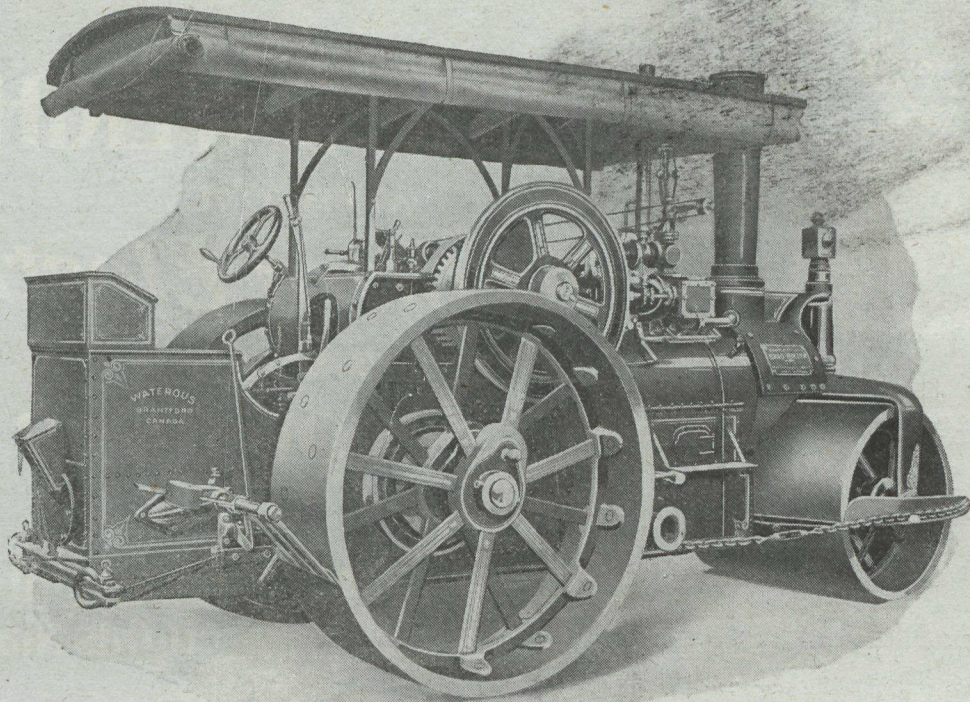


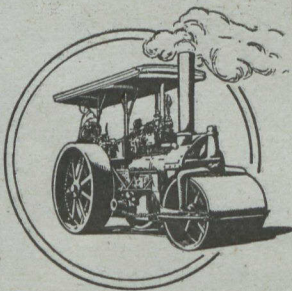
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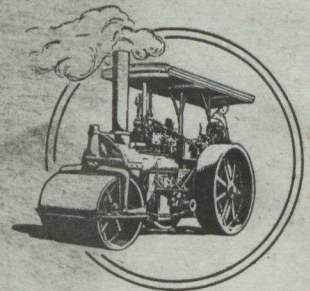


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That in a recent address before the Ontario Good Roads Association, the Roads Superintendent of Wentworth County, making a comparison of the Waterous Roller and a Roller of another make, made the statement that the Waterous in one year was used for 202 days, ten hours each, and 76 nights of twelve hours each—2932 hours altogether. During this time the repair cost was \$189.00—practically the whole repair bill in five years. The second Roller, only four years old, was used but 129 days and 18 nights—a total of 1506 hours in all, and in this one year service cost \$197.00 for repairs. We can't add much to the force of these figures.

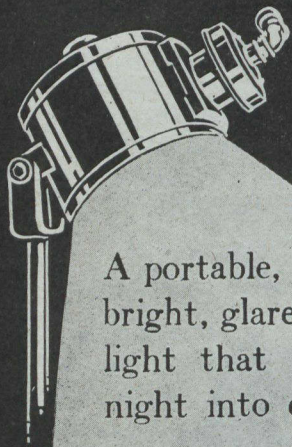


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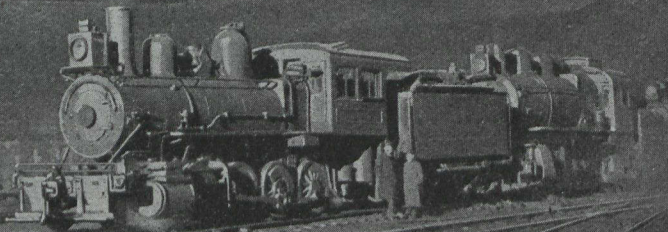
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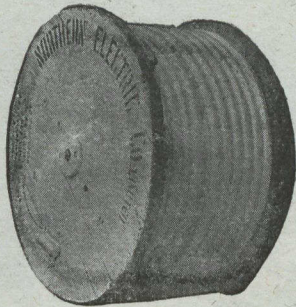
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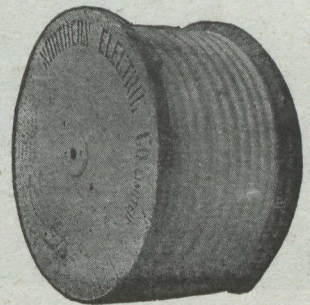
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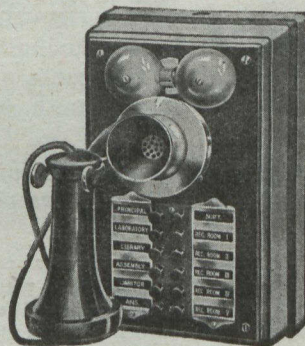
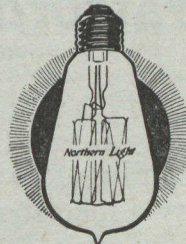
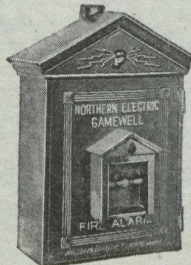
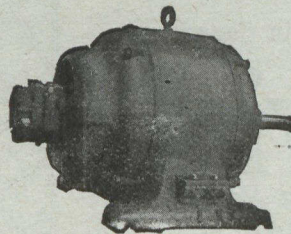
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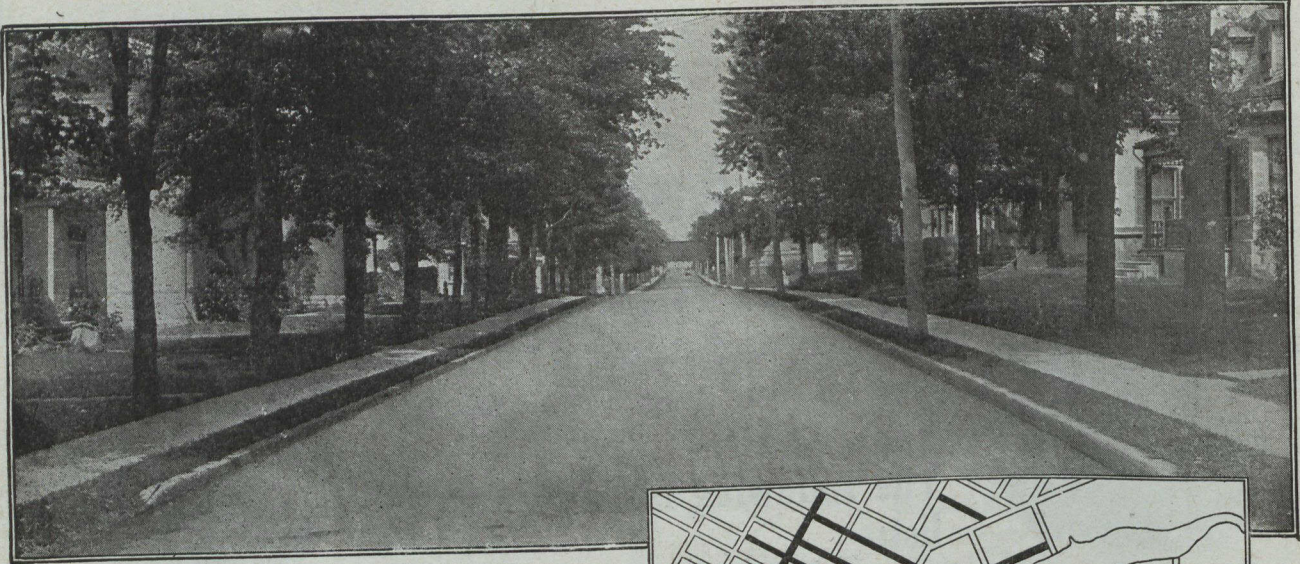
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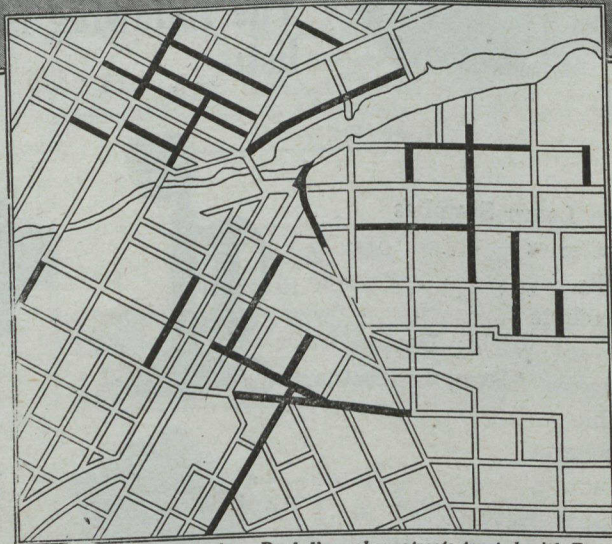


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The Story of a Satimo

"Well, John," said my wife, as I entered the house, "what is in the parcel you've got there?" "A Satimo," said I,—**SAVES—TIME—MONEY.**"

"Well, John, that sounds interesting anyway, for we sure want to do that these days if we can, but what is it?"

