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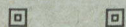
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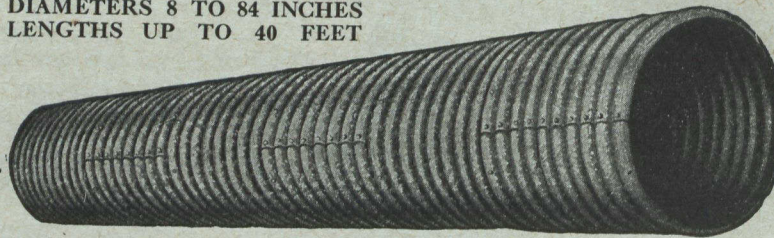
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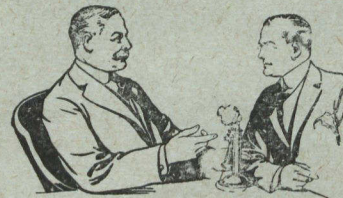
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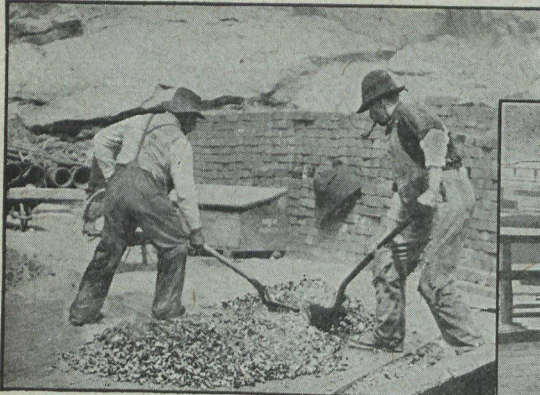
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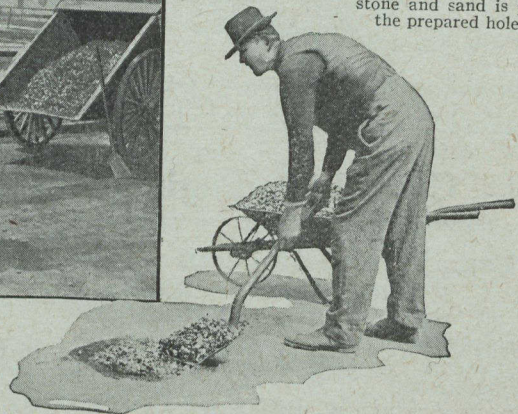


"Tarvia-KP" and stone are turned over by hand until all stones are coated. Then sand is added.

The hole to be patched is cleaned out and the bottom and sides are painted with "Tarvia-KP."



The mixture of "Tarvia-KP" stone and sand is put in the prepared hole.



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A Patch in Time Saves Many a Road—

Now is the time to fortify your roads against the ravages of winter. Patch the surface breaks, fill the depressions—have your streets and highways in ship-shape condition before the first snowfall.

For winter, with its alternate freezing and thawing will ruin a road, where a little care now may mean a vast saving in actual dollars later on.

"Tarvia-KP" has an astonishing variety of uses. It is employed in patching macadam, asphalt, bituminous-concrete and cement-concrete roads.

"Tarvia-KP" is a material that can be used for patching at any time of the year—it is as serviceable in winter as in summer, for freezing does not injure it. A batch of the mix can be made today and used weeks hence — in fact, ageing improves it.

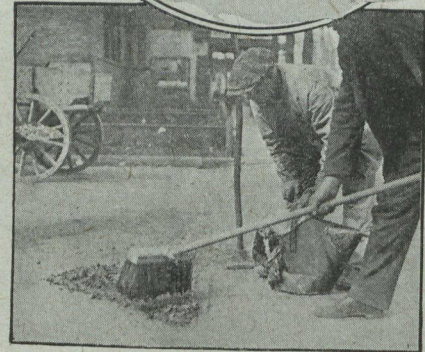
"Tarvia-KP" makes a smooth, perfectly bonded patch—a patch that becomes an integral part of the road itself. A patch that is durable.

There is only one "KP" and that is "Tarvia-KP" patching material made by The Barrett Company.

