municipality may apply to the proper department for a certificate of approval of any ditch or bridge constructed or to be constructed within the boundaries of any public highway in the municipality."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

19. OAK BAY.—"That municipalities be given power, either by themselves or in conjunction with other municipalities, to acquire, organize and operate municipal golf links, within or without the said municipalities."

The Resolutions Committee begs to report powers to cover such are included in proposed new Act.

It was mover and seconded, that Oak Bay be notified accordingly.—Carried.

It was moved and seconded that this convention endorses the provision that a municipality has power to construct municipal golf links either within or without the municipality.—Carried.

RESOLUTIONS No. 9.—It was moved and seconded that the resolution numbered 9 referring to the Land Registry Office at Kamloops, be adopted.—Carried.

20. PEACHLAND.—The Resolutions Committee recommends reference to executive of the Union of B. C. Municipalities, the following:

Whereas, the Okanagan Telephone Co., Ltd., claim the right under the chartered granted them by the provincial legislature for the District of Yale to enter all incorporated areas to cut, slash and destroy any trees, bushes or shrubs in proximity to the lines of the Company.

And Whereas, the said company have entered such incorporated areas and cut down indiscriminately such trees, bushes or shrubs and have failed to remove such debris from such cutting;

And Whereas, the said company claim the charter granted them by the provincial government is not affected by any bylaw that a municipality may be pleased to pass governing such matters;

Be It Therefore Resolved, that this U. B. C. M. respectfully request the provincial government to amend the charter held by the said company to conform with the bylaws of the corporations governing the protection of trees, bushes or shrubs.

It was moved and seconded that if this condition is found to exist, this convention approves of this resolution and refers it to the executive for action.—Carried.

21. RESOLUTION No. 10.—It was moved and seconded that previous resolution No. 10 which was laid over the further consideration be adopted.—Carried.

22. Moved by W. A. Gordon (Revelstoke), seconded by W. E. Wasson (Nelson), "That where a number of lots are in the same block and registered in the same name in the Land Registry Office, the Collector may in his discretion group two or more lots and sell the same under one heading;

And further, that the Inspector of Legal Offices be asked to amend the Land Registry Act to permit registration of said group; retroactive to apply to 1919 and previous municipal amendments.

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

23. The Resolutions Committee recommends that the communication from James D. Robertson and South Vancouver Ratepayers' Association be referred to the convention. The communication was as follows:

Vancouver, B. C., October 2nd, 1919.

The Secretary, B. C. Union of Municipalities,  
New Westminster, B. C.

Sir.—The committee of the above association, at a regularly appointed meeting, has desired me to forward to you a request that the following matters be brought before the first meeting of the forthcoming convention.

### Union of B. C. Municipalities (Continued)

This association is of opinion that the constitution of the union only allows representation at the convention to members of the various councils of municipalities in the province when such councils or representatives have been duly elected by the people.

If such is the case, then the association feels that the convention cannot very well entertain the granting of such privilege to Commissioner Gillespie, who is reported as being scheduled to address the convention. We claim that as he has not been elected by the people, he has no mandate to speak for the municipality of South Vancouver, and in proof of this, would draw attention to the fact that a petition of protest against the continuance of his administration was, at the beginning of this year, signed by three thousand five hundred (3500 residents and rate-payers of the municipality.

He has, moreover, used his authority as commissioner, to autocratically refuse to the ratepayers of South Vancouver the right to have their authorized representatives make an examination of the books of the municipality at their own expense, a right which is enjoyed by every other municipality in this democratic country.

It has, therefore been resolved by the committee of the South Vancouver Ratepayers Association, representing the disenfranchised citizens of South Vancouver, that this protest be registered against his presence at the convention, and that a request be forwarded to the secretary of the B. C. Union of Municipalities, to read this letter to the open convention of all elected representatives of the municipalities of B. C. who may be present. The association also appeals to the convention for their moral support and assistance to the ratepayers of South Vancouver, to enable them to regain their franchise, in order that they may have elective representation at the next and future conventions.

I am desired to inform you that a copy of this letter is being forwarded to the press.

JAMES D. ROBERTSON,  
Secretary.

It was moved and seconded that this matter be referred to the executive.—Carried.

### Report of Special Committee on Soldiers' Relief.

Moved by Mayor Pitt (Duncan), seconded by Alderman McGuckie (Nanaimo):

That Whereas the provincial government has seen fit to pass legislation which provides for Returned Soldiers who are the owners of property in unincorporated areas paying their taxes at any time without interest and with the full allowance of ten per cent rebate irrespective of whether taxes are in arrears or otherwise;

And whereas, the loss that has so accrued has become a charge against the general revenue of the province;

And whereas, no provision has been made for treating in a similar way the returned soldier who is an owner of property within a municipality;

And Whereas, it is evident that this action is the cause of much dissatisfaction by reason of the partiality shown by the aforesaid action of the provincial government to a section of our returned men;

Be It Therefore Resolved, that the following resolution be submitted for consideration by the special committee that has been appointed by the Union of B. C. Municipalities to consider this question:

That the provincial government be urged to so amend the Municipal Act that the concessions they have already granted to soldier property owners of unincorporated areas be extended to those returned soldiers who are the owners of property within a municipality in the following manner, viz.:

(a). That all those who have lost the rebate on their taxes for the years 1914 to 1918, inclusive, be given a refund without interest, if the taxes for the said years or any of them have since been paid in full, or a rebate if the taxes for any of the said years are still unpaid of 10 per cent for such years as they were actually in the forces of the Empire.

(b). That any interest on arrears of taxes that have been paid for the periods be also refunded, at the expense of the municipalities.

(c). That in the event of taxes for the current year having become liable to the added percentage provided for in the Municipal Act, such added percentage be waived in the case of returned soldiers' property.

(d). The said refunds or rebates to be made in first instance by the municipality but, partly by reason of the fact that the percentage of men who joined the forces

varies by reason of the fact that the province as a whole is bearing the loss that has already been incurred on account of unincorporated areas—that this further additional loss be also admitted as a charge against the province as a whole, and therefore that such monies are refunded or allowed by the municipalities be recoverable through the Honourable the Minister of Finance.

(e). That any person so affected by this legislation take advantage of the same not later than the 31st day of December 1920.

It was moved by Alderman Kirk (Vancouver), seconded by Reeve Smith (Penticton), "That this matter be referred to the Special Committee on Soldiers' Relief, to be taken up with a committee from the Great War Veterans, and thereafter to report to the executive committee."—Carried.

The committee also put the following resolution to the vote of the convention.

"That Whereas under the several acts affecting land settlement and housing of soldiers the lands are registered in the name of the Crown, it might be held that such lands are therefore exempt from taxation;

Be It Resolved, that this convention request the Provincial Government, that there shall be no ambiguity with respect to such lands being subject to taxation by municipalities."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

At luncheon an address was given by Dr. MacEachern, of the Vancouver General Hospital, on

### "THE RELATION OF THE HOSPITAL TO THE MUNICIPALITY"

Gentlemen,—In addressing the Union of British Columbia Municipalities, I fully realize that I am speaking to the people of this province through their representatives, and that by virtue of the office which you hold your electorate have confidence in you that you will conserve the best interests of your community. It is, therefore, very fitting that I should address you today on one of the greatest interests of your community. I am speaking to you in a representative capacity, as President of the B.C. Hospital Association, one of the youngest but most active associations of our province, and though only two years old, we have held two wonderful conventions, each lasting three days, at which much was accomplished for the betterment of our hospitals of this province. This association has for its objects:

(a) To serve as a means of intercommunication and co-operation between the hospitals in British Columbia;

(b) To establish, maintain and improve standards of hospital work;

(c) To promote the efficiency of all hospitals in the province.

(d) To stimulate intensive and extensive hospital development;

(e) To make all hospitals of more community service.

You will therefore see that we are prompted to administer hospitals with the best community interests at heart. Our work as hospital administrators stands for the cure and prevention of disease—the highest service which we can render to our fellow-citizens.

Through our efforts we must exercise various functions which indicate a much widened scope of hospital work. Briefly they can be summed up under four headings:

1. The care of the sick.
2. The training of doctors and nurses.
3. The extension of medical knowledge.
4. The prevention of disease.

This is a day of reconstruction and many great problems face us in every walk of life. Our hospital system is actively undergoing reconstruction, because never before have these institutions had such important and economic functions or obligations to fulfil in the community. Did you ever stop to think that all the patients within the doors of your hospitals are non-producers, and while sick somebody else must carry on their work? Every time a person is ill it practically means that the producing capacity of four people is affected. First, there is the patient himself or herself; next there is the nurse, and then the doctor, and finally the person who has to do his or her work. Herein comes the economic service of the hospital, and it behooves us to extend such a service to the patient that he or she may be speedily returned to health and producing capacity. The hospitals of this province should have before them just one aim and that is: to extend to every patient within its doors every possible service to speedily return them to health and producing capacity. If

### Union of B. C. Municipalities (Continued)

the hospital can do this it is the greatest asset and business proposition that the municipality has. Every community of from one to two thousand people usually has a hospital; possibly only a few beds, possibly a large number, but nevertheless, the degree of efficiency and service required should not be measured by the size of the institution, for after all, the patient is the unit of consideration.