Well, I was proud of my bargain, so I thought I would make a little secret of it. "Oh, I'll show you all after tea." Of course, you can understand they were all very curious, so, as soon as tea was over, the wife and children gathered round me to see what I had bought. I opened the box, and brought out the Satimo. They were all disappointed, for they had thought that it must be something out of the ordinary, or else something good to eat, as I had made such a mystery of it. I let them look it over for a little while, as I read the instructions of how I was to use it. It looked easy, and then the man who had sold it to me—and by the way he was some clever salesman, as I already had a safety razor and was fairly well satisfied—but here was a new idea—and you know I like new ideas—this was not only a Safety Razor but a Safety Hair Cutter, Two in One. I had heard about these hair cutters before, a sort of an arrangement with a blade fastened to a comb, but I was told they were no good, dug holes in the hair and pulled, but that salesman assured me that this was an entirely new idea, a perfect hair cutter, adjustable to cut the hair long or short, and not pull, unless dragged through the hair, and "anyone could use it if they only read the instructions carefully and used a bit of common sense."

I thought I would try it on my boy first, as I could see what I was doing, and he had a heavy head of hair all tumbled about, thus enabling me to test that hair cutter thoroughly. Well, you know, a boy don't like being experimented on, so there was some kicking at first, but I used my parental authority and said, "Now come here, I will not hurt you." Fitting the blade as I had been shown by the salesman, I began. Now that boy, just like every other boy when he is half afraid, and half don't want to, first screwed up his face, then wiggled, and squirmed, and finally began to cry, saying, "That hurts, daddy," but I was determined, so I made two or three more nervous drags with the hair cutter, the boy getting worse and worse, till I had finally to desist and try to pacify him. I looked at that hair cutter in disgust and let the boy go, promising to send him to the barber next day. By this time I was mad clean through and throwing Satimo down on the table, swearing under my breath that no one would ever get me to buy anything of that kind again, flopped into my big easy chair, and got out my pipe to soothe my feelings, while I groused away to myself over my purchase, promising myself to return that Satimo next day with my compliments.

Now, my wife by this time was quietly laughing away to herself, but, being a diplomat, said nothing, quietly took the children away to amuse them, playing the piano, leaving me to ruminate over my purchase by myself. Sitting there puffing away clouds of smoke, I commenced to think to myself—they say it's easy and that salesman certainly didn't have any bother, so surely the trouble must be with me. I looked at the hair cutter lying on the table four or five times wistfully, then picked it up, turned it over, and unscrewed the handle one turn, and as I did this, I felt something slide. "Ah, ha!" I said, "here is something I did not know," so examining it, I saw that the blade had slipped back from the teeth, leaving a sort of steel comb. I remembered something about this in the book of instructions, so I immediately took up the little booklet again, read it over and this time I understood, as I could see what had caused my failure—I was trying to take that boy's hair off all with one stroke, and with the blade right down to the tip of the teeth, instead of combing it first, going over it lightly and quickly, each time lowering the blade and using a little common sense. "Well," said I, "I guess I'll try this on myself this time first," so I got out the mirror, took Satimo in my hand again, holding it very lightly, not using any pressure, quickly went all over my hair, just combing it gently with the teeth resting lightly on the scalp and with no tipping, so as to cut until I had the hair all straightened out, and I could see where it needed trimming. So far everything went lovely. I made one or two false strokes, pulled a little, but soon learned the right movement. Now, resting the base of the teeth

squarely, I started combing again, and as I reached the places that needed trimming I pressed lightly, and much to my delight it just removed those long parts that needed cutting as nicely as you please. I knew I understood it now, so with quick, confident strokes, not slow and dragging, went all round. Now, there were the sides and back of the head to be thought of, so confident of my knowledge, I just lowered the blade half way and went all over the sides and back, and Satimo just cut my hair as even as any barber could do, because it makes no mistakes if you simply set it right and do not tip to make it dig in. I next set the blade close to the edge of the teeth, and went over the back and sides again, lightly at first, and then as I reached around the ears and the edges with a little more pressure, finally rounding and squaring by pressing a little firmer, and it was done. I now could be my own barber. All I needed was to understand that sliding adjustment and use a little judgment. Satisfied at last, I sat back in my chair, holding the mirror this way and that way, critically examining my work, but I had done well for the first time and felt better. My trouble had been I had expected to use a new instrument without first trying to understand it, and let it do the work and was ready to quit just because I could not become an expert in a minute.

Such, I have no doubt, will be the experience of others, and I trust my little story will interest and help them.

More assured, I thought I would like to try the razor. As I had been used to a safety razor, I said there would be no trouble here. But I remembered the salesman told me if I had been accustomed to using a safety razor I would find some difficulty in the beginning with Satimo, as I would naturally hold Satimo the same way as I did them, to produce a sort of dragging motion, and the result would be the safety guard would just go through the soap, leaving ridges, so I began with a little more care. Holding the handle lightly, but firmly, so that the cunningly curved guard gently pushed the skin so as to allow the beard to come in contact with the cutting edge, I used the stroke of the glorious old-fashioned razor, a sort of quick, gliding, cutting movement, not dragging, and say, I got the cleanest, smoothest shave I had ever been able to give myself, no smarting, no burning, and no soreness. I had succeeded at the very outset, because this time I had determined to understand before I commenced to use.

Next morning I took my boy again, and, after some coaxing and a little bribing, went all over his hair, with perfect result, so he didn't have to go to the barber after all.

Well, it's an old story now. I only have to keep my own and the boy's hair trimmed once a week—as a matter of fact and we are the envy of our neighbors, but I just tell them: "BUY A SATIMO AND UNDERSTAND HOW TO USE IT, AND IT WILL DO THE TRICK." Each time I use Satimo I use it better, so that now I triumphantly say to my wife, "SATIMO DOES SAVE TIME AND MONEY," and she no longer laughs at me, but joins in recommending Satimo to all our friends.

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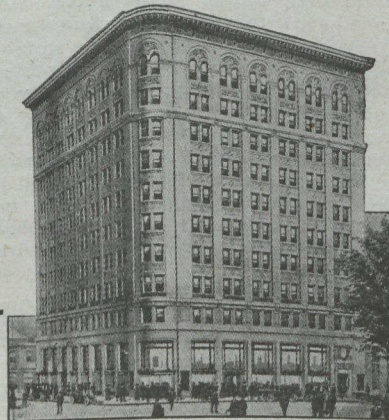
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MARCH, 1919.

No. 3

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The Passing of a Great Citizen

In the passing of Sir Wilfrid Laurier Canada lost her foremost citizen. In those communities with which he was specially associated, Athabaskaville, Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, he followed very closely the civic advancement of each, but it was in Ottawa that he took a special pride. It was during his premiership that the Dominion Government started the system of an annual contribution to the Capital for the special purpose of beautifying the city, and more than once has Sir Wilfrid spoken glowingly of Ottawa as one of the most beautiful cities in North America. He would not even allow that it was second in beauty to Washington. One thing though that Laurier never interfered with was the civic government of the Capital. When it was strongly urged at one time that the Dominion Government should take over the city and govern it as a federal district along the lines that Washington is governed, he discouraged the idea as interfering with the general government of the country as laid down by the North America Act. In this non-interference with the civic government of Ottawa the late statesman showed good sense and judgment, for though the government's annual contribution is not near what it should be, the showing made for the money expended is better in comparison to that of the federal capital of the United States.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a great admirer of the British constitution and institutions, and one of which in particular he was a strong upholder of, was local autonomy. In our interviews with the great man we often discussed its working out in the different parts of the Empire. When a constitution was given to South Africa, based on that of the other dominions, he was keenly interested and expressed his confidence in its success, at a time when other public men could only see blue ruin for the Empire. Time has proved the correction of his estimate. One of the principles of the British constitution, namely the guaranteeing of the full rights to all the nations and peoples that make up the Em-

pire in language and religion, especially appealed to Sir Wilfrid. He realized, probably more than any other of his compatriots that the North America Act under which the French Canadian people secured certain privileges, was no special instrument used only to gain, on as easy terms as possible, the goodwill of the French speaking citizens of Canada, but that the privileges granted were in keeping with the British constitution itself. In South Africa there are two official languages, and in some parts of the Empire the official language is not English at all, that is, in dealing with the natives. It has truly been said that the Empire is a loose confederation of nations joined together by sentiment, and Sir Wilfrid's great part throughout his long public life was in strengthening that sentiment.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

At a meeting of Baby Welfarers in one of our large cities, it was unanimously decided to keep independent of the city authorities "until such time as a modern standard of municipalization be submitted," meaning that these workers had no confidence in the local health officers. Speakers complained that the local health department would not even send a representative to their board meetings. We wonder sometimes how many public health officers earn their salary. While some men are doing excellent work, the average health officer does not seem to realize what his duties really are, or if he does he neglects them. The fact of the matter is that in many respects the Public Health Officer is the most important man in the municipality, and should be the most useful. Public health is the keynote to the welfare of the community, and requires the vigilance of the keenest medical minds to keep up the standard, but when the test came in the visitation of the awful scourge of the "flu," the health departments, with a few splendid exceptions, of municipal Canada fell down. And so we ask again, "What do we pay our medical health officers for?" Surely for something more than writing out reports.

The Food Board

The report of the Chairman of the Canada Food Board for 1918 is a remarkable document, in so far as it is a record of concentrated effort on the part of men and women, under the direction of a remarkable man, to conserve by control the food of a very free people so that the people of other nations thousands of miles away may have enough food to sustain them. It is true these other nations were either our own people or our Allies who were in the war zone and that Canada was in the war, yet it was one of the most difficult of tasks to visualize to a people the food necessities of other people so far away as Europe is from Canada. But H. B. Thomson and his people did it, and did it so well that the citizens of this country gave up, per capita, more food than did their neighbors to the South. By conservation on the one hand and greater production on the other Canada increased the value of her food exports from \$187,011,300 in 1914-15 to \$710,619,400 in 1917-18, the increase being principally in agricultural products, animal products and fisheries. Now when it is remembered that this remarkable increase was brought about during a period when over half-a-million of her men were in khaki Canada has much to be proud of, and her

people have much to thank the Food Board for in inducing them in various ways to make such a splendid result possible. What is more, these results have been gotten at a very small cost to the people—\$100,000 more than covering the cost of the Food Board since its establishment in June, 1917. This small cost has been made possible by the issuance of food licenses.