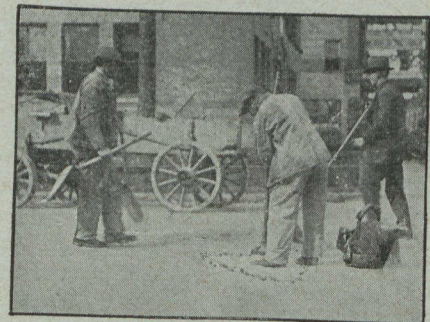
Our nearest office will gladly send you an illustrated manual of instructions showing each step in patching a road with "Tarvia-KP."



The mixture is well tamped and covered with screenings



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FREDERICK WRIGHT, Editor

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VOL. XVII.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER, 1921

NO. 11

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Report of the U. C. M. Proceedings

Our last issue (October) was given wholly to the report of the annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities. The union during the twenty-one years of its existence has held upwards of twenty conventions and probably as many meetings of the executive. For seventeen of these years all the conventions and most of the executive meetings have been reported in the columns of this journal; not always in detail it is true, for the executive rightly considered that such details would bore the readers. With the passing of time municipal education advanced which affected the quality of the reports, consequently more space was given them each year, and for the last few years the convention reports have been fully reported. We make this assertion in view of the following statement made at the last convention by the President of the Union in reference to the publishing of the report.

"I would make the suggestion that as soon as our finances enable us there should be a proper report following each convention of all the proceedings of the convention. The report published in the Canadian Municipal Journal is well enough in its way; but it is not as valuable as a report, published in book form, and sent officially to the members of the union and to every municipality in Canada. Those who are not members are, perhaps more in need of it than those who are members."

Mr. Roberts evidently assumes that unless a report is published in book form—and marked official—it will not be read by those to whom it is sent. Our experience tells us quite a different story, as instance the destination of the average blue book and report sent out by the different governments and public bodies.

Too many really valuable reports have found their way into the waste paper baskets. We take it that the principal object in sending out reports of any kind is that they will reach and supposedly be read by a larger audience than those who actually heard the

papers and discussions. Such an audience, not having the benefit of the spoken word, must have the reading matter served in an interesting form which cannot be done in any report published in book form. The only benefit of a report in book form is that it can more easily be kept for reference. It may be instructive to state here that in the early days of the Union its reports were published in pamphlet form, but the then executive, realizing the limited value of a pamphlet induced and encouraged the founding of this journal by guaranteeing an annual grant towards the printing bill each month. Latterly, of course, this grant ceased and the management had to look directly to the councils for support. This has been a good move for not only has it relieved the Union of a large expense, which can be used for other purposes, but it has assured a larger income to the Journal to enable it to carry on its research and propaganda work.

At a later stage of the convention, Mr. Roberts assured one of the speakers that his address would be "published and have a wide circulation and will do good to many more than those present." In this Mr. Roberts was correct for not only does the Journal cover all municipal Canada, but is mailed to the civic institutions of India, Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, South Africa and the United States. It is even sent to Siberia. Now our charge for printing and publishing the report was \$500, or less than the actual cost of printing. Had the Union printed the report in book form and sent it to all those who received a copy of the October issue, containing the report, the cost would have been upwards of \$1,750. We state these facts so that friends of the union will realize that in so far as this journal is concerned it has no axe to grind other than to urge the best interests of the union. The advocacy of good municipal government in Canada is not a side issue with us, but something that takes of our best.

The Chief Constables Association of Canada

The Chief Constables Association of Canada on July 4, 5, 6, held its annual meeting in the City of Montreal. For seventeen years this excellent organization has been quietly building up the standard of the policeman in Canada, and those who had the opportunity of attending the Montreal meeting could not help but come to the conclusion that the pioneers of the association had laid down foundations on which had been erected one of the most effectual forces in the social development of the Dominion. The association can in no way be termed a union—that is, a trades union—though at the convention papers were given and discussions arose relating to the betterment of police officers generally, such as pension funds and even better pay for constables, but monetary advantages to themselves as chiefs of police evidently forms no part of the programme of the association. The object of the association is twofold, namely to secure “concerted action in the pursuit of criminals and suppression of crime,” and “the general improvement of the police service.” The one dominant note at the meeting was to render the best service to the community.

In laying stress on the giving of the best service, without any consideration of reward, other than the esteem of their fellow citizens, the Chief Constables' Association is not only rendering a service to the civic life of the Dominion, but is actually strengthening the position of its members, inasmuch as greater efficiency, with its own reward, is bound to be the result.