The apparent apathy and indifference of people generally to our institutions we hope is a thing of the past. The wonderful hospital service rendered to the soldiers overseas through the medical and nursing divisions has been unsurpassed, and our returning soldiers will demand the continuance of that service for themselves and their families. They will not stand for hospital inefficiency, and rightly so. The returned soldier and his family are entitled to this service at all times, as well as all civilians of our province.

My object today in addressing such an organization as this is, is chiefly to lay before you the present demands which our hospitals must fulfil, and to endeavor to draw the people, the municipal governments closer to the hospital; in other words, "get the hospital idea." It is a big one. Just think for a moment how much money the hospital saves the municipality annually, and eliminate the idea that hospitals only spend money. Do you realize how many lives are saved annually by our hospitals, and the large number of physical wrecks who are hurriedly restored to health and wage-earning capacity? It is a splendid business proposition and pays a big dividend, and the hospital and health facilities of your municipality should be recognized as a reliable index of your community standing in modern civilization. Do you appreciate your institution and its endeavors in your community, or is it not worthy of your support?

I have been administrating hospitals now for eight years, during which time I have been in a great measure responsible for the hospital service to approximately seventy to eighty thousand patients, and during that time have made my observations as closely as possible as to the need of the patient for the best and most scientific physical adjustment of their health and today I hope that I can impress you along these lines from my experience.

Right here I want to emphasize the point that you as municipal government bodies are all-powerful because after all, each state or provincial government is nothing more than the people's voice, and you represent the people. I wonder how many members of our different municipal bodies have made a study of hospital work. You men who have been ill and who have come under hospital care perhaps are more closely in sympathy with this question. Though I have been closely connected with the administration end of the hospital, I more fully appreciate the advantage to the patient, realizing seriously, as I do, that through its care I am today able to use my eyes and see this beautiful scenery round about us. Your municipality cannot afford to overlook any measure that will insure good health to the people. You pay a great deal of attention to schools, fire protection, police, industries, live stock, good roads—these are all fine, but please remember that the most important thing in your community is the public health activities, but unfortunately in a number of municipalities, is only a secondary consideration, and whatever appropriation is recommended is usually cut down. If I should ask each municipality represented here if they are taking steps to protect their community from epidemics of typhoid fever I would get many negative replies. Do you have the milk and water which is used by your people examined from time to time? Do you know how many bacteria your people are swallowing every time they take a mouthful of milk—are they taking a few thousand or many million? When the epidemic come it will be too late. What protection have you against epidemics of infectious disease and when they come, what can you do? Most likely quarantine the whole family in their home and throw them all out of the "producing" capacity and a burden on the municipality, whereas, if you had an up-to-date infectious hospital service the affected persons could be removed there, scientifically and properly treated and possibly lives saved, and the house could be fumigated and cleaned up and the producers go on with their work. If we want to build up a great nation we have got to look after their health. You cannot get a Class A nation from Class C or D people.

Now, gentlemen, it is up to you. You are the controllers of the purse-strings, whether it is from your own municipal purse or from the province. I am here today to tell you plainly that you are not giving your hospitals the financial

support that is necessary. Hospital standardization has struck this continent from coast to coast, and I am glad to say that from Winnipeg to Vancouver, in Western Canada, the greatest impetus is being felt, and we as hospitals are all imbued with one idea and that is, "One hundred per cent efficient care of our patients," and this involves the best nursing and medical service possible. We have only one difficulty in hospitals today, and that is the fact that we are not being given enough money to carry on our work properly. Our training schools in the province are hampered for the want of facilities and for personnel to do the teaching. Some people think that the nurses cannot get a good training unless they go to a large hospital to train, whereas this is utterly absurd. No matter how small the hospital the training in the first two years at least can be properly carried on if the instructors are available, and they have the option of going to the larger institutions in the province for the third year. Likewise the medical service will only be efficient so far as modern facilities for doing the work are provided. Many of the hospitals today are making efforts to improve the efficiency by raising money by tag days, donations and other means, but why should our institutions have to go out on the street and beg? We must have more money for the hospitals of this province. Today we have approximately 65 public hospitals in our province, in addition to a large number of private institutions, making about 90 to 95 in all. These 35 institutions are supported as follows: Municipal per capita or municipal grant, Provincial per capita or Provincial grant, fees from patients, donations from people. I venture to say that almost every hospital in this province is carrying a deficit, and if they are carrying a surplus they are not giving the service to their patients which they require under such abnormal conditions as we are working. Very few of our institutions have had any increase in allowance, notwithstanding the fact that the high cost of living is recognized and in spite of the fact that our supplies have increased anywhere from twenty to two thousand per cent in several cases. The institution is therefore hampered. The patient must suffer, and if we could take you through the wards and show you the patients, the sick and suffering, you would say at once, it cannot be. I could convince you in ten minutes by a short trip, that our cause is worthy, and that we have to receive more support. The final analysis today is that the patient does not get a square deal in many hospitals because there is not the money to afford the essential facilities in all our hospitals in the province. The crisis has arrived in British Columbia. The high cost of living combined with the fact that our people have recently had a new awakening and demand a new service in our hospitals, much different to that of the past, must be remembered. Again, why should John Jones refrain from having an X-ray which he needs because he cannot obligate himself to more expense? The X-ray is not taken, the man sacrifices necessary features for a good diagnosis and thus a more comprehensive line of treatment, and poor John Jones' case is a mess and he becomes later one of the army of the non-wage-earners or possibly an incurable. The services of our institutions are in many cases so high priced, owing to financial conditions, that they are not generally used as they should be, resulting today in more human wrecks than are warranted and a higher death rate. Therefore, analyze your hospital; does your hospital give every man, woman and child, whether white or black, Catholic or Protestant, the 100 per cent efficient service demanded? Have you a good nursing and medical service? Have you given the staff the necessary facilities to do their work? Have you good medical case records of your patients so that you know what kind of work is going on in your hospital? Are you doing everything you can for your patients? If you are not, then you are not fulfilling the obligations of your community. I do not want to be too radical in my statements, but I want to say that the public institution that is showing a surplus year in and year out is either an extortionist or not giving the service to humanity that is expected.

The hospital workers of the province of British Columbia, your province, are the best in the land. Recently we had our convention, lasting three days, and the interest displayed was marvellous.

Several propositions are now being discussed in various quarters as to the future financing of hospitals. These are as follows:

1. Increase of municipal grants or per capita allowance.
2. Increase of Provincial grants or per capita allowance.
3. Complete state aid through hospital taxation scheme.

### Union of B. C. Municipalities (Continued)

4. The making of every municipality responsible for their sick.

5. The extension of the Workmen's Compensation Act principle of health insurance to all people.

6. The introduction of complete state medicine.

These are all being debated and I really think that there will be some outcome in the near future, in fact there has to be. The Hospital Municipal Act today, with which you are all familiar, is anything but fair. A patient of the City of Vancouver can go to North Vancouver and receive hospital care, perhaps costing \$2.50 or \$3.00 per day but all North Vancouver can collect from Vancouver is \$1.00 per day. Why should North Vancouver pay for the charity of the City of Vancouver? This act should be changed, and each municipality made responsible for their own sick. Volumes could be written on methods of better financing of hospitals in this Province, and I cannot attempt to analyse them here, but I want to make clear that this Province has to face the problem immediately of a different method of financing hospitals, or at least some method of increasing the amount of financial support. We are not and we cannot do our work unless we receive this, and the hospitals should not have to carry a deficit.

The Province of British Columbia is confronted with other health problems. We have referred already to the inadequacy of our institutions to look after infectious diseases, I think I am safe in saying that there is not one proper hospital for infectious diseases in this Province outside of possibly a Small Pox Hospital in Vancouver. The accommodation for infectious diseases is painfully inadequate and inefficient, in fact a disgrace to a civilized nation, and many municipalities have no provision whatsoever. Epidemics in varying degrees occur from time to time and surely the Influenza Epidemic of last year has taught us a lesson to be prepared. The construction as well as the administration of infectious hospitals is indeed costly. The care of infectious disease is a specialty of its own and much different to the general hospital work. Again, those institutions looking after infectious diseases may only be required at certain periods during the year, but nevertheless the nucleus of a staff has to be maintained. Last Autumn, a Committee, of which I am a member, made a complete survey of Greater Vancouver and recommended to various municipalities a co-operative community hospital system for infectious diseases. We proposed that one large institution would accommodate the municipalities of Vancouver, Point Grey, South Vancouver, Burnaby and if practical, North Vancouver City and Municipality and possibly West Vancouver. Similar hospital areas could be marked out through the Fraser Valley, on the other part of the Mainland and on the Island. An adequate ambulance service could be maintained with an efficient staff and always ready when required. However, action on this has been deferred for various reasons, but possibly more particularly because the financial outlay was not visible at present. If the municipalities desire to be able to cope with epidemics, adequate provision must be made. Again, as referred to in the beginning of this address, the time lost by the wage-earner when infectious diseases occur in the home, is too much to be overlooked, meaning often the quarantine of the whole family and throwing them as a burden onto the municipality, I would therefore recommend that the municipalities of this Province should arrive at some mutual agreement on a co-operative hospital system for infectious diseases.