The staff of the Food Board never reached beyond 225 in number, which is saying much for the esprit de corps and team-work of the employees. As an illustration of the work involved we may state that 78,016 licenses were issued to all kinds of food dealers, who had previously been sub-divided and written to. Again, the Board received on an average 3,000 letters a day, everyone of which had to be carefully read, indexed and if necessary answered. There is no doubt about Canada's indebtedness to her Food Board, and before it is dismissed it would be an act of grace on behalf of the country, and one that would be appreciated by his colleagues, for the Government to formally recognize the great services of the Chairman of one of our successful war activities.

The Social Evil

The Montreal Committee of Sixteen has published its second report in the form of a compilation of facts and opinions taken from other reports regarding the "Toleration — Regulation — Segregation — and Repression of Commercialized vice." The first report which handled the vice conditions in Montreal was very effective in making the citizens realize to what an appalling extent prostitution was unwittingly helped by the powers that be through their system, or rather lack of system in repressing the evil. This second report has been prepared to show how toleration, regulation and segregation have utterly failed to control prostitution in those parts of the world where they have been and are being tried, and that the policy that must be adopted to clear our communities of the evil is suppression, or repression.

The astounding part of the many reports of vice surveys, from which the Montreal committee has compiled its own report is that commercialized vice, that is professional prostitution, has grown to such an extent in every part of the world and especially in the newer countries like the United States and Canada, as to be a real danger to our social edifice. It would seem that the standards of society in moral rectitude are not as high to-day as they were otherwise this moral cancer would never have been allowed to grow as it has done. What would never have been tolerated thirty years ago in decent society—smoking among women, economy in dress, loose talk, spicy stories, etc.—are now allowed with an equanimity that would have shocked our mothers. Such a lowering of our standard of morals is bound

to have its effect on our outlook on prostitution, for be it remembered the vicious trade is a question of supply and demand, and that the demand is from so-called respectable male members of society. What is more, it is not always single men who are found in brothels. Married men form quite a large proportion of the clients of "Madam." We have more than once asserted that if all the names of the men found in the brothers every time a raid is made were published society would be more than surprised. It would actually be shocked. And such publication would certainly lessen the number of clients and consequently lessen the trade itself.

The most horrible part of commercialized vice is the traffic in the girls necessary to supply the trade, a large percentage of whom have come from respectable homes, but who wanting to dress as well and have as "good time" as their more wealthy sisters, have fallen too easy victims to the wiles of the scoundrelly "pimps." Many of the girls are initiated into the life at a very early age; these are largely the victims of their environments—unhealthy houses in immoral localities—and when it is considered that the average life of the prostitute is but five years, only to find oblivion in an early grave full of venereal disease, and that these women, fallen though they be, belong to the great human family, we as members of that same family have much to be ashamed of.

The Revised Railway Act

The Senate has passed the third reading of the Revised Railway Act, and no doubt before the present session of Parliament is over the bill will be discussed and passed upon by the Commons. This bill touches one of the fundamental principles of responsible government as understood in a democratic country like Canada, namely, the right of communities to adequate protection within their own borders from the action of private owners of public utilities. We regret that this principle is ignored by the Senate in respect to this Railway Bill. While we have a profound respect for some of the members of the Upper Chamber, we suggest that the action of their colleagues was not in keeping with the spirit of the constitution of which their House forms an integral part. To be more definite, the Senate, in face of the strong opposition made on behalf of the municipalities emasculated certain clauses for their protection, which the Union of Canadian Municipalities after many a hard and long fight years ago caused to be inserted in the Railway Act; and since the passing of which a Union representative has always been at hand to see that the said protective clauses were properly inserted in each railway, or other public service, special Act. As the result of this vigilance every Dominion charter for a railway, electric light, power, telegraph or telephone service has clauses inserted which provide that the consent of the municipality shall be secured for the erection of poles for the transmission of electric light and energy, and also imposes upon a railway company the obligation of securing the consent of a municipality to run its line along, over or under any street or highway of such municipality.

The above clauses, while they add no burden to reputable companies, have been the means by which many communities have been able to protect themselves from oppressive and impracticable situations; in fact, they are the only means through which effective control over public utilities, as they affect local public interests, is obtained. And yet in 1919, the Senate of Canada in the Revised Railway Bill, has chosen to ignorantly and vitally tamper with and practically destroy these important sections.

Should the Railway Bill become law, as it has passed the Senate, without the proper clauses as heretofore drafted, it would mean that any public service company working under a Federal charter, could do practically what it pleased in any city, town, village, township or rural community in Canada without asking leave of the local authorities—tear up streets, place railway tracks or erect poles anywhere, run high tension or any other kind of wire across private properties. This is exactly what was done in many parts of Canada previous to the enactment of the protective legislation mentioned. It was because of such roughshod riding over the common rights of the local communities that the Union of Canadian Municipalities was founded, and which up to now has been so successful in protecting the interests of the 3,600 communities that make up municipal Canada. The Senators responsible for this muddled condition of the Act clearly do not understand municipal

matters. They have no practical conception of where their muddles lead to, and should have left the clauses alone.

Now comes the question, is the Revised Railway Bill, as it has passed the Senate, to become law or not? The answer will be given by the House of Commons. Unlike Senators, the responsibility of each M.P. is such that he cannot afford to ignore the effect of his vote. The issue is direct. The question that must be answered is: "Are the citizens of Canada to really control the public utilities of Canada or not? The Senate in effect says No. What will the Commons say? Every member of the House of Commons is directly responsible to part of a municipality, a municipality or a number of municipalities. Every municipality in the country, be it urban or rural, demands adequate protection from wilful action by the public service companies within its own borders, whether the charters under which they operate be Dominion or Provincial. The Railway Bill as passed by the Senate, would take this protection away, but we have confidence that the Commons, being more directly responsible to the people, will refuse to allow the bill to pass without proper protective clauses for each community. This is not a party question. It is infinitely more important, for it affects the domestic life of the nation, and nothing less than hands off these protective clauses will satisfy the people. Canada's citizens have not been fighting for the rights of the common people over in France to allow vested interests to take away their rights at home.

DR. J. M. HARPER.

Our readers will be sorry to hear of the death of Dr. J. M. Harper of Quebec, from whose pen a number of impressive articles have from time to time appeared in the pages of this journal. His last article "A League of Nations and Its Equipment," which appeared in our February issue, was characteristic of the man—a patriot whose patriotism was based on a deep love for humanity. A Scotsman by birth he came to love this Canada so well, and in particular French-Canada, that he spent a large part of a long and useful life in bringing about a real *entente cordial* between the two dominant races of this country, as indicated by his "Battle of the Plains," and his "Champlain." He loved the old City of Quebec, where he made his home. To him every street had its story and every family its history, and the great St. Lawrence was the inspiration of much of his best verse.

Dr. Harper was an optimist of optimists so far as the future of this Dominion was concerned. He believed that side by side with her material prosperity her people would build up a public life equal to the best traditions of the Old Country, and in particular had he confidence in the future of our municipal life. To him citizenship in Canada was a great privilege and each of his articles in this journal was impregnated with that idea. In the death of Dr. Harper Canada has lost one of her truly great inspirers and the journal one of its best friends.

The Whitley Report

In view of the importance given to the famous Whitley Report by the Dominion Government in sending over a special representative to study the working out of the report the following excerpt, taken from the MUNICIPAL OFFICER makes interesting reading as showing how the principle can be applied to municipal officials and workmen.

National Industrial Council Formed for Municipal Non-Trading Services.

For some time past a Special Committee has been sitting for the purpose of applying the principles of the Whitley Report to the workmen engaged in the non-trading departments of local authorities. A draft constitution has been prepared. The functions of the Council are to secure the largest possible measure of joint action between employers and workpeople for the development of the services concerned and for the improvement of the conditions of all engaged therein.

It will be open to the Council to take any action that falls within the scope of this general definition.

The Specific Objects.

Among its more specific objects will be the consideration of the following matters:—

The provision of machinery for the regular consideration of wages, hours and working conditions in the services concerned.

Measures for regularizing the services and employment.

The settlement of differences between different parties and sections in the services, and the establishment of machinery for this purpose, where it does not already exist, with the object of securing the speedy settlement of difficulties.

The collection of statistics and information as and when agreed on matters appertaining to the services.

The encouragement of the study of processes and design and of research, with a view of perfecting the services.

The provision of facilities for the utilization of inventions and any improvement in machinery or method, and for the adequate safe-guarding of the rights of the designers of such improvements and to secure that such improvement in method or invention shall give to each party an equitable share of the benefits financially or otherwise arising therefrom.

Inquiries into special problems of the services including the comparative study of the organization and methods of the services in this and other countries, and where desirable, the publication of reports.

The improvement of health conditions (including housing) of workers employed in the services concerned, and the provision of special treatment where necessary for workers in the services.

The supervision of entry into, and training for, the services and co-operation with the educational authorities in arranging education in all its branches for the services.

The issue to the press of authorized statements upon matters affecting the services.

Representation of the needs and opinions of the services to Parliament, Government Departments and other authorities.

Any other matters affecting the services generally that may be referred to it by Parliament or any Government Department.

The proposals for District Councils and Works Committees put forward in the Whitley Report, having regard in each case to any such organizations as may already be in existence.

Measures for securing the inclusion of all employers and work-people in their respective associations.

The arrangement of lectures and the holding of conferences on subjects of general interest to the services.

Co-operation with other Point Industrial Councils on questions of common interest.

The Constitution.

The Council will comprise members appointed as to one half by Associations of Employers and as to the other half by Trade Unions.

It has been agreed in principle that each Trade Union should be represented by two members. The Employers' Association to be represented by an equal aggregate total of members.

On present information the following bodies would be represented as indicated:

Associations of Employers.

	No. of Representatives.
(1) Association of Municipal Corporations.....	7
(2) County Councils Association.....	5
(3) Urban District Councils Associations.....	5
(4) Rural District Councils Association.....	4
(4) London County Council.....	3
	—
Total	24

Trade Unions.

(1) Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers	2
(2) Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers of Great Britain and Ireland	2
(3) Municipal Employees' Association	2
(4) National Amalgamated Operative Street Masons', Paviers' and Road Makers' Society of Great Britain and Ireland	2
(5) National Amalgamated Union of Labour.....	2
(6) The Workers' Union	2
(7) National Union of General Workers.....	2
(8) National Asylum Workers' Union.....	2
(9) National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers	2
(10) National Union of Corporation Workers.....	2
(11) National Union of Vehicle Workers.....	2
(12) Navvies', Builders', Labourers' and General Labourers' Union	2
	—
Total	24

The representatives of the said Associations and Unions shall retire annually, and shall be eligible for reappointment by their respective Associations and Unions. Casual vacancies shall be filled by the Association or Union concerned, which shall appoint a member to sit until the end of the current year.