The policeman, from the Chief down to the latest joined constable, is not only the embodiment of that great bulwark of British democracy—law and order—but is the living link between the local authorities and the citizens. A good policeman is the walking encyclopedia of the community, with the patience of a Job and the chivalry of a Sir Galahad, and through the influence of the Chief Constables Association, the average policeman in Canada to-day is a good policeman. It is true the rank and file of the police forces are not eligible for membership in the association, but the chiefs are, and what the chiefs learn from the conventions is reflected on those under them.

As we listened to paper after paper read by members of the association, every one a splendid specimen of manhood, we could not help but be convinced that brawn and brain can go together, for every paper given was a gem in lucidity, and more than one reached a high standard in literary effort. But what impressed one most was the spirit of comradeship that prevailed throughout the proceedings. This spirit was well illustrated at one of the sessions when two of the oldest members the ex-chief constable of Belleville and an inspector of Toronto, who had been in the police service forty-three and fifty-three years respectively, and still in harness—were presented with tokens of the respect and love in which they were held by their fellow members. It was a human touch that affected every man present. A second illustration of the spirit of the meeting was given at the banquet, when the wives of the English members presented a silver flower vase each to Mesdames Belanger and Lapage, wives respectively of the Chief of Montreal

and his Chief of Detectives. A real bon entente offering. So long as the cities and towns of Canada can produce chiefs of police such as attended the Montreal convention there need be no fear of their inability to put down crime.

THE MAYOR'S CHAIR.

At a very interesting ceremony at Toronto City Hall ex-speaker Lowther of the British House of Commons, in drawing attention to the beautiful design of the Mayor's chair laid stress on its importance as a symbol of law and order. Under the British system of government the speaker's chair, whether it be that of the House of Commons in London or any of the elective assemblies in the different parts of the Empire, is symbolical of all that is best in British democracy—respect for those put into authority by the representatives of the people. In a lesser degree the mayor's chair stands for the same idea and it is in keeping with the spirit of the constitution that those who conduct the deliberations of the local council should be chaired in a becoming manner. And probably in no part of the Empire is the spirit of mayoral dignity carried out so well as in Canada—at least so far as the mayor's chair is concerned—for in most of the urban centres the mayor's chair is a thing of real beauty and taste.

UNION OF MUNICIPAL SECRETARY-TREASURERS.

The Editor:

In your June issue appears an article on the formation of a Union of Secretary-Treasurers, in which article you state that this is the first organization of its kind to be successfully launched in Canada.

You are apparently not aware that in British Columbia, an association known as the “Municipal Officers Association of British Columbia” was formed in 1919 and assembled in convention at the City of North Vancouver, and meets annually at the same time and place as the Union of British Columbia Municipalities.

This Association is working on almost identical lines as the Saskatchewan organization and I enclose an abbreviated report of their work done at Nelson in 1920. From this you will see that this is a very useful body, taking much detail work off the Union of British Columbia Municipalities and has greatly assisted in promoting the interests and simplifying the work of the municipalities of British Columbia.

Trusting that you will make a note of this in your journal,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

JACK LOUDET,

President,

Union of B. C. Municipalities.

Here's a pertinent question every community should ask itself during Fire Prevention Week—

“How can we ever hope to overcome our housing shortage as long as we allow fire to destroy one-fourth of the buildings we build every year?”

The answer is—Build so it won't burn.

CHIEF CONSTABLES CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Chief Constables Association of Canada was opened in the City Hall of Montreal with an address of welcome from his worship the Mayor, Commissioner Marcell and Chief Belanger of the City Police, to which the President of the Association (Chief W. R. Whatley, of Hamilton) made an excellent reply.