Another problem which we must face and face immediately is the question of taking care of the incurable patient. You all will agree that this is a State or Provincial duty, and we have impressed the Provincial Government with this fact that for many years, but still the general hospitals of this Province are looking after this unfortunate incurable. The Vancouver General Hospital, of which I am Superintendent, carries about one hundred and twenty at present. Other hospitals in the Province particularly in Victoria and New Westminster have these cases also. The incurable case is usually a victim of circumstance, accident or ill-health of some nature, making the patient physically unfit for work, often penniless, friendless and glad to seek the shelter of the Hospital. These cases are pitiful ones and have nothing to look forward to the rest of their days but the comforts which the Hospital can give them. Medical science with all the knowledge and skill which is possible, cannot mend these human wrecks, and we find them from the little boy nine years old in our institution to the old man or woman of ninety years. These hospitals are taking care of such

cases much to their financial embarrassment, receiving in most cases sixty cents from the municipality and forty-five cents from the Provincial Government. The majority of cases are absolutely provincial in nature—they are not the kind of patient that a general hospital should treat—they are often filling up beds that should be used for the acute cases. Some special effort must be made for our Province to establish a proper home for incurables with a small farm attached. They have done this most admirably for the Mental cases of our Province and we stand in a premier position so far as this class of patient is concerned. On analysis of the cases which we have at the Marpole Annex, which is attached to the Vancouver General Hospital we find a large number of men and women who are fit for different degrees of employment. Part of the doctor's orders is to prescribe the amount of work which each patient should have. We, as hospital administrators, recognize very fully that when a patient is convalescent the employment of the hands and faculties of the body does much to keep the patient contented, to pass the time, and in short they take their treatment better. Much vocational work is being carried on and already we have established in permanent employment and self-supporting capacity some ten or twelve of our patients. The rest have their daily duties in connection with the institution and are taught to do different things. At present a large number of our patients of this Institution are making articles for a bazaar to be held next month, proceeds of which go towards the hospital. The economic factor involved in such an institution is very interesting and it is the duty of the Province to put this class of work on a well organized basis. Undoubtedly a small farm could be run in connection with such an institution to assist in its support. Every effort, therefore, must be made to establish this institution in our Province as quickly as possible.

I have laid before you very briefly and possibly not as fully as I should, the needs of our Province. I do not want you to feel that I am critical but to feel that I have come out plainly and told you from my standpoint what I think we as citizens of this province should do. The Province of British Columbia must set the pace, and I want to tell you that the eyes of Eastern and the rest of Western Canada are on British Columbia at the present day. The Western provinces are taking up hospital work vigorously and will proceed along similar lines to our own. Your Province is known beyond the confines of this Dominion from a Hospital standpoint. The hospital of yesterday will not suit for today and today will not suit for tomorrow. There are therefore three distinct hospital phases which pass along in their turn—the hospital of the past, the hospital of the present day and the hospital of the future. We are through with the past, and the boarding-house type of the past must be supplanted by the real genuine institution with high ideals of the present day. We cannot have this institution without your support, your co-operation in every possible way.

In conclusion I would like to sum up my rambling remarks in a series of recommendations:

1st. "That the Union of British Columbia Municipalities get closer in touch with the hospital and health activities of our Province, and realize their all importance."

2ndly. "That the Union of British Columbia Municipalities take up the question of more financial support of our institutions either through, (1) Increased municipal grant or increased municipal per capita. (2) Increased Provincial grant or increased Provincial per capita. (3) Complete State aid through direct taxation. (4) Extension of Workmen's Compensation principle of Health Insurance to all cases. (5) The making of each municipality entirely responsible for their own sick."

3rdly. "That the Union of British Columbia Municipalities endorse the principle of the co-operative hospital system for municipalities in the care and control of infectious diseases."

4thly. "That the Union of British Columbia Municipalities take steps to induce the Provincial Government to establish a proper home for incurables of the Province immediately."

Sub-section (1) of Section 7, Hospital Amendment Act of 1913, reads as follows: "The corporation of the municipality in which an indigent person has resided for at least thirty days prior to being admitted to a hospital receiving aid under this Act shall be liable to pay to the governing body of the hospital the charges for his or her care and treatment."

Amended according to Section 3, sub-section (1), Hos-

### Union of B. C. Municipalities (Continued)

pital Amendment Act, 1916, which reads as follows: "The corporation of the municipality in which any person has resided for at least thirty days prior to being admitted to a hospital receiving aid under this Act shall be liable to pay to the governing body of the hospital the charges for his or her care and treatment and shall pay such charges from time to time upon demand of the hospital authorities. In default of payment of any such charge within thirty days after any such demand, the said charges may be recovered by the governing body of such hospital as a debt due by such municipality to the hospital."

Sub-section (4) of Section 7, Hospital Amendment Act of 1913 reads as follows: "No hospital shall charge against a municipal corporation for the maintenance of any patient coming under the conditions of sub-section (1) of this section a higher rate than one dollar per day."

At the close of Dr. MacEachern's address, Mr. R. S. Day, of Victoria, representing the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, made some additional remarks upon the same subject.

The Convention adjourned during the afternoon, to take a motor drive to Capilano Canyon, along the Marine Drive to Caulfields, and to the Dollar Mills at Roach Point.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9th.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman at 10.15 a.m. The Hon. the Attorney-General was present at this session.

### REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.—(Continued)

24. "That the President appoint a resolutions committee fourteen days before the next Convention, such Committee to meet one day before the Convention, and that the Municipalities be requested to send in the names of their delegates to the Secretary, thirty days before the Convention, in order that the President may make his election."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

25. It was moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be tendered Dr. MacEachern and Mr. Day for their addresses at yesterday's luncheon.—Carried.

26. CITY OF NORTH VANCOUVER:—It was moved and seconded that the costs of works under the Local Improvement Act should be divided between abutting lands.—Carried.

27. CITY OF NORTH VANCOUVER:—The Committee refers the following resolution received from the City of North Vancouver to the Convention for consideration: "That the Municipal Elections Act be so amended that the Returning Officer, presiding at Municipal Elections, be empowered to engage and swear in, Interpreters when occasion demands."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be filed.—Carried.

28. "The Resolutions Committee recommends that the Victoria delegates be given opportunity to move resolutions dealing with the advisability of appointment of a Local Government Board."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

29. It was moved by Alderman Sargent (Victoria), seconded by Alderman Irwin (North Vancouver): "That the feature of the Local Government Board be not a part of the new Municipal Act and that instead, where necessary the powers of the Municipal Inspector, Mr. Baird, should be increased in the Act itself."

Upon the question being put to the Convention the resolution was carried by a vote of forty for and six against it.—Carried.

30. It was moved by Reeve Bridgman (North Vancouver District), and seconded: "That the Convention proceed to discuss powers that were to be granted to the Local Government Board."—Carried.

31. VICTORIA.—"The Resolutions Committee recommends that Mayors and Reeves should have power to return for reconsideration any resolutions passed by the Council, as now provided in Municipal Act."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

32. VICTORIA.—"That the present power of Mayors and Reeves to appoint Committees be continued, subject to approval of Council or change by resolution of Council."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

33. "The Resolutions Committees recommends that if

a Local Government is appointed, notwithstanding the opinion of the Convention, there should be three Commissioners and that the Inspector of Municipalities shall be the Secretary of the Board."

Upon the question being put to the Convention this resolution was lost.—Not Carried.

### The New Municipal Act.

The Hon. Mr. Farris, Attorney-General of British Columbia, addressed the Convention in the following words:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen,—The question of a new municipal act has been before the Convention for two years as a question of policy of the Government, and I felt and the other members of the Government felt that in drafting a new municipal act the responsibility rested upon the Government. At the same time, that as this was a matter affecting very vitally the different portions of the Province in its different municipalities, the Government should consult them to a certain extent. We adopted that course. In the first place we accepted your municipal solicitor as the draughtsman of the Act, and we have had him working on this for a considerable period of time. The idea primarily adopted was that there should be a wider scope to municipal powers. It was felt also, under that scheme, that there must be more or less of a co-ordination, a method of keeping matters in check, and the idea of this Local Government Board was evolved was put up to the Convention last year. The outlined scheme of a Local Government Board was discussed very carefully last year, and was endorsed by a very overwhelming majority at the Convention. The Government took the recommendation seriously and we have retained your municipal solicitor to work along these lines in working out the Act, and we felt that while certain portions of the Act must come into operation at the last session, that many other features of the Act should be laid over for further consideration. A Committee was appointed by you to meet and co-operate with the Government in the consideration of this Act on the basis of the Local Government Board. After discussion with the Municipal Committee of the Legislature, and since that time, the Act has been re-drafted and put in your possession in its present form. You come along now and oppose the principle of the Local Government Board, and I am not just clear as to why this opposition has been put in force this morning. Alderman Sargent's argument is that there is too much legislative machinery. With that I have a good deal of sympathy, but nevertheless that is not a convincing argument. The fact that in some things there is too much machinery is not a convincing argument that the Board should not have this machinery at all, the Local Government Board must necessarily have the requisite power as a reviewing body.

The work that has been done this last year on this Act has been done almost entirely under the supervision of this organization. I am not saying now whether we are going to put the Act through or not. I do not think that it would be any reflection on this organization if we do put in a Local Government Board. Now, if we decide to do so, to carry out the scheme we have been co-operating upon with you for the last year and a half to two years, I think we are then entitled to the practical knowledge and experience of the men of this Province.