Special Committees.

The Council may delegate special powers to any committee it appoints.

The Council may appoint an Executive Committee and may appoint such other Standing or Sectional Committee as may be necessary. It shall also have the power to appoint other committees for special purposes. The reports of all committees shall be submitted to the Council for confirmation except where special powers have been delegated to a committee.

Co-opted Members.

The Council shall have the power of appointing on committees or allowing committees to co-opt such persons of special knowledge not being members of the Council as may serve the special purposes of the Council, provided that so far as the Executive Committee is concerned

- (a) the two sides of the Council shall be equally represented and
- (b) appointed or co-opted members shall serve only in a consultative capacity.

Officers.

There shall be one Chairman and one Vice-Chairman selected by and from the members of the Council, who shall be appointed for one year in the month of January, but shall be eligible for re-election. When the Chairman is elected from one side of the Council, the Vice Chairman shall be elected from the other. The Chairman shall not have a casting vote.

The Council shall be empowered to maintain a Secretary or Secretaries, and such clerical staff as it may think fit.

The Council may appoint a Treasurer.

All honorary officers shall be elected by the Council for a term of one year, and shall be eligible for re-election.

Executive Meeting of the Union of Canadian Municipalities

The executive meeting of the Union of Canadian Municipalities was held in the City Hall, Ottawa, March 11, under the chairmanship of Mayor Bouchard, M.L.A., (St. Hyacinthe), President of the Union. The business taken up included the Consolidated Railway Act, which has just passed the Senate, the Bell Telephone rates case, Repatriation and Reconstruction and the selection of next place of Convention. While the attendance might have been larger considering the importance of the bills to be discussed, the meeting was representative. The Railway Act was taken up first. Mr. W. D. Lighthall, K.C., after giving the history of the Act and the part that the Union had taken for the protection of the municipalities explained the bill as it has passed the Senate, as a result of which the following resolutions were adopted. It was decided to hold the next Convention in Ottawa or Kingston, as the full executive of the Union may decide.

Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, Ottawa, March 11th, 1919. Re Revised Railway Act.

That this Executive of the Union of Canadian Municipalities in session at Ottawa the 11th March, 1919, respectfully demurs to the reference to the elected municipal representatives of the people contained in the words of Senator Sir James Loughheed, in Hansard, page 43, of the Debates of the Senate of February 26th, 1919, while pressing through the Revised Railway Act as Leader of the Senate; such words being: "I venture to say there will be probably no discussion on that section which attracted so much attention last session, except at the instance of parties not in this Chamber, who are desirous of having it amended."

Section 2.—That the addition of easements, etc., to the definition of "lands" in Sec. 2, Sub. sec. 15, be excluded from application to expropriation matters in cities and towns by inserting between the words "and" and "any"

easements the words "except in expropriation matters in cities and towns."

Section 373.—That sub. sec. 4, of section 373, be amended by providing that such terms and conditions may include the payment of compensation, and that sub. sec. 4, be amended accordingly by inserting after words "terms and conditions," the words "including payment of compensation."

Section 74.—That the Union of Canadian Municipalities, after due consideration, strongly supports the proposal of the City of Toronto regarding section 374 (to meet the case of the Toronto & Niagara Power Co. judgment), the same being absolutely necessary to the protection of municipal rights and local authority.

This proposal consists of prefacing sub-section 2, by the words: "Notwithstanding anything contained in any special or other Act or authority of the Parliament of Canada, or of the Legislature of any Province." (Then the section goes on as in the Senate's form of the Bill, being the old wording.)

Then a sub-section 5, is added by Toronto, as follows:

"The provisions of the last preceding sub-section shall apply to and restrict the powers of any company heretofore incorporated by special Act or authority of the Parliament of Canada, notwithstanding that such provisions may be inconsistent with the provisions of such special Act or other authority, and notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of this Act: and it is hereby declared that the powers of any such company have been so restricted since the date of the enactment of chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, that is to say, the 31st day of January, 1907."

That the Union of Canadian Municipalities opposes the deletion by the Senate in 1919 of the words "therefore by a bylaw," from sec. 374, sub-sec. 4, and prays the reinserting of said words followed by the words "or resolution." The same should apply to section 373, sub-sec. 2.

CHILD LABOR IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Much interest has been aroused in the Education Act which became a law recently in Great Britain. It provides compulsory education for children between the ages of five and fourteen years except that children under six may be exempted from attending school or studying reading, writing and arithmetic. There are special clauses relating to the school attendance of children employed in specified occupations. Young persons under eighteen years may not be compelled by their parents to attend elementary schools but must attend continuation schools for 320 hours each year. This rule is inactive until seven years after the passage of the Act. In the meantime the required attendance is to be 280 hours each year. Any one who has satisfactorily completed a course of training for or is engaged in sea service is not required to take the continuation course. Any one of the specified age who has matriculated for a university course or has had full time instruction up to the age of 16 years is excused from the continuation work.

Whenever a young person is required to take the continuation work the local education board may require him to leave his employment on any school day not only during the class period but for several hours in addition in order to become physically and mentally fit for study. Sundays, holidays and the hours between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m. are not to be used for continuation work unless the persons are employed at night. No one shall be required to attend continuation school against his will and one month's notice in writing to his employer and the educational board is all that is necessary.

Children under twelve may not be employed. Children of that age or over may not be employed on Sunday for more than two hours or on any school day before the close of school nor on any day before six in the morning

nor after eight at night. There are several provisions for exceptions to this rule to be arranged by the local educational board and parents. Boys under 14 and girls under 16 may not be exhibited for profit in entertaining or offering things for sale between eight at night and six in the morning. No child under twelve may engage in this work. Children twelve or over may be licensed to take part in public entertainments. No children may be employed in factories, workshops, mines or quarries. And child who is engaged in an occupation that injures his health or interferes with his receiving full benefit from his education even though all legal points are observed may be removed from that occupation.

By the Act of 1910 it was possible for boys or girls under 17 to obtain help in entering a suitable occupation. This age limit has been raised to 18 years.

A COSTLY HIGHWAY.

The State of New Jersey has undertaken to build a highway on the New York-Philadelphia route that engineers believe will be lasting. It consists of 17½ miles between Metuchen and Rahway and between New Brunswick and Kingston, and it will cost \$1,157,264, or \$66,500 a mile. This includes some new right of way to provide for relocations, draining and grading, in addition to the actual road surface. It is estimated that the traffic over this route, a part of the Lincoln Highway, is over 2,000 ton a day, and the old macadam surface has gone to pieces very rapidly. The new road will be graded to a width of thirty feet. This will include a concrete driveway eighteen feet wide, tar macadam shoulder of three feet on either side, and graded shoulder of three feet on each side outside of the tar macadam. The concrete will be unusually heavy, being eight inches thick at the sides, and ten and one-half inches in the middle.

Some Thoughts on Municipal Government

SIR JOHN WILLISON.

It is said that no other man ever received so much advice as did Lincoln during the American Civil War and that this was chiefly bad advice. Probably history will agree that since 1914 the Dominion and Provincial Governments of Canada have received as much advice as did Lincoln and his associates in the Sixties of the last century and there is perhaps little evidence that the general quality has improved. We all know that any man or woman or boy can edit a newspaper more wisely than the editor in charge and apparently it is even less difficult to conduct a war or devise a sound policy of reconstruction when peace is restored. The late Edward Farrer used to tell a story of an editorial colleague taking advantage of the less arid conditions which then prevailed, occasionally became submerged and was found with his head resting upon a pad of copy paper and with only these words written, "We advise Bismarck." To-day we are all advisers of those who are not in authority, but fortunately in a democracy we are as free to reject advice as we are to give it. When I remember that for 36 years I was continuously engaged in journalism in Canada I am appalled at the amount of advice I have offered to an unoffending country. Some of this was rejected when it ought to have been accepted and some accepted when it ought to have been rejected. But the journalist learns to respect the public judgment and to believe that there is substantial justice in the decisions of the people when the arguments have been fairly presented by a free press and a free platform.

There is much criticism of municipal government in Canada. A good deal of this criticism proceeds from superior people who give no attention to municipal affairs, and very often do not even cast their votes in the annual civic elections. Toronto has had no more distinguished citizen than Mr. Goldwin Smith, but he confessed that he marked his ballot for candidates for Council as he was directed by his butler. He may have been well advised for a butler may have as much civic wisdom and as much public spirit as a great writer, a rich trader, or a powerful capitalist. The reflection is upon Mr. Goldwin Smith, not upon the butler. In order to be just it has to be admitted that Mr. Goldwin Smith interested himself in many social and civic problems and was perhaps hardly just to himself when he professed such complete ignorance of the qualifications of candidates for the City Council. But too many citizens do neglect civic obligations and have only sneering and contempt for their fellows who submit to the hard discipline of municipal contests and give time and toil, often at real sacrifice, to civic affairs. I confess that I have as much respect for the ward politician who busies himself chiefly with municipal patronage as I have for the man of wealth, position and leisure, who sits in his club and denounces aldermen for weaknesses, failures and shortcomings in civic government. If he will do nothing himself, if he will neither do service nor give counsel, if he will not even vote when opportunity offers, at least he should preserve a decent silence and take the consequences.