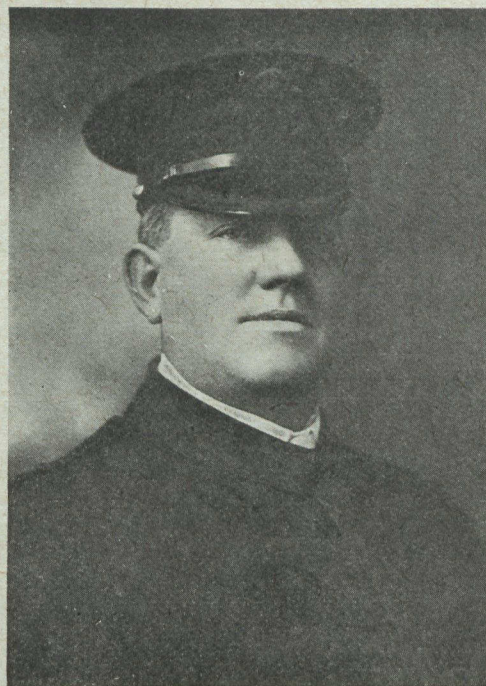
The first business session of the association was held in the afternoon at the Windsor Hotel when Chief Whatley delivered his presidential address. The president, in the course of his remarks, pointed out that the past year had been an exceptionally busy one for police officials, the closing months of 1920 and the early months of this year having witnessed a wave of crime which would probably not find example in the memory of their oldest member. The automobile, he noted, was a prominent factor in this phenomenon, armed youths figuring largely in the criminal exploits. Due to these causes the police profession, during the last twelve months, had been particularly arduous and hazardous. Several good men had sacrificed their lives and many were wounded in the fulfilment of their duties. Thanks to their Association of Chief Constables and the earnest co-operation obtaining among them, he thought it could be said that the worst was over, for the present at least. The speaker also acknowledged an indebtedness to assistance rendered by the public and the press.

Suggestion was made in the president's address that the association should frame a recommendation to the Minister of Justice that the provincial penitentiaries be officially designated as "execution centres." As argument for the necessity of this reform, he cited the unfortunate occurrences involved in the escape of Garfield from the Woodstock jail, and the escape of Frank McCulloch from the jail at Toronto. He also mentioned the terrible Kowalski case at Hamilton and the Garfield escape as argument for his plea that the assembled chiefs should pass some resolution, along the lines suggested, looking to a correction of these troubles, in the centralization of responsibility for the guarding of prisoners condemned to capital punishment. He observed that the Provincial Sheriffs' Association of Ontario was already on record in favor of the suggested reform.

Reckless Driving.

The Chief suggested that the Criminal Code or Motor Vehicles Act be amended so as to give the police magistrates or judges power to cancel the licenses of persons deporting themselves in such a way as to become a menace to public safety, by reckless driving, speeding, drunkenness, etc. He also suggested the advisability of empowering a traffic officer to order the inspection of brakes on motor vehicles when he had reason to suspect they were defective. He further suggested that insurance companies might withhold risks until satisfied that the applicant was competent to drive.

Accentuation was also given in the address to the desirability of the closest co-operation between federal, provincial and municipal police activity, in this connection suggesting that a federal reserve force of several hundred trained policemen should be held



CHIEF CONSTABLE THOMPSON

in readiness for dispatch to any part of the Dominion in time of need.

Altogether five sessions were held at which a number of excellent papers were read and important resolutions passed. Those papers, of special interest to the municipal councils, will be published from time to time in the columns of this journal. One of the resolutions urging the authorities to send condemned murderers to the penitentiary to await execution, instead of as at present, in the county jails, gave an opportunity to one or two of the chiefs to express themselves strongly on the wasted sympathy of the public towards notorious criminals. Inspector McKenney, of Toronto, referring to this attitude as "maudlin sympathy" said:

"People must either be with the criminal or the non-criminal class," he said. "There is no neutral ground. And those who make reflections upon jailers when a criminal escapes should bear in mind how thankless a job a jailer's is when clergymen, members of parliament and prominent citizens are all signing petitions for the release or mitigation of sentence upon some notorious criminal, whose escape is further aided by direct help from those outside. It is inconceivable, yet true, that the very jurymen who have found a man guilty of murder and have sat through a trial in which the most damnable facts are shown up against him, will next day sign their names to petitions for his release. The position is unthinkable; discouraging alike to the heads of the police departments, the constable who makes the arrest—sometimes at great personal risk—and to all persons of a sane and level head who see no use in laws if they are to be continually tampered with to benefit some murderer."

As regards the repeated offences of auto drivers, of which one of the most frequent and obnoxious is that of driving the car when under the influence of

liquor, Inspector McKenney made the suggestion that all convictions against such persons should be registered upon their license, so that when a fresh offence was being considered by a judge he would have before him a record of past misdeeds, enabling him to punish according to deserts.