I would point out, and I would emphasize this, that because the Government of the Province has, I think, made a new departure in conferring with you as we have, right through this Act, it does not mean that we are turning over to you our legislative responsibilities; that in the ultimate disposal of this question after we have received all your suggestions, the legislative responsibility still rests upon the Legislature at the next session. If I were speaking this morning in a personal way, I would say: Very well, if the municipalities do not want this Act, they can keep the old one; but I am here as a responsible member of the Government dealing with a situation that is to come before the Government of the Province and the members of Parliament. I tell you frankly, that as far as my individual opinion is concerned, I am not affected by the vote taken here this morning, but in view of the fact that the Union at Penticton, with a full opportunity of discussing this matter, gave their endorsement to it at that time, and on the basis of that a committee was appointed and came over to the House to discuss the matter, I do not think the last word has been said.

It is an open question, what will happen when the Legislature meets, that will be decided at that time, but it is only fair that in view of the stand this organization has

### Union of B. C. Municipalities (Continued)

taken at this present time you still give us the benefit of your discussion in view of the fact that that Board might go through.

I think I have made myself clear on this point, and I may have something further to say at a later stage.

34. **MOONLIGHT EXCURSION:** It was moved and seconded, that while as a Convention we appreciate the kindness of North Vancouver City and District, and West Vancouver in arranging for this, it is impossible for the delegates to accept this invitation.—Carried.

After some discussion as to whether the powers of the Local Government Board should be discussed by the Convention in view of their opposition to that principle, the following resolutions were submitted:

35. "The Resolutions Committee recommends that if the Local Government Board is appointed it can only be acceptable to Municipalities if the Commissioners have previous knowledge of Municipal affairs."

Upon the question being put to the Convention this resolution was not adopted.

36. "That unless additional sources of revenue are given to municipalities, the Province should bear the entire cost of education and the administration of justice."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

37. **NORTH COWISHAN:**—"That this Convention protests against Clause 175 in new bill providing for appointment of Crown Counsel by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council at a salary fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but paid by the Municipality."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

38. "That this Convention is of the opinion that the salary of Police Magistrates should be paid by the Province."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

39. **REVELSTOKE:** "That the municipalities should continue to have the management of their sinking funds, subject to the provisions of the present Act."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

40. "The Resolutions Committee recommends, that all matter following the word "same" in the seventh line of Clause 101 be deleted. Any restrictions thought desirable should be incorporated in another clause."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

41. "The Resolutions Committee recommends that Clause 106 shall include all matters now in force in present Act."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

Mr. McDiarmid, the solicitor for the Union, stated that in view of the attitude which the Convention had taken towards the principles embodied in the draft Act, he would beg to tender his resignation as solicitor for the Union.

Adjourned for lunch.

The Chairman called the meeting to order at 2 p.m.

### REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE—(Continued)

42. "That the approval of the Local Government Board should not be required before By-law becomes effective excepting where there is express provision for the prior authorization or consent of the Board, and further that By-laws should be registered as heretofore and that a certified copy be sent to the Local Government Board."

Upon the question being put to the Convention it was moved and seconded that this resolution be filed.—Filed.

43. "That this Convention is strongly opposed to the power given to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to vary any order made by the Local Government Board, and suggest that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may without petition and of its own motion suspend the operation of any rule, regulation, order or judgment of the board, together with the Order-in-Council suspending its operation on the table of the House, and the Legislature may by resolution make such rule, regulation, order or judgment in the premises as it shall deem meet and in default of any resolution, the said rule, regulation, order or judgment shall be fully restored."

Upon the question being put to the Convention it was moved, seconded and carried that this resolution be filed.

44. "The Resolutions Committee recommends that the Provincial Government be requested by this Convention to appoint a representative offered by the Executive of this Union a member of the Commission appointed by the Honourable the Minister of Finance to consider the question of municipal revenues."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

45. "That the following sub-section be added as sub-section (5) of section 308 of proposed Act: (5) The liability imposed by this section shall not be enforced if the owner conveys by a good and sufficient title to the Corporation the lands upon which such taxes or rates have been imposed, and pays to the Corporation any costs which have been incurred in respect thereof."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

46. "The Resolution Committee recommends that this Convention reappoint an advisory committee to consider the proposed Municipal Act, and that all officials of municipalities be asked to send their suggestions to this Committee."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

47. "That the Resolutions passed at the Good Roads League of B.C. be referred to the Executive for consideration, and that the League be requested to mail copies of same to all Municipalities."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

48. "That the organization and powers of Court of Revision should remain as at present."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

49. "That sub-section (3) of section 274 be eliminated because it takes away existing rights of municipalities."

Sub-section (3) reads as follows: "Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to impose during the currency of any lease in existence at the time of the passing of this Act any taxation upon lands under lease from the municipality."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

50. **CITY OF TRAIL:** "That in the new draft of the "Municipal Act" powers be granted to Municipal Councils to license and regulate the sale of near-beer in accordance with the provisions governing the same in the old Liquor License Act."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

51. **CITY OF VICTORIA:** "It was moved by Alderman Sargent, (Victoria), seconded by Alderman Patrick, (Victoria), That where a municipality is called upon to defend or prosecute an action which affects a majority of the municipalities, it shall be lawful for any number of the municipalities to assist in carrying on the action."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

52. "It was moved and seconded that the invitation of the Wallace Shipyards to view the launching of a steel ship this afternoon at 5.30 be accepted, and that a vote of thanks be tendered to this company."—Carried.

53. "It was moved by Alderman Kirk, (Vancouver), That a collection be taken up for the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Great War Veterans, seconded by Mayor Gray, (New Westminster)."—Carried.

The collection subsequently taken amounted to \$53.00.

54. "It was moved by Mayor Ashwell (Chilliwack), seconded by Alderman Henderson, (Saanich), That the hearty thanks of the Convention be extended to all owners of automobiles who so kindly gave their cars for the drive."—Carried.

55. "That the representatives of the Municipalities of British Columbia, in Convention assembled, convey their thanks to the Municipalities of North Vancouver, North Vancouver District and West Vancouver District, for the admirable manner in which they provided for the comfort and welfare of all delegates. The excellent arrangements for holding the meetings, provision of meals, which has been the means of facilitating the business of the Convention; the entertainment provided in the drive to Roche Point and the wonderful Capilano Canyon, so justly famed for its beauty, and the successful dance, have been keenly appreciated by the delegates. The Convention has proved to be one of the most successful in the history of the Union, and much of this success is attributed to the Municipalities who have acted as hosts on this occasion. The thanks of this Convention are also conveyed to the Ladies' Auxiliary to the G. W. V. A. for the manner in which the meals have been served, and for their uniform courtesy. The enjoyable time spent on the North Shore of Burrard Inlet is a period which will be looked back upon with great pleasure by all representatives to the Convention."



**Union of B. C. Municipalities (Continued)**

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

56. "That the thanks of the Convention be conveyed by letter to the Canadian Robert Dollar Company for their courtesy extended to the delegates in showing them over their mill at Dollarton."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

57. "That the Sabulite Company be written to conveying the thanks of the delegates for the demonstration of their Explosives, yesterday afternoon, during the drive." adopted.—Carried.

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be

58. "It was moved and seconded by Clerk Gordon, (Revelstoke) and seconded, That all resolutions dealing with the personnel and powers of the Local Government Board be reconsidered and that these resolutions be laid on the table for one year."—Carried.

59. "It was moved and seconded that whereas there are certain lands within corporate municipal limits owned by railway corporations and their successors, the Provincial and Federal Governments, which under provincial and federal charters are exempt from taxation.

And whereas a great proportion of such lands are unimproved and are not used for railway purposes.

Be it resolved that the Provincial and Federal Governments, be strongly urged to so enact that where such Railway lands are not actually used by said railways or their successors for railway purposes, such lands be subject to taxation by municipalities."—Carried.

60. SAANICH: "That the question of necessary amendments to the Municipal Elections Act" to bring it in conformity with the new "Municipal Act" be referred to the Committee to be appointed to revise the new draft Act. adopted.—Carried.

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

61. "It was moved and seconded that Clerk Farmer, (North Vancouver District) be heard on behalf of the Clerks of Municipalities who met last night."—Carried.

**Resolutions Passed at a Meeting of Municipal Officials Held October 8, 1919.**

WHEREAS at a meeting of Municipal Officials, held at North Vancouver, on Wednesday, October 8th, 1919, it was agreed that it would be to the advantage of the Province as a whole, if an association of Municipal Officials of B. C. were formed for the purpose of interchange of ideas and the more efficient performance of their duties.

And Whereas this idea can only be successfully carried into effect by recognition and approval of both the Municipal Councils and the Union of B. C. Municipalities.

Be it therefore resolved that the Union of British Columbia Municipalities now in conference assembled, be requested to place themselves on record as favoring such an organization, and that the various Municipal Councils who are members of the Union, be requested to facilitate the attendance of one or more of their respective officials, at the meetings of the Association.

It was moved and seconded that the Convention approve the above resolution.—Carried.

62. "It was moved by Coun. Irwin, (North Vancouver), seconded by Commissioner Gillespie (South Vancouver), That the matter of developing the water resources of this Province for developing electric power for manufacturing and lighting purposes, be left to the incoming executive for the purpose of formulating recommendations to the Legislature at the next session."—Carried.

63. "It was moved and seconded that the Convention expresses its appreciation of the presence of the Hon. Mr. Farris at its deliberations."—Carried.