It is often said that the press by ungenerous criticism and personal attack keeps "the best men" out of municipal politics. As to who are "the best men" we might disagree. None of us will contend that the press is always wise and scrupulous. But with all its faults it is the most effective, and in my judgment the most disinterested agency in public affairs and its services to the people infinitely outweigh its errors of temper and judgment. I doubt the sincerity of those who pretend that newspapers are the flaming sword which bars the way to public service. If I had to admit their sincerity I would doubt their courage. No newspaper ever killed a public man who deserved to live or for any long period kept the breath of life in a man who was more fitted to adorn a hearse than a seat in Council or in Parliament. I do not know if party politics enter into municipal contests elsewhere. We pretend that they have no relation to civic affairs in Toronto. It is a curious fact, however, that with us Conservative candidates seem to have preference in the "slates" of Conservative newspapers and Liberal candidates in the "slates" of Liberal newspapers. It is not desirable that party politics should divide the people in municipal elections, but at times I have doubted if the disadvantages of secret par-

tisanship were not greater than would be the disadvantages of open partisanship. I am thinking of a condition, not of a theory. I know it is irrational to carry the divisions of Provincial and National politics into municipal affairs. But a good many people in Canada would take politics to a prayer-meeting. It has been no better in the United States and before the war it was no better in Great Britain. This is a human world and there is a high average of human nature in every political organization. As the darkey said when he lost the proceeds of the church festival at poker, "Pastor, we is all human and de game am werry exciting."

The best Council is not what is ordinarily described as a "business Council." It is a Council in which the business interests are represented, in which there are those who can give expert financial advice, in which there are spokesmen for organized labor and in which women have direct representation. It is a Council which seeks the co-operation of Boards of Trade and Labor organizations and women's clubs and other voluntary bodies and which retains the economic and scientific experts of the Universities as advisers of the Civic Departments. The wise man seeks information and knowledge wherever it can be obtained. Only the fool thinks that he has the last word of authority on every or any subject. Democracy is unwise when it distrusts authorities and experts on special subjects and too many municipal councils are reluctant to co-operate with voluntary associations that can be made their powerful allies and used to the great advantage of the community. On the other hand too many voluntary associations manifest an unsympathetic attitude towards municipal Councils and seem to feel that they should direct and control when their proper function is to co-operate and assist. It is wise to centre authority in the elected representatives of the people and desirable that all voluntary bodies should regard themselves as subordinate agencies of Council.

A short time ago it was a common belief that the government of cities would be the chief problem of the 20th century. But for four years the earth rocked to the tempest of war and all other problems have been insignificant in comparison with the struggle to maintain free institutions. We thought of rebuilding cities. We have to rebuild nations. Just as the facts of the war are tremendous beyond all imagination so probably the results will be revolutionary beyond all our thinking. I do not mean that human nature will vitally change its character. Behind that notion are the roots of the events through which we have been passing. Man still lives only three score years and ten and we are not much wiser than our fathers were a thousand years ago. How much the war will teach us has to be discovered. It is certain that the common men who have done the world's common drudgery have saved civilization and they have not saved it for the glory of any privileged class or the enrichment of any financial hierarchy. I do not mean to use the language of cant. While I believe that men are born free I do not believe that they are born equal or ever can be equal. There will always be men of genius for invention and organization who will amass fortunes and yet confer benefits upon their kind far greater than any they will receive. But the test of civilization in the years to come will be the condition of the average man, the state in which he lives, the character of his surroundings, the comforts which he enjoys in city and country.

There are those who profess to believe that the war will bring back the Puritanism of the Commonwealth and of the early settlements of New England. I cannot think so and for my part I could not look to such a prospect with any pleasure. The war was a vindication of human nature, and I refuse to believe that gloom and depression, mortification of the flesh and repression of the spirit in this world are the necessary preparation for felicity in the next. It is my hope that in the new world that peace has brought to us men will play more and toil less. During the shorter hours of labor they will work harder in the happy prospect of leisure, and in certain security of employment, of provision against sickness and accident and against an old age of poverty and dependence. We will make the parks more than ever the playgrounds of the people. "Keep

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.—(Continued.)

off the grass" will be the final evidence of poverty of soul and meanness of spirit.

Utilize the Fair Grounds.

There are many towns and villages in Canada with Fair grounds that are used for one or two days in the year and from which during 363 days the people are rigidly excluded. Common-sense and common humanity suggest that they should be kept open during all the summer months for baseball, lacrosse, cricket and football, and there is no sound reason that from such properties enough revenue should not be secured to provide for maintenance and interest on the investment.

When I was a boy in the country forty years ago any attempt to play ball in the corner of a meadow was regarded as a flagrant defiance of the moral order of the universe. In too many rural communities the old spirit persists. But there is as much reason to provide for field sports in the townships as in the towns and villages. In every school section we should have public sporting grounds. The school yards should be open to the children after school hours and on Saturdays and holidays. We should have social centres in every community. Cinematograph exhibitions should be provided by the State and city and under public control. No greater agency of popular education than the cinematograph ever was devised. It may be as powerful for mischief as for instruction, information and elevation. But if it must be subject to regulation it must also be recognized that recreation and entertainment are legitimate human needs that cannot go unsatisfied. The churches can afford to get closer to the sports of the people. It is more easy to save souls in healthy bodies, less difficult for clergymen who are comrades of the people in their games and recreations to exert a beneficent influence over their thinking and doing. In this I suggest no attack upon the churches. I doubt if we realize how the churches are entrenching themselves in the regard and confidence of great masses of the people. The men's brotherhoods organized in connection with so many churches become powerful and very valuable social, municipal and political forces.

New Methods of Municipal Taxation Wanted.

We should revise our methods of municipal taxation. We have had periods of very active land speculation. It is not necessary to argue that land speculation is evil beyond all other kinds of speculation or that the stock exchange is more virtuous than the land exchange. But land values increase with growth of population and a portion of the increment of value should go into the Civic Treasury. I am not thinking of single tax. Between 1907 and 1917 the total assessment of land in Toronto rose from \$71,176,000 to \$289,584,000. If we had imposed an increment tax of one per cent upon land transfers ten years ago we would now have an annual revenue from this source of over \$2,000,000 and for the ten year period we would have had a total revenue from this source of \$11,753,000, while it is doubtful if the volume of land transactions would have been greatly reduced. High taxes mean high rents and less money for food, clothing, furnishing, and recreation. In proportion therefore, as the tax rate is reduced by other legitimate sources of revenue the condition of the masses of the people is improved. Many old world cities invest freely in real estate and take the whole increase in value for public purposes. There is no reason why an alert municipal Council acting through trustworthy agents should not acquire land in the outskirts, direct population to the civic holdings, sell direct to purchasers, and turn the profits into the treasury. Democracy for the public advantage can afford to adopt some of the methods of autocracy. It is a counsel of despair to suggest that what is profitable is necessarily impracticable. Few now deny that lands held out of use should be taxed into use if there is an economic demand for the unoccupied areas. Absentee landlords, whether individuals or corporations, can only expect to receive what a prime minister of Ontario described as "cold justice."

It is not necessary to emphasize the general advantages of town-planning. The cost of reconstruction is so tremendous that it is almost impossible to retrieve early mistakes and overcome evil conditions. No one who visits Toronto professes any particular admiration for Yonge street or feels any sense of envy over conditions which prevail in the older sections. But to widen Yonge street or reconstruct "the Ward" would require an enormous expenditure. In Rosedale, on the Hill, and in the neighborhood of High Park we have residential districts which compare with the best residential sections elsewhere. It is difficult to eradicate the slum in old communities. It is possible to outlaw the slum in new Communities. Inevitably mean streets and mean surroundings make mean people. If you put settlers on poor soil there is grave danger that they will sink to the level of the land they occupy. It is even more so in squalid surroundings in centres of population. The poor have as much natural virtue and elevation of character as the wealthy and prosperous and no more onerous obligation rests upon Councils and Governments than to ensure good housing and wholesome surroundings for every element of the population. For such surroundings nurture sound morals and civic virtue.

Young Men Wanted in Public Life.

Is it not desirable that we should have more young men in Municipal Councils, in the Legislatures and in the House of Commons? It is perhaps too much to expect that any young man could ever go to the Senate or that any old man should ever leave it. In the industries, in finance, in banking, in commercial houses, young men hold many of the commanding positions. They have energy, and courage and enthusiasm such as we older men cannot possess in equal degree. No doubt age has more wisdom and more prudence. But in a young country like Canada you want audacity as well as prudence and confidence as well as caution. The vital qualities needed for government in Canada are vision and decision, contempt for precedents, and denial of impossibilities. In every field but politics young men are directing great enterprises, and bearing great responsibilities. In older Canada few of these young men are actually in public life, and far too many have no identification with public affairs. No man admits more fully than I do the educational value of Canadian Clubs throughout Canada, but the test after all is the degree to which this education is applied to the public service, and the number of recruits that are obtained for Councils and Parliaments. In Great Britain a seat in Parliament is still the first place to which an Englishman can aspire. We ought to strive to have it so in Canada. Notwithstanding all that is said in criticism of representatives of the people, and occasional scandals and irregularities, I declare my conviction that ninety out of every hundred members of the Councils, Legislatures and Parliaments of Canada are distinguished for integrity and zeal for the public interest and are not unworthy of the people from whom they derive their authority. Hard as is the drudgery of public service and severe as is the ordeal of electoral contests, no man can have a higher honor than to be the free choice of a great constituency and no man should find deeper satisfaction than lies in fashioning the institutions and directing the destinies of a free people.

TRY TO BE WORTHY OF OUR MEN.

"It has been said that our first duty is to assist the returned soldiers in order that they may be absorbed again into civil life with as little difficulty and delay as possible. That is true, and that is a practical question in the solving of which all Canadians can take their part; but the principal thing is that we ourselves should learn from the returned soldiers that quality of citizenship and that sense of duty which will enable us to do our part not only in bringing about civil re-establishment, but make this country worthy of the men who are returning.

Municipalities and Repatriation

By HARRY BRAGG,
Municipal Representative, Repatriation Committee.

In a recent issue there appeared a copy of a circular letter, and a return post-card, which had been sent out to the municipalities, asking them to see that a Committee was formed in each place to give an official welcome to all returned men, to see that they had good housing accommodation, and that suitable employment was provided for them.

It may be interesting to know how much municipalities there are in Canada, for probably very few know how many of those important bodies, called municipal Councils, are to be found in the Dominion. For this entirely new branch of Federal Governmental work has shown how little was really known about this question.

There are then no less than 3,690 municipalities, divided among many kinds of organizations, and bearing several very different names. And to every one of these, whether large or small, the circular letter and the post-card were sent. The questions were simple, and the card so prepared that all the Clerk had to do was to fill in the few lines of answers, and drop the card in the post office, for it was addressed, and needed no stamp.