Chief Belanger, of Montreal, spoke on "Police Duties in Relation with Courts of Justice"; Chief Newton, of Winnipeg, on "Police Co-operation"; Deputy Chief Geddes, of Toronto, on "An Efficient Police Force as a First Class Insurance"; Dr. Chas. Hodgetts, Ottawa, on "First Aid by Police Officers"; Inspector Wallace, of Toronto, on "Transient Thieves"; Chief Baker, of Outremont, on "Superannuation Funds"; Chief Morbey, of Iroquois Falls, on "Criticism of the Movies"; Dr. A. E. Lavell, Ontario Parole Officer, on "The Parole System"; Inspector McKenney, of Toronto, on "Domestic Difficulties."

Interesting addresses were given by three magistrates: Col. Lloyd, of Coburg; Recorder Semple, of Montreal, and Judge F. F. Prigg, Kansas City, and at the banquet, given by the city, important speeches were given by Chief Belanger, who presided; Commissioner Marcil, ex-speaker of the House of Commons; Col. Gaudet, C.M.G., Director of Public Ser-

vice; Chief Whatley, Ald. Rubenstein, who represented the Mayor, and the new President, Chief Thompson, of Windsor, who epitomized the feeling of the gathering when he said that "it was only by united action, by cultivating a broad and generous spirit among each other, by mutual consideration, that we can look for the endorsement of a discriminating public."

On one of the afternoons the delegates were entertained with a parade of the Police Force and the Fire Brigade followed by a demonstration given by the firemen, and on another afternoon the visitors had an opportunity of seeing the beauties of the Island of Montreal in automobiles loaned by the many friends of the Montreal police.

The business of the convention was completed with the election of officers for the coming year, the new executive being as follows: Chief Thompson, Windsor, Ont., President; Chief Belanger, Montreal, and Chief Newton, Winnipeg, first and second Vice-Presidents, respectively; Secretary-Treasurer, Chief Slein, Brantford; Executive, Chief Whatley, Hamilton; Chief Bruton, Regina; Colonel Rattray, Winnipeg; Superintendent Bryan, Calgary; Chief Trudel, Quebec; Chief Hutchison, Moncton; Chief Hanrahan, Halifax; Chief Fry, Victoria.

"The Responsible Policeman, his Arduous Duties and Superannuation Allowance"

(C. B. Baker, Chief of Police, Outremont.)

The immense power entrusted to the police forces of Canada is rarely abused. As a body they possess the qualities necessary for the proper discharge of their duties with a due sense of responsibilities and the tact to temper authority with discretion. Brought into immediate contact with a not always considerate public, they are expected to be prepared for any and every emergency, and to display a promptness in decision, and a fertility of resource scarcely compatible with the remuneration received.

Our streets are patrolled by a stalwart army of intelligent men who are as capable of quelling a Saturday night's disturbance as of regulating the street traffic, and in many cases, their judiciously administered advice has restored concord without the expensive intervention of the Magistrate. The recruit, on joining, must learn to be judge and jury, pugilist, and everything else rolled into one man.

Judges can make mistakes and appeals can be taken from one court to another, but, woe to poor "Robert" should he at any time make a blunder. He has to turn out in all weathers to do his duty. He gets his share of luxuries in the shape of colds on which to wreck the fine constitution he had on joining. A number die, while others, and not a few, get cast off as a result of the exposure. He must at all times have a perfect command of temper and, when struck violently in the face, must not give way to natural instinct and return the compliment, but is expected to calmly tell the offender that he will be taken in custody resulting in a fine of ten dollars and the soothing remark from His Worship,

"The police must be protected". He must answer civilly any absurd question, enter the dirtiest hovel to quell a disturbance, attend to accidents of every description, remove dead bodies found on land or water, secure any raving lunatic, and face the burglars' firearms without considering wife or little ones. Those are only a few of the policeman's many duties that must be carried out at all times.

The superannuation question, or pension scheme, has been long on the boards in one form or another, and in my mind, it is a very important one. A number of us find ourselves surrounded by a new generation of police officers, causing us to think we are getting on towards the end of our police career, and by and by to be looking forward to the provisions which have been made for those who have served for years in the police.

We may all congratulate ourselves that the police of today are a very different kind of men to the great bulk of those who joined at the time I entered the service, thirty-three years ago. In those days, the beginners in the Montreal force, now so ably commanded by Chief Belanger, started at \$8.00 a week, and there was no pension then, nor for many years afterwards.

The duties and responsibilities of the police have been increasing year by year, and along with this increase there has been a steady improvement in the class of men engaged, and by the way their duties have been honorably discharged. This improvement has gradually forced, more or less, upon the

THE RESPONSIBLE POLICEMAN (Continued)

public mind, the conviction that it was in the public interest, and only fair to those charged with the difficult and often disagreeable duties of the police, to make some provision for them in old age, when, after serving the best part of their lives, they were no longer fit to perform those duties with the energy and efficiency necessary.