The Hon. Mr. Farris in replying, in reference to the Local Government Board, said: "I think we should be clear on that question. Shortly after I became Attorney-General members of your Executive came to us making representations that the Act was in bad shape and should be changed. Following the late Mr. Brewster's suggestion they came to my office and we had a further discussion. In accordance with the suggestions of that Executive we engaged your Municipal Solicitor, Mr. McDiarmid and he had an entirely free hand in the drafting of the Act. One of the first things he did was to come to me and put up the suggestion of a Local Government Board. All the members of the Government felt that it was desirable to

have the powers of the municipalities as wide as possible within the scope of their jurisdiction, and to make it possible this suggestion was made, that we have a Local Government Board, it was not the Government's original plan.

The problem at this stage is, how is the Government going to deal with this situation at the next Session? The Government have great regard for your opinion, and great regard for your knowledge and experience, in dealing with this most immediate and vital problem.

I did not wish to convey the idea this morning, that I intimated we were going to put this Act through whether or no. What I suggested was—If we still thought it should be put through we would put it through whether or no. But in view of your opinions, which are of great weight, the Government will give itself serious pause before it does put it through, until it has had the opportunity of readjusting itself to the new conditions which have arisen. If, notwithstanding the views expressed here to-day, we come to the conclusion that it is our duty to have a Board of this kind, I have no doubt you will feel that we have not decided this without serious consideration.

There is this to be said, that the old Act as amended by the legislation of last session, has in many material points remedied some of the complaints that you have against the old Act in its old form. We can agree that the Municipal Act is in much better shape now than it was before these amendments were passed."

The Attorney-General then left the Convention.

It was moved and seconded that the Constitution be so amended as to abolish the office of solicitor.

Upon the question being put to the convention this resolution was defeated.—Lost.

It was moved by Reeve Bridgman, (North Vancouver District) and seconded, That a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. McDiarmid for his seven years' service to the Union.—Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the matter of appointment of a solicitor be left in the hands of the executive with instructions to secure the services of Mr. McDiarmid if possible.—Carried.

**Place of Next Meeting.**

Invitations were received from Port Alberni, Nelson, Vernon and Kamloops. Upon a vote being taken the decision resulted in the City of Nelson being chosen by the Convention as its next place of meeting.

**Election of Officers.**

**President:** Councillor J. Loutet of the District of North Vancouver was unanimously elected to the Presidency of the Union.

The following gentlemen were elected to fill the various offices of the Union for the coming year.

**Vice-President:** Mayor Mackenzie, Nanaimo.

**Secretary-Treasurer:** Mayor Gray, New Westminster.

**Executive:** Noble Binns, Trail; Reeve Simpson, Summerland; Alderman Ball, Vernon; Reeve Patterson, Delta; Alderman Kirk, Vancouver; Alderman Sargent, Victoria; Reeve Jones, Saanich.

**Advisory Committee:** Councillor Macfarlane, Oak Bay; Reeve Bridgman, North Vancouver Dist.; Clerk Cowper, Saanich; Mayor Porter, Victoria; Alderman Colley, Kamloops; Mayor Gale, Vancouver; Mayor Vance, North Vancouver.

**Soldiers' Relief Committee:** Comptroller Raymur, Victoria; Alderman Kirk, Vancouver; Councillor Sweetman, Agassiz.

**British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Society:** Reeve Bridgman, North Vancouver Dist.; Reeve Marmont, Coquitlam.

It was moved by Alderman Sargent (Victoria) and seconded, That the thanks of this Convention be extended to the retiring Executive Committee for their labors during the past year.—Carried.

It was moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be extended to the new president for the capable way in which he has filled the office of chairman of the convention.—Carried.

It was moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be extended to the stenographers, Mr. Thomas and the press.—Carried.

The Convention then adjourned to view the launching at the Wallace Shipyards.

## ENGINEERS—AND ENGINEERS

HARRY BRAGG

That every municipality of any size is dependent upon the skill and probity of a Civil Engineer is an accepted fact.

Not only does the amount of money spent on civic works rest largely with the Engineer, but the way in which those works are constructed also lies with him. The plans he prepares, and the estimates he presents, may be all right; but upon his skill and honesty depend whether those works shall be properly constructed, or whether the municipality is furnished with bad paving, defective sewers, and inefficient water mains.

As this is self-evident, the absolute necessity of having only competent and reliable engineers, follows without any doubt.

It is well known that the Profession of Engineering comprises men of the very best type, both as to technical skill and integrity.

Further, the public is under the mistaken idea that this profession is as closely guarded as that of medicine. And it is generally believed that the Institute of Civil Engineers is on guard against poachers, who would deprive the members of their rights. And, if this were really the case, then the public also would be protected.

Unfortunately, however, this is much too rosy a view of the situation. The Institute does not act in the way indicated, and thus both its own members and the public are, to some extent, at the mercy of those men who claim to be Civil, or Municipal, Engineers but who are, to put it mildly, not technically proficient. Unfortunately, their works do not follow them, but remain with the unwise municipality that has yielded to the temptation to employ a man who, in order to beat the members of the Institute, will work for less than professional fees.

It is correct, of course, that no one should call himself a Civil or Municipal Engineer, who is not properly qualified. But apparently the Institute will not take legal proceedings to enforce this, and so it is not enforced.

Medical men are quite alive to the similar danger to their profession, and anyone who attempts to pose as a Doctor of Medicine is quickly stopped; and one would naturally think that a somewhat similar profession, requiring both time and money from its members in order to qualify, would be equally jealous, and not only resent, but prevent any trespass upon its privileges.

Discussing this attitude of the Institute with one of its members, he explained it by saying that the "big" members, who naturally ran the Institute, were men in big salaried positions, and required assistants, who did not need to possess high class technical ability, as they were working under the supervision of properly qualified men. It was in their interest, therefore, to be able to secure such men at lower fees than they would have to pay to fellow members.

This is all very well in those big industries which employ a Chief Engineer, whose staff is under his supervision. But the unfortunate small municipality which can only employ a single engineer, should be protected by the Institute from its exploitation by an unqualified man.

Beyond this, there is a well-grounded complaint among the less fortunate, but equally qualified members of the Institute, that they do not have the protection which is due them, and that they are met with the competition of these unqualified men, who not only accept lower fees, but also canvas for work, which they cannot do.

Thus, the younger members are handicapped in their attempts to make good because they are members of the Institute and will not descend to the methods of the pretenders.

This is bad enough, but what about the smaller municipalities that may be the victims? They cannot afford an engineer for themselves, so have to secure the services of one in practice. And are almost forced by that public opinion that insists on the "lowest tender" being accepted, and when a "Municipal Engineer" canvasses the members of the Council, he is likely to take the place of the M. E. I. C.

One Ontario municipality solved the difficulty by engaging a student engineer at \$800.00, and then engaging the services of a consulting engineer at one thousand per annum.

Sometimes such a man is quite efficient as even the oldest M. E. I. C. But sometimes the town inherits badly laid sewers, broken water mains, defective pavements, wading pools at street corners and similar effects of unskilful or careless oversight.

## TOWN PLANNING IN SASKATCHEWAN

DEPUTY MINISTER J. J. SMITH

A subject of growing interest to all municipalities is that of town planning. Professor Munro, of Harvard University, in his work on Municipal Administration, defines "city planning" as "the science of designing cities, or parts of cities, so that they may, as Aristotle said, be places 'where men live a common life for a noble end.'" Town planning aims to make the municipality more convenient, healthful, efficient and beautiful. Historians tell us that planning of certain physical features of cities for particular purposes was practised in individual cases as far back as the Greek and Roman times. This practice disappeared, however, in the centuries succeeding the fall of the Roman Empire and practically did not re-appear until modern times. Sir Christopher Wren proposed a city plan for reconstructing London after the big fire in the seventeenth century. This plan, however, was not followed. Examples of comprehensive planning were found in America in the plans of William Penn for the city of Philadelphia toward the close of the seventeenth century, and the plans of L'Enfant for the city of Washington at the end of the eighteenth century. According to Professor Munro, the most courageous and in some way the most successful of nineteenth century enterprises in the field of civic reconstruction were those undertaken in Paris during the period of the Second Empire. They gave a new impetus of city planning everywhere. Under the direction of Baron Haussmann, who held the post of Prefect of the Seine from 1853 to 1870, the work of reconstructing a large part of the city along new lines was planned and begun. The undertaking was carried through on a scale that involved enormous expenditures. Urban planning or re-planning is no longer confined to the cities of older lands. In the United States particularly, movements for improved transportation facilities, for housing reform, for better parks and playgrounds, have combined to focus attention upon city planning. During the past few years an increasing interest in the subject has been taken in Canada and several of the provinces have passed advanced town planning legislation. In December, 1917, the Legislature of Saskatchewan passed a "Town Planning and Rural Development Act." During the past year active work under the provisions of this Act has been undertaken. Mr. M. B. Weekes, Director of Surveys, has been appointed Director of Town Planning, and Mr. W. A. Begg, formerly Townsite Inspector for the Department of Highways, has been appointed Town Planning Engineer. Regulations and rules governing the procedure under the Act are in course of preparation. These regulations, when approved by the Minister, will be printed for distribution to the local authorities and it is hoped the municipalities will take full advantage of the powers conferred upon them by this important legislation.