Naturally, one would think that every card would be promptly returned. But this is, unfortunately, incorrect, and a follow-up circular is being sent out to those municipalities which have been careless.

But as for those that have been returned—they are intensely interesting. Some are tragic; many most encouraging; some apathetic. Of course they reflect the spirit of the community—or the Clerk.

What strikes one at first is the great variety of names under which the Committees are working. In those Provinces where the Soldiers' Aid Commission has been formed, many of the Committees are "Soldiers' Aid and Welcome Committee" or "League."

The word "Welcome" is used in many different forms, such as "Welcome Committee"; "Welcome Home Committee"; "Welcome and Employment Committee"; or "Welcome Club."

Another popular form is "Reception Committee", and also variations of "Patriotic" bodies.

One is called the "Tommy Club"; another the "Souvenir Club"; another is "King George Club"; and one more, "Soldiers' Comfort Club."

Some have—all honor to the places—been "formed long ago. "Halifax, N.S., reports that its Committee was formed October 1st, 1916, and that every soldier, and every soldier's family, who have landed in Halifax have been met at the ship's side, and looked after. Surely the City by the Sea has a right to be proud!

But closely following on Halifax comes the small municipality of Raymore, Sask., which formed its Committee the next month, November, 1916. Cowley, Alta., has been at work for two years; and so has Meaford, Ont.

Many places are giving substantial mementoes to the Returned Soldiers. And this is not confined to the large ones. The Municipal District of Acadia, Alta., reports that it has a fund of \$2,050 to be used for the Boys when they come back. Collinsay, Sask., gives a gold watch to every boy; and so does the little village of Sutton, Que. Some places are giving gold medals, or sums of money. Some of the rural municipalities are too far from the railways to meet the boys, so they are voting money to aid the town committee.

The "Old Capital" of Canada, Quebec, is unique, for it has a "Soldiers' and Sailors' Welcome Home Committee", thus covering the senior branch of the services.

Some places report that they have no Committee, and do not intend to form one. And if the reason is a valid one, it is accepted as satisfactory.

The most tragic case is a small place which reports that only two men went overseas, and both have been killed.

In another, in the Province of Quebec, four "Old France" men went; two have been killed; the others will probably remain in the country of their birth.

Some of those that do not need Committees have good reasons. Some are "summer resorts," or really only parts of some city, such as Montreal. Others work with the nearest town, or the County seat.

Quite a few state that they need no Committee, because "no soldiers went from here."

Sherbrooke, Que., which has two railway stations, and several lines of railway, has a committee sufficiently large to have every train met by a lady or gentleman.

The most generous case is the Rural Municipality of Garry, Sask, which appointed the widow of the Clerk, when he was killed in action, as his successor at an increased salary, and sent on a subscription of \$50 to this Committee! What an example of recognition of the debt due to the Returned Soldiers!

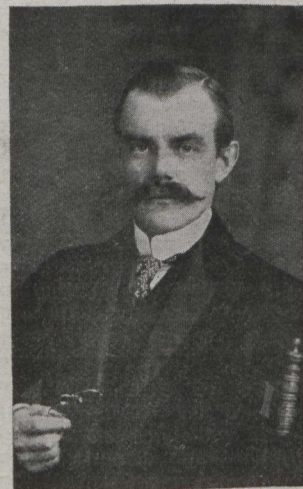
One case is, I believe, perfectly unique—at least it is to be hoped that it is. It is a prosperous town, and sent many boys away. The first few who returned were from the "best families," and each was presented with a gold locket, valued at \$25.00. This was splendid; but the next of the returned heroes were only working men, so the locket was omitted. Then came some more well-off men, and a move was made to give each a locket. But the men objected; all returned soldiers were comrades, and were all to be treated alike. If all the boys were not to get lockets, they would not accept any themselves. Now it merely rests with the first comers to hand back the lockets they received practically under false pretences.

Needless to say, this last case has not been officially reported.

The aim of this Committee is to see that every Returned Soldier gets official recognition from his municipality for the work he has done in helping to save this Canada of ours from the ravages of the cruel Hun. He should have a Public Welcome; he should have a good home; and he must have proper employment.

The Canadian Soldiers have done their "bit" in saving us who remained in Canada from the fate of Belgium and Northern France. What that is can hardly be understood by those who have not seen the results of the beastiality and cruelty of the Germans. What our wives and daughters would have suffered if the Huns had conquered the world, as they set out to do, is too awful to contemplate.

The boys have done their "bit." It is up to us to do our "bit" now. To give them what they have earned by risking their lives for us. And, as "Punch" says, to "make our country worthy of the men who have fought and died for her."



EX-MAYOR ELLIS, OF OTTAWA,
Now Chief Municipal Officer under the Ontario
Government.

BILLBOARD NUISANCE SHOULD BE REGULATED.

In Most Cities Billboards Disfigure the Streets and Are Not Equitably Taxed.

An objectionable feature in our Canadian streets is the rapidly increasing number of billboards. This is evidently a cheap and, therefore, profitable form of advertising for some purposes. It is, however, profitable only to those directly interested, while its drawbacks are many. The more prominent a location the quicker it is seized upon for billboard use. Vacant lots on our business streets are quickly transformed into advertising hoardings. For the use of the frontage the owner of the land in some cases receives a small return, but, for municipal taxation purposes, little is contributed. In one eastern city, a basis has been arrived at for the assessment of these billboards. The property is assessed as vacant land, with the exception of approximately twelve feet of the frontage occupied by the construction and its supports. This portion is assessed as occupied land and the value of the boards is assessed for general taxes and also for business taxes. The low value of the billboards makes the return from these taxes of little importance.

The value for publicity purposes of these prominent locations is regulated by the number of passers-by. In business districts, high rents are paid by tenants for stores with windows in which goods may be displayed for advertising purposes. The cumulative advertising value of these display windows attracts the public, and forms what is termed the business district. This business district consequently becomes the heavy tax-paying area. It is unfair, therefore, that such discrimination should be made for taxation purposes between the value of display windows and billboard advertising for advertising purposes.

Billboards are also to a large extent used to hide from view unsightly masses of debris and rubbish, this being deemed cheaper than cleaning them up. Danger lurks in these places, not only from fire, due to lighted matches or cigar and cigarette stubs being carelessly thrown among the litter, but also from the fact that they are frequently made use of as sanitary conveniences.

Our cities are prepared to encourage the erection of handsome buildings and business blocks, but no provision is made in the city by-laws for their protection from billboard neighbors. The writer has in mind the erection of a substantial eight-storey business block, with an attractive appearance. The building was hardly completed before a double-deck billboard was erected alongside. Without the latter a neat little open space might have been left.

In the interest of civic pride and beauty these billboard structures should be thoroughly controlled if not eliminated. The cost, from the loss in taxes would be infinitesimal, while the appearance of the city streets, if one may judge by those of Westmount, Que., where they are controlled, would be immeasurably improved.—Conservation.

ESSENTIALS OF GOOD ROAD-MAKING.

Road-makers are forerunners of civilization. It is important, therefore, that we should know where, when and how roads should be constructed. Men who possess all of these qualifications have never been very numerous in Canada. The greater proportion of our existing rural road systems have been designed and constructed by farmers who had no special training for such work. Fortunately, these conditions are rapidly changing. The counties, the provinces and even the Dominion are assuming responsibility for many of the more important highways. But no matter what authority is responsible for road construction and maintenance it is of first importance that the work should be done intelligently as to design and materials used.

The first and prime essential of any good road is surface drainage, sub-surface drainage and side drainage. When finished, the road must shed water. To do this, it must be crowned from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to the foot depending on the wearing surface, and must have an impervious or waterproof covering. There must be an unimpeded slope from the crown to the gutter or to the side ditch. The gutters or side ditches should have a fall of at least 5 inches per 100 feet, and, if they are earthen ditches, they should have 6 inches per 100 feet, and free drainage at frequent intervals into natural creeks, channels or, in the case of a city with a sewerage system, into the sewers.

To drain away the sub-surface water and prevent it softening the foundation, it is well to lay two lines of tiles.

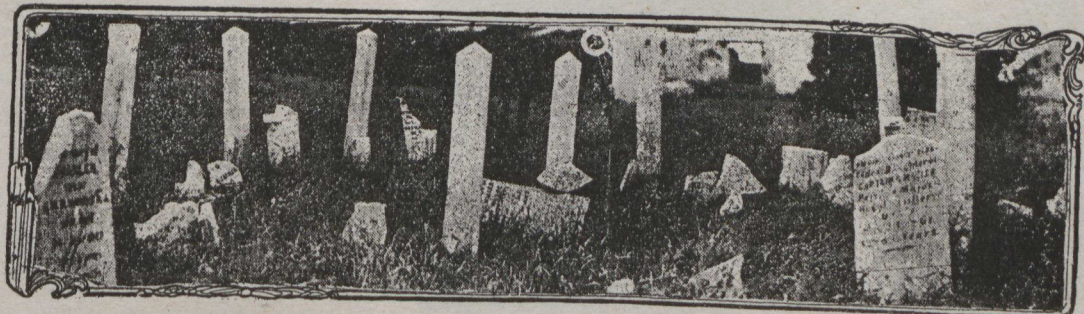
The second essential is a good foundation, and this is especially necessary for roads where the loads are concentrated on small areas.

Because macadam roads are more expensive in first cost than gravel roads, they should be built very carefully. The materials in the order of their excellence are — trap rock, tough granite, chert, tough limestone, ordinary limestone, tough sandstone.

Paving brick, concrete, crushed stone of various kinds, limestone, trap, rock, granite, sandstone, chert, crushed gravel, bank gravel, sand and loam mixed with various bitumens such as crude oils, coal tar and asphalts, are used to make good roads or to improve them to some extent at least.

The choice of the material for any particular stretch of road will depend upon, first, the character of traffic it must sustain, second, the taxable valuation of the assessable property, third, the available suitable material. Where auto and horse vehicle traffic is heavy, as it usually is around larger cities, creosoted wooden block, brick block, concrete and bituminous bound macadams are the pavements to be selected. Property values will nearly always warrant the expenses under such circumstances.

The building of good roads requires intelligent use of the construction materials. To use them carelessly or ignorantly is worse than wasting them, because the taxpayers are defrauded, the road will not wear nor give satisfaction, and the materials out of which the road was constructed are discredited.—W. J. D.