Of late years there has been more confidence than formerly regarding the manner in which the police duties of the Dominion are performed. The confidence is shown most strikingly by the number of measures which have been passed in recent years, in which extra duties have been imposed upon the police, and every succeeding year goes to prove that this confidence is not misplaced.

The majority of the large cities in our Dominion of Canada have inaugurated Police Pension and Benefit Funds. Some of these funds have been in existence for many years and have proved to give entire satisfaction, particularly to men growing old in the service.

The City of Toronto has the honor of establishing the first pension fund in Canada when it formed the Police Benefit Association in the year 1882. Then Montreal, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Brantford, and a few other cities, followed, and have pension funds in good standing. Still, there is a large number of cities and towns in Canada that as yet have no superannuation funds established.

As there are many men growing old in the service, it is most essential that Police Benefit and Pension Funds be inaugurated in every police force in the Dominion of Canada. To this end, I would suggest that every chief constable of this Dominion get busy, where as yet no Pension Fund is in existence, and take this important matter up with their Police Commissioners or Police Committees, and get the City or Town Councils interested in the welfare of the police by assisting, at least, in the organization of a local pension scheme by a grant of a certain sum of money. The members of the force could pay a certain percentage of their salaries, and an annual grant should be secured from each municipality for a term of years, until this fund has attained such proportions as would allow benefits to be drawn from it. This is the system that has been generally adopted in Canada. The City of Winnipeg being one of the exceptions, where the City Council has established a Police Pension Fund at its own expense for the benefit of policemen grown old in the service of the city, without any percentage being retained from the members of the force. This action on the part of the City of Winnipeg is most praiseworthy, and commends itself as the right and proper way a police pension scheme should be established. The superannuation fund is or should be of vital interest to the welfare of every police force, and an earnest agitation should be made by the head of every police department, with the powers that be, to secure the best pension scheme possible for his department without delay. A Police Benefit Fund is a great asset to every police department, inasmuch as it is a source of encouragement to good men to remain on the force until their time is up in order to obtain their retiring allowance in full, even though other occupations could be obtained by them with larger remuneration.

It is also an incentive to every chief constable in

obtaining, as well as keeping, a better class of men on the force.

It is also a stimulus to any constable to abstain from any unworthy action or the commission of any offence that might, as it would, injure his standing as a member of a police benefit fund. I believe that the Police Benefit and Pension Fund is of the greatest assistance to every chief constable, not only in securing and retaining of better men, but of a cheerful and more willing service being rendered in the rank and file.

But to return to the question, "when will the good time come for all forces in Canada to be members of the Pension Scheme?" It will come as soon as about a score of chief constables and their forces unite with their citizen friends in a loyal spirit for promoting the general improvement of their respective forces; when a few more of the heads of the departments throw in their lot with so good a movement.

POLICE PENSION FUNDS.

At the Chief Constables Convention one learned that less than a dozen municipalities in the Dominion provided pensions, or contributed to superannuation funds for the police. Both the Dominion and Provincial police forces have pension funds and so have the police of the railroads, but the men who, day and night, are risking their health and often their lives, to protect the streets of our communities (other than the twelve cities mentioned) so that the citizens may live in safety, have nothing to look forward to for their declining years, which come quicker to a policeman because of the constant exposure to the weather. This is poor economy on the part of those in authority, for the reason it breeds discontent amongst a body of men who, above all things, should feel happy in their work. The policeman's uniform is the symbol of law and order, and the man wearing the uniform is supposed to typify the spirit of the administration of the law, consequently he should be above temptation. And so far as we know the most practical method any community can adopt to help its officers to resist temptation is that of a remuneration sufficient to keep him and his family in comfort and the assurance of a pension when his days of usefulness are over. We could never understand why there should be any discrimination between the magistrate who administers the law and the constable who carries it out. Both are public servants about equally useful to the state and the community, yet the magistrate is assured, in every case in Canada, of a pension. Why not the constable?