The Public Utilities of Edmonton had a surplus of \$15,453 during October after all capital and depreciation had been provided for October, 1918, activities produced a loss of \$8,333. The results of operation of the civic utilities for the ten months ended October 31, are as follows:—Electric light and power, \$93,973, surplus; telephone department, \$44,258 surplus; water-works department, \$38,482 surplus; street railway department, \$54,810 deficit; power house, \$1,207 deficit.

A case of the municipality "paying the piper" is reported from an Ontario municipality in which the engineer was laying sewer pipes. One of the Aldermen, who happened to be connected with engineering work, and was a practical man, noticed the work one day, and thought the pipes were running up hill. He sent for the engineer, who at first resented a mere layman criticising the work of a professional; but on being compelled to look into the matter, found that he had reversed his plans, and had ordered the work to be done in the opposite direction, so that the grade of the pipes was actually up, instead of down.

There should be found some legal way by which not only the men who have spent time and money in becoming technical engineers, but also the public, will be protected against any men who pretend to be engineers, and who waste through ignorance, carelessness, or worse, the money of taxpayers.

# The Municipal Dept. of Saskatchewan

J. J. SMITH  
Deputy Minister Municipal Affairs

The new Deputy Minister for Municipal Affairs for Saskatchewan in his first annual report gave a synopsis of the work of the department since its establishment ten years ago. Outside of Mr. J. M. Bayne, his predecessor, no one has had more to do in placing Saskatchewan's municipal department on a working basis than did Mr. Smith himself, so that the outline as given below is first-hand information:

The Department of Municipal Affairs has completed the first decade of its existence. This period has been one of remarkable progress and development for the municipal institutions of the Province. The Department succeeded the old Local Improvement Branch of the Department of Public Works and came into being on November 1, 1908. On February 8, 1909, Mr. J. N. Bayne, who had for some time previous held the position of Clerk in Charge of the Local Improvement Branch, was appointed as the first Deputy Minister.

At the time of the establishment of the Department, the municipal institutions of the Province consisted of four cities, forty-three towns, one hundred and eight villages, two rural municipalities and three hundred and fifty-nine local improvement districts. These local improvement districts comprised an area of four townships each and possessed quite limited powers of self-government. Outside of the rural municipalities of Indian Head and Qu'Appelle, they were the only form of rural municipal organization then in existence in the Province. On December 13, 1909, all these local improvement districts were disorganized and the Province divided according to a general plan into "territorial units" of nine townships each. The portion of the Province which had been previously organized into small local improvement districts under **The Local Improvement Act**, along with several additional townships whose population warranted such action, were established as local improvement districts, each district comprising the area of a territorial unit. The ratepayers were given the option of deciding by vote as to whether these units were to continue as local improvement districts or to become rural municipalities with larger powers and responsibilities. By the end of the first financial year of the Department, which closed on February 28, 1910, seventy-four new rural municipalities had been established. During the years 1910, 1911 and 1912 the work of the organization went on, and by the end of the latter year the number of rural municipalities in the Province had increased to two hundred, while the number of local improvement districts had been reduced to ninety. By special legislation passed at the 1912-13 session, and taking effect January 1, 1913, all local improvement districts became rural municipalities. The total number of rural municipalities was thus increased to two hundred and ninety. During the same period eighteen towns and one hundred villages were incorporated. Since January 1, 1913, three cities, fourteen towns, one hundred and nine villages and ten rural municipalities, have been added, so that at the present time we have seven cities, seventy-five towns, three hundred and seventeen villages and three hundred rural municipalities. While the increase in the number of municipalities, both urban and rural, during the past decade has been little short of marvellous, the development during the same period in the work carried on by the municipal institutions of the Province has been no less remarkable. It is unnecessary that I refer in detail to the many changes in our municipal laws which have served to broaden the scope of municipal work. These have been dealt with quite fully in previous annual reports. This development in municipal work and municipal responsibility is the logical result of the rapid growth and expansion of the Province and must continue so long as our population increases and new problems arise.

## Mr. J. N. Bayne's Work

On the eighth of February last, Mr. J. N. Bayne, who had held the office of Deputy Minister of the Department for the previous ten years, resigned to accept a commissionership on the Local Government Board. It is quite unnecessary that any special reference be made in this report to the splendid work done by Mr. Bayne on behalf of the municipal institutions of Saskatchewan. This work is too well known to require any comment here. It is gratifying to know that Mr. Bayne's wide experience and inti-

mate knowledge of municipal affairs will not be lost to the municipalities of the Province in his new position.

## The Work of the Councils

In concluding this report a word should be said about the work of the municipal councils and officials of the Province. During the past year the municipal inspectors have personally visited the different municipal offices and inspected the books and records of the clerks and secretary-treasurers and noted the manner in which the business of the municipalities was being conducted. The reports of the inspectors show that both councils and officials have a full realization of the great importance of the work in which they are engaged and are putting forth every possible effort to improve the material and social conditions of the communities in which they live.

## CROWDING CHILDREN TOGETHER

### Danger of Moral Contagion Unless There Is Proper Supervision.

One of the evils all too common in connection with our various Children's Homes and Shelters is the indiscriminate mixing of children in playground and dormitory and allowing them to associate too freely. Better to have a child put into a home where there is smallpox than to throw him into close and intimate association with other children of corrupt mind and evil language and habits. We cannot have a separate institution for each particular ailment but what we can do is to have sufficient help and supervision in these institutions so that no children will be allowed to group and play together without a responsible adult near to see what is going on. An adequate, well-paid staff is absolutely essential to successful work with children and in smaller institutions—especially in a Children Shelter, my recommendation would be to have a suitable young lady as supervisor who would come in the morning and be constantly with the children, amusing and entertaining them and seizing every opportunity to direct their thoughts along pure and elevating lines. Will not all Committees and Boards of management please give this suggestion their very friendly consideration. Child welfare work is one department where economy is not a virtue.—J. J. Kelso.

## What a Town Planning Scheme Includes.

The preparation of a Town Planning scheme naturally divides into two parts, one of which has to do with the planning of land—more particularly the location of main arterial thoroughfares which may be regarded as the skeleton or framework upon which future expansions of the city may be built; while the other part relates to the regulations and laws which are to govern the laying out of streets and the development and occupancy by private owners of land for purposes of business and habitation.—W. F. Burditt, St. John.

The New York Herald on Sunday, November 23rd, published in its Magazine Section an article on "Old Hudson Bay" and the "New Manitoba District." This article presented the general physical features of Hudson Bay, its resources and its historic importance, taking up the story of the Hudson's Bay Trading Company; and its new importance with the approaching completion of the railway line from the The Pas, on the Saskatchewan River in Manitoba, to Port Nelson, 424 miles away on Hudson Bay, by which wheat will be shipped direct from the Western Canadian fields via Hudson Bay to Europe.

It also told of the opening of rich new mineral fields around the head of Lake Winnipeg, which were discovered with the making of the railway surveys just as the discovery of the great Cobalt district resulted from the survey for what was originally intended as a new grain carrying line—now the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railroad. Next spring will see a great rush of prospectors into the New Manitoba district and a general development of the lands along the Nelson River and the railroad now under construction.

# Municipal Finance

JAMES MURRAY

## ANNUAL REPORT OF CITY OF SASKATOON

Commissioner C. J. Yorath in his annual report to the City Council and Ratepayers of Saskatoon has this year adopted an unusual but excellent method of making the activities of the civic administration known to the layman. The report is drawn up in the form of answers to twenty questions, divided into four parts; namely (1) Current Revenue and Expenditure, (2) Capital Revenue and Expenditure, (3) Public Utilities, (4) Future Requirements and Development of City.

At the annual meeting, which was exceedingly well attended, the report was illustrated by means of slides thrown upon a screen so that the ratepayers could appreciate as explained to them.

Below is a synopsis of the report:

### Section I.—Current Revenue and Expenditures

1. How does the city administration obtain its revenue?
2. How is the citizens' money expended?
3. What is the total amount paid by the city in wages, and how has this amount varied since 1913?
4. What is the total amount of the tax levy and how is it distributed?
5. How do tax collections this year compare with previous years, and what amount is in arrear?
6. What amount does the city owe its bankers on current account?
7. Will the city obtain title to much property as a result of tax sales, and what will be its policy in regard to same?
8. How are the city's services administered, and with what results?

### Section II.—Capital Revenue and Expenditure

9. What is the amount of the city's debt; how has it been incurred; and what are its limits?
10. When must the city's debts be paid off?
11. What provision is being made to pay off the debt?
12. What investments have been made with the sinking fund, and with what results?
13. What effect has the city's debt upon the annual tax levy?

### Section III.—Public Utilities

14. What public utilities do we own and how much capital have we invested in them?
15. What are the operating costs, revenue, etc., of each utility?
16. Do you consider that ownership of the public utilities by the citizens has been a success, and will rates have to be increased to continue their profitable operation?

### Section IV.—Future Requirements and Development of City

17. What will be the effect on the annual tax levy if the proposals of extending the Hospital, the Collegiate and the Public Schools, etc., are carried out next year?
18. What do you consider are the most urgent requirements of the city affecting its future development?
19. What can be done to provide better facilities for recreation, and how can they be obtained without increasing the city's debt?

20. What will be the effect on the city's supply of water, if the towns and cities in the south part of the Province obtain their supply from the South Saskatchewan River?