THE NEGLECTED GRAVES OF BRITISH VETERANS

That were taken care of and restored by the Last Post Fund, on which a series of articles recently appeared in this Journal,

Arresting the Fire Fiend in Canada

Analysis of the Statistics of Fire Losses for 1918 and
Suggestions for Immediate Remedy.

One of the most vital points for consideration in attempting to obtain any reduction of fire waste in Canada is clearly indicated by the fire record of 1918. Although 17,355 fires entailed an aggregate loss amounting to \$33,623,000, more than \$23,200,000, or 69 per cent. of that loss was caused by 276 fires. Sixty-two fires alone were responsible for almost 50 per cent. of the total loss. That is the crux of the situation, and presents the logical point for substantially lessening fire waste. It is not essential to attempt the Herculean task of preventing all fires. Immediate results can be obtained by the concentration of our corrective efforts upon those losses of property where extensive loss is possible.

While it is perhaps desirable to bring fire prevention methods to the attention of the public, it should be recognized that if the 12,000 dwelling fires which occur every year could be eliminated, the actual fire loss of the Dominion would be reduced by less than five per cent. On the other hand, if less than 300 fires which annually damage large mercantile establishments and manufacturing plants could be prevented, over 65 per cent. of our fire waste would be avoided.

To accomplish this result without loss of time the following legislation should be enacted:

(1) Requiring a signed application (on a standard form) for all insurance, the statements of such application to form a part of the insurance contract and a continuing warranty during the currency of the policy.

(2) Requiring the registration and licensing of all agents and brokers placing insurance with companies operating under Dominion authority. Licenses to be issued by the Superintendent of Insurance after examination of the character and qualifications of the said agents and brokers.

(3) Requiring the proper inspection by insurance agents of all property whereon the total insurance exceeds \$5,000 and making compulsory the notification of defective or dangerous conditions in buildings to the Provincial Fire Marshal's Department.

(4) Empowering Provincial Fire Marshals to stay the issuance of insurance and to cancel all existing insurance upon property reported as being in a dangerous condition until such conditions have been remedied.

(5) Requiring the installation and proper maintenance of automatic sprinkler systems in all buildings (fire-proof buildings excepted), which together with their contents have an insured value exceeding \$10,000.



THE SOLDIERS' PLOT OF THE LAST
POST FUND IN MOUNT ROYAL CEME-
TERY, MONTREAL.



A series of articles by Mr. Hair on the "Last Post Fund," recently appeared in this Journal.

Need for Town and Rural Planning*

Whatever other measures may be needed to secure improved conditions in connection with the development of land, one measure that is essential is the preparation of considered schemes by municipalities for their respective areas to regulate the future growth of land development in these areas under statutory powers of a Town and Rural Development Act. First of all the underlying feature of such an Act is co-operation—co-operation between the Province and the Municipality and between the municipality and owners of land. The Province has responsibilities of its own. In the past it has encouraged speculation. It has cut portions of Prince Rupert and Vancouver into 25 ft. lots where the cost of local improvements to the home by the purchaser was beyond his means and healthy conditions were nearly impossible. A Board of Health is good. So is an ambulance to take away the man who drops out of a window. It is better still, however, to prevent the man from falling. And so it is better to prevent disease than to cure it. The Provincial Government and the Municipalities must give up speculation, but must develop land for healthy use. They will profit more in the end.

Objects of Development Schemes.

But to return to Town Planning. An Act passed by the Provincial Government should in the main be a permissive Act, although in certain respects it is desirable to make it compulsory to ensure that something is done. It should lay down the procedure under which schemes should be prepared but leave to the city or rural municipality the responsibility of preparing them. It should transfer to the municipality the initiative that now belongs to the sub-divider in laying out lands. Only general skeleton plans should be prepared, but the detailed development should be governed by certain definite principles laid down in the schemes.

Adequate powers should be given, e.g., regarding compensation. Where an improvement made at public expense injures property, the owner should be paid damages, but where the property benefits the value of the benefit should go to the municipality. Where it is necessary to restrict the land so as to prevent lots being too closely built upon, or so as to restrict the use of land for different kinds of agriculture, or for factories or residences, or where reasonable set-backs are fixed no compensation should be paid.

There should be a Director of Planning for the province. A skeleton map of main highways should be prepared by this director and the Engineer of Public Works as a guide to municipalities. All unorganized territory should be classified for proper use and planned for that use and not on geometrical patterns. New town-sites should be selected not like Port Mann to assist ruinous speculation but to develop the province, and they should be properly planned when selected.

Contents of Schemes.

The road system having been tentatively settled for the province, building lines should be settled on these roads to facilitate future widening, so that on main arteries no buildings on their two sides should be nearer to each other than 100 feet. Bad building land such as ravines should be ear-marked for open spaces. Even in cities, certain areas should be classified and assessed as agricultural or market garden lands. In respect of such lands, the city should be exempt from spending any money on local improvements. If such land should at any time have to be built on, an unearned increment tax on the profits realized should be collected. Before land is built on, the sub-divider should be compelled either to put in pavements, sidewalks, sewers and water in anticipation, or the city should have discretion to refuse approval of the sub-division. The number of buildings to be erected on any acre

should be limited and the amount of any lot that can be built upon should be fixed for factory districts, business districts or residence districts. Narrow streets should be permitted in districts limited for residential use, subject to the buildings being less than 2½ storeys in height and occupying not over 50 per cent of the lot. All streets, lanes and alleys should be streets under the law. High buildings should only be permitted on wide streets.

In rural territory, grazing lands, mixed farming land, fruit lands, etc., should be sub-divided with some regard to the area necessary to yield sufficient returns to the producer. Incidentally and outside of the schemes, part of the profits of timber should be used for clearing good agricultural land to ensure economic settlement.

You may or may not agree with these proposals, but all I ask you to agree with is that we should have some better method to govern the development of land than now prevails. The act we want will not determine the details but give you the power to prepare the details to suit the conditions in your municipality. If our national resources are worth anything, they are worth our efforts to plan them for proper use. At present we are wasting much of our effort, not because we have faulty municipal administration, because we have as good as any other country, if not better; but because we have given our administrators an impossible task to deal with as a result of the evils that inevitably arise from haphazard and unregulated growth.

British Columbia is one of the most progressive of our provinces. It has taken the lead in many things. As a new province, it is in the forefront in Canada in the matter of good roads. It should not be lagging behind in town planning. Every province except Quebec and British Columbia have town planning Acts. Quebec will no doubt pass an Act this year; it passed an Act to create a Department of Municipal Affairs last year. Town Planning schemes are being prepared by the two principal cities on the eastern seaboard—I am leaving this convention to assist with the preparation of schemes for the four Alberta cities to deal with conditions exactly similar to yours in British Columbia municipalities. In this matter is the east to outstrip the west, or are we to see the genius and resourcefulness of your people giving you the right to say that your function is to lead and not to follow?

If we haven't been sufficiently impressed with the lessons of the war that have proved to us the need for efficiency in these matters, and the utter folly of neglecting our human resources, by which alone we can realize our material wealth; surely we should take to heart the need for conservation and planning for the benefit of the men who are to return from the war. Are we to let them drift into the northern territories without plan where they can't turn their brains into money or even turn back; leaving fertile lands near our cities unused? Are we to make it difficult for them to get good and cheap homes because of high land values and high costs of development? Are we to treat them as something different from others and patronize them with our charity? Or are we to show them that we have the business interests to plan the land so that not only they, but their children will be able to benefit from its riches, and that they are worthy not only of our honor but of the best service we can render in skilled organization.

ONTARIO HOUSING COMMITTEE.

The Ontario Housing Committee has just published a very instructive preliminary report which deals with the class of houses that should be built so as to comply with the conditions of the Provincial Government loan of \$2,000,000. In addition to the report itself the committee has sent out some plans and specifications for inexpensive cottages. The plans which were prepared by Mr. H. R. Dowswell, A.R.I.B.A., an enthusiastic town planner show very delightful dwellings for the workers, and their adoption by any municipality cannot help but add to the beauty of the local architecture.

*Mr. Thomas Adams before the Convention of the B. C. Municipalities.

Kalamazoo Tries Proportional Representation

By AUGUSTUS R. HATTON¹

The following interesting article recently appeared in the National Municipal Review. This account, by an expert in municipal government of the first election under the Hare System of proportional representation in Kalamazoo, Michigan, seems to indicate that this system is to be accepted widely in the near future in the United States (and let us hope in Canada) as the best basis for municipal, state and provincial government. The system is being incorporated in the revised model charter soon to be issued by the National Municipal League.

"This method is too intricate and tedious ever to be adopted for popular election by the people." In a decision rendered in 1890 the supreme court of Michigan let fall this dictum concerning the Hare system of proportional representation. On February 4th of this year Kalamazoo, one of the larger Michigan cities, by an overwhelming majority, adopted a charter which established that system and on the first of April, at an election held under this charter, only three and one-half per cent of the ballots cast were uncountable, and the result of the election could be known before the earliest breakfast the following morning. From this one might be justified in drawing the conclusion that the reputation of inerrancy, which the courts so much covet, is subjected to unnecessary hazards when they attempt to set themselves up as political oracles. But this is not to be a dissertation on judicial dicta; it is only an attempt to record the experience of a community of considerable size with a new electoral device.

Kalamazoo is a remarkably clean and attractive city of approximately 50,000 inhabitants. The greater portion of its people might properly be described as of American stock, but there is a considerable Dutch element in the population, usually referred to in Kalamazoo as Holland Dutch, or Hollanders. The Dutch are thrifty and conservative, their chief civic interest being in keeping down the tax rate. The industries of Kalamazoo are varied and the percentage of home ownership is high in spite of the fact that the wage scale for laboring people is unusually low. A low wage scale seems to be typical of the Michigan lumber and furniture towns and of others falling within their sphere of influence. This condition helps to explain some phases of Kalamazoo's politics later recorded.

The Old Government.