This brings us to the question of police unions which would seem to be growing in every province in Canada. There are those who fear these unions in the case of a general strike in a city or town in which the policemen have formed a branch. Frankly, so long as a policeman has no security of a present decent wage and no prospect of the means to ward off poverty in the case of sickness, accident or old age, he will be discontented and join a union, even if that union means striking. Eliminate the cause for discontentment and then there need be no fear for the police. In this every council in Canada has a responsibility.

Urban Statistics of Canada

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a report dealing with statistics for the year 1919 of Urban Municipalities having a population of from 3,000 to 10,000. This report is supplemental to one previously issued, giving similar statistics for cities in Canada having a population of 10,000 and over. There were 125 towns in Canada in 1919 whose population ranged between 3,000 and 10,000. Out of this number, the Bureau was able, through the co-operation of municipal officials, to collect data from 103.

The introductory table gives a summary by provinces of the statistics of principal interest. This is followed by eight other main tables dealing with the following subjects: General Statistics; Value of Exemptions of Lands and Buildings; Streets, Sidewalks and Sewers; Waterworks and Purification Plants; Fire and Police Departments; Receipts; Expenditures; Assets and Liabilities.

The following statement gives a brief resume of some of the leading features in the report:

Reports were received from 1 town in Prince Edward Island, 10 towns in Nova Scotia, 6 in New Brunswick, 24 in Quebec, 45 in Ontario, 3 in Manitoba, 5 in Saskatchewan, 1 town in Alberta, 8 towns in British Columbia, aggregating 103 towns in all Canada.

The totals of these towns throughout Canada gave the following results:

General Statistics:

Area in acres	220,694.89
Estimated Population	552,668
Value of taxable property.....	\$280,294,473
Incomes assessed for Municipal Income Tax	\$ 16,429,179
Total exemption	\$108,239,833
Streets, total mileage of.....	2,062.83
Length of streets lighted (miles)...	1,291.25
Sidewalks, mileage of	1,463.91
Sewers, mileage of	783.28
Value of water supply system.....	\$ 17,765,501
Mains, mileage of	1,108.79
Value of fire equipment.....	\$ 1,199,908

Receipts:

Taxation	\$ 9,380,216.69
Licenses	\$ 263,629.60
Municipally owned Public Services..	\$ 3,513,970.48
Court fines	\$ 175,094.72
Total ordinary receipts	\$ 15,309,561.63
Total extraordinary receipts	\$ 4,476,454.13
Grand total all receipts	\$ 19,786,015.76

Expenditures:

General Government	\$ 1,569,407.82
Education	\$ 2,836,074.50
Health and sanitation	\$ 830,514.85
Municipally owned Public Services..	\$ 3,304,910.05
Fire department	\$ 490,902.88
Police Department	\$ 389,221.80
Charities	\$ 252,523.51
Sinking funds	\$ 836,905.88
Interest	\$ 1,408,092.71
Streets and sidewalks	\$ 1,688,527.72
Total ordinary expenditure	\$ 15,185,024.08
Total extraordinary expenditure...	\$ 5,209,136.78
Grand total all expenditures.....	\$ 20,394,160.86

Assets (Available):

Cash on hand at end of year.....	\$ 847,829.25
Sinking funds	\$ 4,199,937.73
Taxes in arrears or levied but not due.....	\$ 4,981,381.80
Saleable lands and buildings.....	\$ 45,435,424.13
Other debts due	\$ 2,519,569.67
Unclassified	\$ 602,000.00
Total assets (available)	\$ 58,751,681.10

Liabilities:

Bonded debt	\$ 46,493,365.83
Floating debt	\$ 3,948,058.66
All other liabilities	\$ 4,077,125.48
Unclassified	\$ 1,200,861.46
Total liabilities	\$ 55,719,411.43

Calculated on a per capita basis the following points are of interest:

Value of Taxable Property.....	Per Capita \$507.16
Total exemptions	195.85

Receipts:

Taxation	16.97
Municipally owned Public Services Receipts..	6.36
Total ordinary receipts	27.70
Total extraordinary receipts	8.10
Grand total all receipts	35.80

Expenditures:

Municipally owned Public Services expenditures	5.98
Fire department expenditures89
Police department expenditures70
Interest expenditures	2.55
Total ordinary expenditure	27.48
Total extraordinary expenditure	9.42
Grand total all expenditure.....	36.90
Total Assets (available)	106.31
Total Liabilities	100.82

The Bureau is collecting data at present for a third report on somewhat similar lines for Urban Municipalities having a population of 1,000 to 3,000