The report is illustrated with graphs and diagrams showing the financial position of the city and how proposed expenditures will affect future tax levies.

Part I. of the report showed an actual surplus on current account at the 31st October of \$9,663.24 and an estimated surplus of revenue over expenditure at the end of the year of \$30,000. A saving of \$10,019 was made by taking advantage of the difference in exchange by transmitting to London in August \$89,550 interest due on debentures 1st October, 1919. It also showed that in spite of large increases in wages during the recent years the payroll for 1919 was still approximately \$125,000 less than it was in 1913, and the tax levy less in 1919 than it was in 1914.

Part II. shows the amount of the debt; how it has been incurred; and when it will require to be paid off. It also contains a statement of sinking fund investments and how the sinking fund by judicious investment can be made to earn large profits. Over \$51,000 profit was made during the first ten months of the current year over and above the

## Our Services At Your Disposal

Municipalities that are contemplating the issue of Bonds, the investment of Sinking Funds, or any change in financial policy, are cordially invited to avail themselves of our services as specialists in—

### Municipal Securities

## Wood, Gundy & Company

Head Office:

C. P. R. Building,  
Toronto

Branches:

Montreal  
London

Saskatoon  
New York

## Service to Municipalities

THE Statistical Department of this Corporation is at all times prepared to assist Municipal officials in the preparation and sale of their debentures.

Consult us in regard to the—

- (1) Interest rates most suitable for current markets.
- (2) Form in which debentures should be issued to bring the best price.
- (3) Cost of printing bonds.
- (4) Bond Market conditions.

**DOMINION SECURITIES  
CORPORATION-LIMITED**

26 KING ST. EAST · TORONTO

MONTREAL

LONDON, ENG

EDWIN HANSON

WILLIAM HANSON

THE OLD AND RELIABLE HOUSE  
OF**HANSON BROS.,****BOND DEALERS****MONTREAL**Are prepared to consider the  
purchase of entire issues of  
bonds made by municipalities  
large or small*Correspondence Solicited***HANSON BROS.,**

164 ST. JAMES STREET,

**MONTREAL**

Established 1883

**MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS**

WHEN YOU

**NEED A BOND**

APPLY TO

**The Dominion of Canada Guarantee  
and Accident Insurance Company**

Head Office, TORONTO

**"THE SECURITY OF A BOND"**GUARANTEED BY THE "DOMINION."  
A STRONG CANADIAN COMPANY  
WITH LARGE RESERVE FUNDS IS  
SAFER, SANER AND MORE SATIS-  
FACTORY IN EVERY WAY THAN  
TRUSTING TO THE VARIABLE FOR-  
TUNES OF PRIVATE BONDSMEN.

BRANCH OFFICES:

MONTREAL. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN. OTTAWA.  
WINNIPEG. CALGARY. REGINA.  
VANCOUVER.*(Continued from Page 379.)***Saskatoon Report.**

four per cent basis upon which the sinking fund is levied. According to the City Act, any such surplus earnings can be taken into current revenue, so that it will be readily understood how necessary it is that the sinking fund be judiciously handled.

Part III. deals with the public utilities and shows that in spite of the large increases which have been made in wages and the cost of material, the three utilities, i.e., Electric Light and Power, Waterworks, and Street Railways, will show a net profit of \$12,500 at the end of the year, after paying fixed charges, etc. This result has been obtained without increasing rates, in fact rates for electric light and water are lower today than before the outbreak of the war.

Part IV. deals with the future requirements and development of the city and strongly advocates that no further capital expenditure be incurred until conditions are more stable than they are at the present time. This part clearly shows what financial obligations the city will have to bear and the increase in the tax levy if all the suggestions necessitating capital expenditure are carried out.

**City of Regina**

In a comprehensive report to the City Council of Regina, Commissioners H. Black and L. A. Thornton make very clear the standing of this Western city. Each of the municipal activities are explained in detail, the public utilities showing a net deficit of \$7,708, not at all a bad showing when it is considered the low charges on the Street Railway, which shows the biggest deficit. The Electric Light & Power Department on a turnover of \$336,676 made a net profit of \$4,889.

In an introduction to the report, the Commissioners says:

The rapid expansion of the city in the years just preceding the war brought about conditions with which it has been exceedingly difficult to cope during the five years ending December 31st, 1919. Speculation in land values had forced up the assessment beyond reasonable bounds and great dependence was placed upon land as a source of revenue for municipal purposes.

With a high assessment there were wide limits to the power of the city to borrow for capital expenditures, and schemes of improvements, then termed comprehensive, were launched, involving the issue of debentures in very large amounts. In the year 1914, the carrying charges on these debentures assumed a material part in the tax levy, in addition to which there were further maintenance costs to be provided in respect to the new improvements.

In contrast with the annual increase in population experienced up to that time, the commencement of the war brought about a reduction, thus leaving fewer people to share the expenses of the city. The vacant land, which had been a fruitful source of revenue, failed to produce the amounts required of it; and means of tax enforcement had to be devised, which resulted in the Tax Arrears Act. This legislation has proved reasonably effective in that it limited the time in which taxes on real estate could remain in arrears before confiscation proceedings were taken, and imposed heavy penalties upon arrears. In view of the definite provisions of this act in this regard the city has been enabled to borrow from the bank on the credit of arrears of taxes in anticipation of their payment, and has thus been in a position to meet its current obligations. These arrears and borrowings become very large, as will be indicated in detail below, and were the subject of very grave concern to those entrusted with the responsibilities of city government. In addition to the foregoing there were many new items of expenditure to be provided for, which were peculiar to the war years, and there has been a general increase in the cost of services and materials. These influences have culminated this year in the highest rate of taxation in our experience. It may be stated that this city has not been alone in this regard, and that other Western cities are in a similar position.

We are of opinion that the condition noted will, beginning next year, steadily improve. Population is again on the increase, as witnessed by the acute demand for housing accommodation; taxes are being more promptly paid and the arrears and bank loans are being materially reduced. The plant of the city, consisting principally of its pavements, and sewer, water, light and street railway systems, is so extensive that a large increase of population can be ac-

commodated at a relatively small increased expenditure.

In view of the conditions described there has been forced upon the city during the war a policy of restraint as to provision for large capital expenditures. The conservative policy adopted has in a large measure been responsible for maintaining the general credit of the city in a very satisfactory position. The period of re-adjustment from war conditions will continue with us for some time, and we believe that this policy will still require to be adhered to, and that only such expenditures as are absolutely essential to provide for renewed growth and to conserve our present investments should be undertaken.

In former reports we have dealt with the increasing difficulties arising from the problem of financing current requirements. The annual estimates include on one side all expenditures and on the other side credit is taken for receipts. The difference is the amount of the taxes levied. While the expenditures described are actual during the year, the receipts are not all necessarily collectable during the year; and some means must be available to finance in respect to receipts estimated but not actually received. In past years certain reserves of the city have been drawn on for the purpose. In addition to this there is the cash loss of 1914 on Street Railways amounting to \$116,000, for which no levy was made; which loss was financed from above mentioned reserves in anticipation of sales of property sufficient to repay the loss. We then discussed the policy of using property sales funds to finance Street Railway losses and will not refer to it further here. It is either necessary to provide a working capital to finance pending the realization of the assets (the receipts above referred to) or to create a surplus by an additional levy. The former alternative is the proper one, but the city has no legal authority to set up such a fund; the latter alternative has been frequently discussed but rejected in view of the already high taxes necessary to carry on the business from year to year during war times.

The financial statement for the ten months ending October 31, 1919, is as follows:

Expenditure		
	Actual Ten Months	Estimate for Year
General Government .....	\$ 89,452.76	\$105,092.02
Works Department .....	210,075.41	249,383.19
Health Department .....	92,983.32	106,405.37
Fire Department .....	86,666.07	104,253.41
Building Inspection .....	2,284.28	2,600.00
General Hospital .....	62,248.93	74,505.47
Charitable Institutions .....	4,198.62	3,320.25
Street Lighting .....	43,170.94	45,000.00
Police Commission .....	50,720.55	66,701.80
Parks Department .....	20,542.20	20,698.20
Cemetery .....	2,500.86	2,070.00
Markets .....	2,820.97	2,035.47
City Hall .....	6,942.90	8,260.00
Winter Fair Buildings .....	9,878.93	12,154.76
Exhibition Buildings .....	7,270.89	6,649.88
1918 Deficit .....	81,125.83	99,522.51
Utilities Deficit .....	7,708.13	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$780,591.59	\$908,652.33
Revenue		
	Actual Ten Months	Estimate for Year
General Tax Levy .....	\$752,153.30	\$895,350.94
Utilities Surplus .....		13,301.39
Balance Deficit for period .....	28,438.29	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$780,591.59	\$908,652.33
Public Utilities Summary		
For the ten months ending October 31, 1919:		
Debit		
Waterworks, Net Deficit .....		\$ 2,757.08
Street Railway, Net Deficit .....		26,985.89
		<hr/>
		29,742.97
Credit		
Electric Light and Power, Surplus .....		\$ 4,889.23
Property Sales Contribution for Street Railway Sinking Fund .....		17,145.61
Balance, Utilities Deficit, carried to General Revenue Account .....		7,708.13
		<hr/>
		\$29,742.97

## Quebec Savings and Trust Company

Head Office, MONTREAL

J. N. GREENSHIELDS, K.C., President.  
J. W. PYKE, Vice-President.  
F. W. TOFIELD, Manager.

### This Company Specializes in the Joint Administration of Municipal Sinking Funds

Full Particulars Upon Application.