AUDITING THE BOOKS

"A reliable auditor should be appointed to audit the books at least twice a year and prepare the financial statements. Some councils object to engaging chartered accountants for this position on the ground of expense, claiming that a competent local man could be secured at a considerably lower fee, and while I am willing to admit that in some cases, where the secretary-treasurer does his work in a really efficient manner, a local auditor may apparently fill the position satisfactorily, still, I have found that in most instances such an auditor is so convinced of the secretary-treasurer's ability that he is inclined to take too much for granted, and that in reality it is the secretary-treasurer who makes the audit. It should also be borne in mind by councils that as a rule they are not in a position to judge of the local man's ability to audit municipal accounts and prepare a correct financial statement, and the department prefers that wherever possible a chartered accountant be engaged."—J. Anderson, Chief Municipal Inspector for Saskatchewan.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IN ONTARIO

The city of Chatham, Ont., owns and operates a municipal electric light and power plant. It was started in 1915. At that time the rate charged by the private concerns was 8 cents per kilowatt.

Upon taking over the plant the rates were reduced at once to about one-half what they were under private ownership. Since then there have been numerous reductions as shown by the following table:

Reduction of Rates

Year		Average Rate per K. W. H.
1915	Under private ownership.....	8c
1916	Under public ownership	3.35c
1917	“ “ “	2.27
1918	“ “ “	1.97
1919	“ “ “	1.92

And Makes Profit Besides

And besides reducing rates so notably this municipal enterprise makes a substantial profit besides. True, the first year showed a small deficit. That is quite natural. Such plants usually do have a deficit at the beginning. But after the plant was well established it showed a surplus over all charges including depreciation every year as follows:

Year	Surplus
1915 (partial public ownership only)	\$721.00 deficit
1916	601.66 surplus
1917	119.81 “
1918	1,316.65 “
1919	4,469.04 “
1920	12,000.00 “

EXCESSIVE TAXATION MAKES DISHONEST TAXPAYERS

An English Judge states: "I am perfectly aware that taxation in England has reached a point that is making it difficult for a large number to remain honest. It is a great disadvantage if a law becomes so strict ordinary people cannot be expected to observe it, and it is certain that if the people continue to be taxed as they are now, weak people and those not of very high character in regard to their country's welfare will be tempted to rob their country."—Canadian Finance.

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FIRST AID.

Dr. Hodgetts who is now director of the St. John's Ambulance for Canada in an address before the Chief Constables Association urged that ambulance classes be established in each police force. The strange thing to our mind is that every police officer is not compelled to take a "First Aid" course, and pass all examinations in it before he is fully qualified for his position. We once saw the sorry spectacle of a young girl, who was passing at the time of the accident, rendering first aid to a man who had fractured his leg in a motor car smash up, while the policeman stood helplessly looking on. Surely it is not too much to ask that our guardians of the law know the rudiments of "First Aid" when a course can be completed in six lessons.

Some of the chiefs of police forces we came in contact with at their Montreal meeting made a "First Aid" certificate a condition of employment, others, we found, were handicapped in the appointments of their staffs, consequently they could not enforce the condition; but all the chiefs were heartily in favour of every man on a police force being compelled to know how to render "First Aid."

As an indication of the splendid specimens of manhood that go to make up the police chiefs of Canada, the four principal officers of the Chief Constables Association, ex-president Whatley (Hamilton) President Thompson (Windsor) Vice-President Belanger (Montreal) and 2nd Vice-President Rae (Winnipeg) is each well over six feet in height and broad in proportion, and Secretary-Treasurer Slein (Brantford) is about 5 feet 10 inches.

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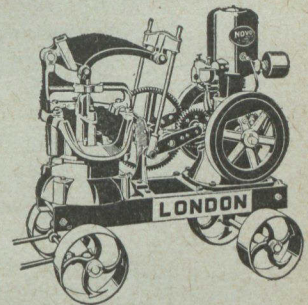
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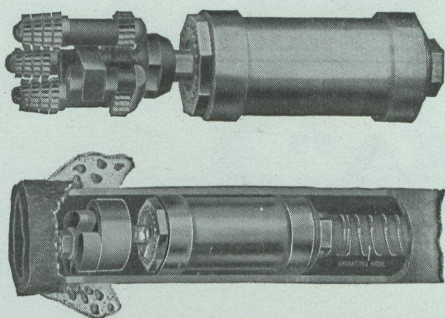
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