206 TRANSPORTATION BUILDING,  
Corner St. Francois Xavier and St. James Streets.

## MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES BOUGHT

MUNICIPALITIES WILL PROFIT  
BY COMMUNICATING WITH US  
WHEN CONTEMPLATING THE  
ISSUE OF DEBENTURES.

C. H. Burgess & Company  
Traders Bank Building - Toronto, Can.

BUSINESS FOUNDED 1795

# American Bank Note Company

ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES AND CHEQUES  
A SPECIALTY

HEAD OFFICE:

208-228 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA

Branches: MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG.

## THIS WILL INTEREST YOU

**EMPLOYERS  
OF  
LABOUR**

should have  
among their  
Employees

**TRAINED  
FIRST AIDERS**  
capable of rendering assistance  
**IN CASE OF  
ACCIDENT**

POLICE DEPARTMENTS  
FACTORY MANAGERS  
MUNICIPAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS  
FARMERS  
FISHERMEN  
LUMBERMEN  
FIRE RANGERS  
MINE MANAGERS  
HUNTERS  
ANGLERS

**EVERY  
ESTABLISHMENT**  
Should have a supply of  
**FIRST AID  
EQUIPMENT**  
for use in  
**CASES OF  
EMERGENCY**

Always have a St. John Ambulance First Aid Box ready in case of emergency.

Price, \$5.00; smaller size, \$3.50. Supplied by the Canadian Branch of The St. John Ambulance Association.

14-15 Castle Building.  
Ottawa . . . Ont.

### WHAT IS A "GOOD ROAD"?

The answer to this question is that good road is one which has proper location, proper construction, and proper maintenance. If we can get those three factors woven into a road, then, to my mind, our problem of a comprehensive road system for the United States has been solved.

Subdividing, we might say that all roads can be divided into three great classes. First, arterial city streets; second, city streets; and third, what are known to the profession as country roads.

#### Location

The value of any road is decreased by improper location. You know and have seen many examples of improper location of roads—roads which might have been located to better advantage to serve a greater number of people and greater interests. As a matter of fact, most of our old roads were located by the animals, and, after all, man can sometimes look to the animals—the so-called dumb animals—to guide us over the rough and hilly places; and they do. Take, for instance, the radial streets. Many of our radial streets you will find were located by animals. It may have been the animal first, the Indian afterwards and then the settler. They developed from a trail to a road, and now they are arterial city highways. You see how this works out, therefore care must be taken and though given to the proper location of a road in the period of transition from a country road into a city street. City planners have thought on this subject and they have laid down radial roads. They have provided where deficiencies existed in the radial system, and then they have gone one step further—the counter radial; what is known as the circumferential system. But there have been so few of these in actual practice that it is hardly fair to criticize them one way or the other. However, we do know of some examples which are really good—one right in our own country. In Washington we all admire the diagonals and the counter-diagonals, letting us reach any part of the city in a direct line. The human mind is trained to believe that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line. Karlsruhe, Mannheim, Detroit, Boston, and Philadelphia, and even the later planning of Paris, are some of the examples of radial planning which I have mentioned as proper locations.

#### Secondary City Streets

Secondary city streets should be located to fit the primary system of arterial highways. They should also be located to meet the physical conditions, with the idea of preserving the natural beauty of the country, with as little change and cost as it is possible or necessary to develop them. They should also be laid down to prevent through traffic. Some of you will object to this statement, but it has been thought out through city planning conferences that it is proper to keep the traffic off the secondary highway and only let the service traffic, the ice man, the milk man, and the provision dealer, go into the small streets. Keep the heavy traffic on the main highways where you have provided for them, and remember that streets are not only to provide for, but to direct. This is the principal thought of this paper.

I think it is poor practice to curve a street unless there is a real fundamental reason behind it; unless there is a natural depression or perhaps a promontory or some little knob in the topography which you want to overcome, or perhaps a certain street which you want to make a square or an obtuse intersection. A street curved without the natural reason for a curve loses its charm and defeats its very object.

The MacKinnon Steel Co., Limited, of Sherbrooke, Que., has been awarded the contract for the steel super-structure of the highway bridge which the Government of the Province of Quebec has arranged to erect over the Batsican River, at Batsican, Que., on the Montreal-Quebec highway. This bridge which is over twelve hundred feet long will be one of the largest highway bridges in the Province of Quebec.

# BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 100 Years (1817-1917)

CAPITAL (PAID UP)	\$20,000,000
REST	\$20,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	\$1,812,854
TOTAL ASSETS	\$545,304,809

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart, President.

Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., Vice-President.

R. B. Angus, Esq.	Lt.-Col. Molson, M.C.
Wm. McMaster, Esq.	C. R. Hosmer, Esq.
H. R. Drummond, Esq.	D. Forbes Angus, Esq.
Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.	Harold Kennedy, Esq.
H. W. Beauclerk, Esq.	G. B. Fraser, Esq.
Col. Henry Cockshutt,	J. H. Ashdown, Esq.
E. W. Beatty, Esq., K.C.	

## Head Office : MONTREAL

General Manager -- Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor,

Throughout Canada and Newfoundland.

**BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:** At London, England, and at Mexico City.

In the United States—New York, Chicago, Spokane, San Francisco — British American Bank (owned and controlled by Bank of Montreal.)

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

# THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up.....	\$ 17,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits.....	18,000,000
Total Assets.....	533,000,000

## HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir Herbert S. HOLT, Pres.	E. L. PEASE, Vice-Pres.
Jas. Redmond	Sir Mortimer B. Davis
G. R. Crowe	G. H. Duggan
D. K. Elliott	C. C. Blackadar
Hon. W. H. Thorne	John T. Ross
Hugh Paton	R. MacD. Paterson
A. J. Brown, K.C.	W. H. McWilliams
W. J. Sheppard	Capt. Wm. Robinson
C. S. Wilcox	A. McTavish Campbell
A. E. Dymont	Robert Adair
C. E. Neill	T. Sherman Rogers, K.C.

## OFFICERS:

E. L. Pease, Man. Director, C. E. Neill, Gen. Manager.  
M. W. Wilson, Supt. of Branches

630 Branches, in every Province of the Dominion of Canada, and in Newfoundland; in Havana and throughout Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Haiti and Venezuela, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitt's, Trinidad, British Guiana, British Honduras.

ARGENTINE—Buenos Aires.

BRAZIL—Rio de Janeiro. URUGUAY—Montevideo.

SPAIN, Barcelona—Plaza de Cataluna 6.

LONDON, England—Princes St., E.C.

NEW YORK AGENCY—68 William St.,

PARIS AUXILIARY:—

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (FRANCE)

28 Rue du Quatre-Septembre

LOANS MADE TO:  
BONDS BOUGHT FROM:

# MUNICIPALITIES

A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager

City and District Savings Bank  
MONTREAL

## WANTED.

Copies of August issue 1919 also  
March issue 1918.

Price 25 cents per copy.

Canadian Municipal Journal  
Coristine Building, Montreal.

# LONDON BULL DOG BATCH MIXER

Just the Machine for Small Jobs

A BIG CAPACITY, a low price. Built to last a lifetime. LIGHT AND EASILY MOVED from place to place. Can be operated with less men than any other mixer. Capacity 6 cubic feet per batch, 50 cubic yards per day.

Will Save the Price of Itself in 20 Days' Use

You Can't Afford to be Without it.



Made  
in  
Canada

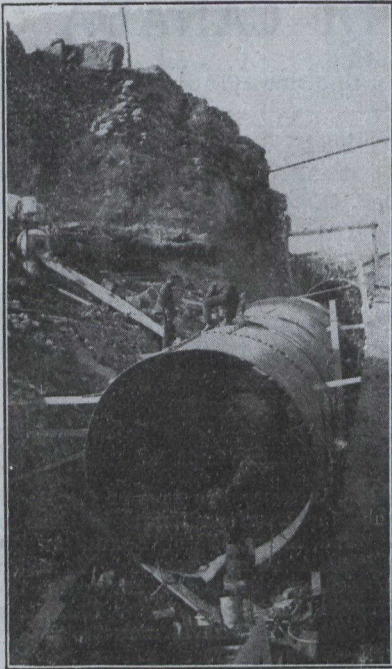
Send for Catalogue No. 1-B.

London Concrete Machinery Co., Limited  
Dept. 5—LONDON - ONTARIO

World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery  
Cement Working Tools



**MACKINNON STEEL CO. LIMITED**  
SHERBROOKE, QUE.



**STRUCTURAL STEEL AND STEEL PLATE WORK**  
OF ALL KINDS

Penstocks, Thimbles, Draft Tubes Wheel Cases,  
Racks, Steel Gates, Gate Steelwork, Power House  
Steelwork.

Montreal Office - - 404 New Birks Building

Any investor or manufacturer who wants the

## FACTS

about any **CANADIAN CITY** or **TOWN** with the view of investing or establishing an industrial enterprise, should write to the

**Bureau of Information**

**CANADIAN MUNICIPAL JOURNAL**

Coristine Bldg., Montreal, P.Q.

# "It's Great"

These words exactly describe the quality of

## FOREST & STREAM TOBACCO



EVERYWHERE 20c PER TIN