On the whole Kalamazoo has been well governed and, in spite of the conservative elements in the population, it has been remarkably progressive. It has owned its water-works from the beginning and several years ago established a municipal electric light plant for public lighting, though as yet current is not sold to private users. There has been a long struggle with the local gas company over rates and ownership. A few years ago the voters returned a verdict in favor of municipalization of the gas plant. A little later a bond issue for the purpose of establishing a municipal plant failed to receive the required three-fifths vote, although it was supported by more than a majority of those voting at the election. The gas company is now operating without a franchise. The supreme court of Michigan recently decided that so long as the city was under a legislative charter, it could not regulate rates charged by the company. Now that a home rule charter has been adopted, an attempt will probably be made to regulate gas rates. The gas question has agitated the people for a number of years and its discussion has increased the interest in public affairs.

The progressive character of Kalamazoo's government has doubtless been due in considerable measure to the number and quality of its progressive leaders. For a place of its size, the city has had an unusual number of aggressive and forward-looking men, several of whom are men of standing in business and professional circles. Among these are Dr. William E. Upjohn, William Shakespeare, Jr., A. M. Todd, James B. Balch, the last mayor under the old plan of government, and Dr. Paul Butler. Upjohn and Todd are among the wealthiest men in Kalamazoo. Shakespeare has a substantial business as has Balch. The town has also been fortunate in having Harry H. Freeman as secretary of the new charter league, afterward secretary of the charter commission and now secretary of the chamber of commerce. During the two years that he has been in Kalamazoo, Freeman has been a real force for progress.

The New Charter Movement.

Dr. Upjohn was the father of the new charter movement. Several years ago he became interested in a comprehensive city plan but soon convinced himself that little could be accomplished under the old legislative charter. It was he who initiated the movement for the new charter league and brought Freeman to Kalamazoo. He was elected to the charter commission and was made chairman of that body. The charter adopted last February establishes the manager plan and provides for a council of seven to be elected from the city at large by the Hare system of proportional representation. The campaign preliminary to the election of the charter commission, and the campaign for the adoption of the charter after it was framed, may well be studied as examples of sound political procedure. Under Mr. Freeman's management, the education of the public was thorough. No issues were evaded. Thus when the question was asked whether the new charter would reduce the tax rate, the answer was given that it probably would not. It was made clear to the voters that expenditures in the future would necessarily be heavier than in the past and that for that reason it was desirable to have a more effective instrument of government.

The charter was adopted by a vote of more than two to one. This vote is an interesting commentary on the opinions of leading citizens and politicians of Kalamazoo as to the possible effect of including proportional representation in the charter. Before the provisions for P. R. were written in, letters were sent to a large number of leading citizens asking their opinions as to the possible effect of its inclusion upon the popular vote. With two or three exceptions, these citizens and politicians stated that while they believed in the principle of P. R., they felt sure that its inclusion would lead to the rejection of the charter.

The Anti-Talbot Campaign.

The charter provides for nomination by petition of at least fifty voters, no voter being permitted to sign a petition for more than one candidate. Under these provisions twenty-three candidates came into the field for the recent election. They represented a wide range of ability and opinion and it was at once apparent that from them a very able and representative council might be selected. Apparently the campaign would have passed off with extreme smoothness, not to say tameness, if a local celebrity, Truxton Talbot had not seen fit to bring forward a ticket which included his own name. A considerable portion of the people of Kalamazoo would only admit that Talbot is a celebrity in the sense that Milton characterized Satan as occupying a "bad eminence." He is the editor and publisher of a small socialist weekly called "The People." In recent years this paper has frequently irritated the "better element" by attacking and making light of some of their most cherished institutions. Talbot is not always careful of his facts and as a result served a jail sentence a few years ago for making statements which he could not substantiate concerning a public official.

For some time after Talbot brought his ticket forward, no particular attention seemed to have been paid to it. The fact is that his list contained the names of three men of some consequence. These were Shakespeare and Butler, already mentioned, and a cut-rate clothing man, Alexander Velleman. In the straw ballots, taken after all the candidates were in the field, and before the concerted attack on Talbot had begun, Shakespeare was always in the lead. However, about two weeks before the election, someone seemed to have been inspired with the idea that the election of Talbot or anyone supported by him would be a burning disgrace to the city. Whereupon a so-called municipal voters' league was formed, the main purpose of which was to defeat Talbot and his entire ticket.

It is probable that some of those active in the work of the voters' league had other motive than to save the fair name of their city. These were men opposed or none too favorable to the new charter, those opposed to proportional representation, and certain active partisans who had figured largely under the old plan of government and who found themselves shelved by the new charter. There can be no doubt that some of them welcomed the Talbot candidacy as an opportunity to discredit P. R. and the entire new charter movement. The voters' league seems also to have been fully under the control of the conservatives.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.—(Continued.)

They attempted to agree on a ticket of seven to recommend to the voters, but could not do so. They finally advised the voters to make sixteen choices, including all the candidates except those approved by Talbot.

The voters' league conducted its campaign largely through newspaper advertising. This was probably rather expensive as their space ran into many pages. Their grand strategy consisted in printing extracts from Talbot's paper in which he had commented severely on such things as the church, the Y. M. C. A. and the army. The other men on Talbot's ticket were not mentioned except to indicate that they were contaminated by association with him. The result of this type of campaign was to make Talbot appear to be more important than he really is and probably resulted in his election.

The Loyalty Issue.

As might have been expected, under the circumstances, "loyalty" was made a leading issue. In this respect, also, the attack was directed against Talbot alone, the attitude of the other men on his ticket, especially of Mr. Shakespeare and Dr. Butler, being too well known to be called in question. The factory of Mr. Shakespeare was turning out war materials while Dr. Butler as a member of the draft appeal board had one son in military service and protested when the medical examiners rejected his youngest son. As to Talbot himself it must be said that, whatever the attitude of his paper may have been before we entered the war, a careful reading of its files for the first three months of 1918 reveals, it is true, some statements that might be considered unwise, but nothing that could justly be termed disloyal. On the contrary the paper frankly supported the war, declared its confidence in the president, urged the working people to hear such pro-war speakers as Clarence Darrow and Capt. R. Hugh Knyvett, even going so far as to advise the workers that the best thing to do "is to carry a stiff punch up your sleeve for the first pro-German you hear trying to discredit your Uncle Sam."

It must be admitted that Talbot conducted his campaign more skillfully than his opponents. The only daily paper, refused to open its columns to paid advertising for the Talbot ticket. This fact supported by affidavit was heralded through the city by means of hand bills and posters which can be used with excellent effect in a city no larger than Kalamazoo. Talbot also retorted upon the voters' league by charging that they represented the chamber of commerce, the politicians, the gas and railway companies and big business in general.

Mutual Mistakes as to P. R.

The campaign literature, and the discussion, indicated that neither side fully understood what was possible under a system of proportional representation. Some of the anti-Talbot forces, fearing that a majority of the Talbot ticket might be elected, expressed a strong desire for a system under which the council would be chosen at large by a majority vote. These critics failed to see that if the Talbot forces could elect a majority of the council under proportional representation, the same forces by voting a straight ticket, would elect every member of the council under a mere majority system. On the other hand, Talbot went equally astray in his statement of possibilities. In one appeal to the working people to support his ticket he made the statement that "if you . . . vote solidly for these seven men you will have the satisfaction of electing at least six of them—possibly the whole seven."³ The improbability, not to say impossibility, of a ticket being elected in its entirety becomes clear when it is understood that in order to achieve this result any such ticket would have to receive more than seven-eighths of all the votes cast. For any one group to win six out of seven places is only slightly less improbable while the election of five out of seven would show a remarkable approach to unanimity on the part of the voters.

The Candidates.

The following is a list of the candidates with a brief statement concerning each. The starred candidates were on the Talbot ticket.⁴

William W. Brown. Republican, alderman. A popular man who was against the new charter but did not fight it.

***Paul T. Butler.** A reputable physician, socialist, but not anti-war. He is a member of the draft appeal board and

protested when his youngest son was excluded from the draft by the medical examiners. Dr. Butler has been active in civic affairs.

Alfred B. Connable. Popular, wealthy, Republican, an able lawyer, twice elected mayor of Kalamazoo, a supporter of the new charter.

Fred Currier. Republican, alderman, street-car conductor and member of the street-car men's union, opposed the new charter, popular.

***Peter De Boer.** President of a small lumber company, non-socialist, but a municipal ownership man.

***Felix A. Gallagher.** Cigar maker.

Chester A. Graine. Colored, department manager in a laundry, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, and said to be a very capable man.

William B. Hallett. Democrat, a member of the legislature to which he was elected unexpectedly, not strong.

Charles L. Holt. Republican, runs a cheap hotel.

William H. Johnson. Republican, alderman, was against the new charter, old-time politician, Dutch.

Carl L. Larsen. Socialist, member of the charter commission, moulder, former president of the Trades and Labor Council.

George E. Martin. Advertising manager for Kalamazoo's largest store, Republican, for nine years an alderman, chairman of the council finance committee, supported the new charter, an able man who had given valuable service in the old council.

Charles Schaffer. Democrat, alderman, union labor man, clean, no conspicuous ability.

Philip Scherer. Barber, inconspicuous.

***William Shakespeare, Jr.** President of the Shakespeare Manufacturing Company, socialist of the Fabian type, who has endeavored to put his theories into practice in his business. Intelligent, public spirited, very popular among all classes.

***Truxton Talbot.** Socialist, hitherto of the irresponsible type, editor and publisher of a small weekly paper, "The People," disliked and too much feared by the so-called respectable element, and having a labor following probably only because better leadership has not presented itself.

Albert J. Todd. Vice-president of the A. M. Todd Company, a keen, alert, level-headed, young business man, progressive though not radical. He had been for some time a member of the city public utilities commission and was a supporter of the new charter.

William E. Upjohn. Head of the Upjohn Company, president of the chamber of commerce, considers himself a socialist of the Fabian school, father of the new charter movement, member and chairman of the charter commission and one of the wealthiest and most actively public spirited men in Kalamazoo.

Thomas Van Urk. Physician with a large Dutch practice, aristocratic Hollander, Republican, formerly an alderman.

***Abraham Verhage.** Enameler, union labor, alderman, Dutch.

***Alexander Velleman.** Successful cut-rate clothing dealer, socialist, chief financial supporter of the Talbot ticket, reputed to be generous with his work-people.

Paul R. Westerville. Clerk in the Upjohn Company, socialist, clean, fair ability, described as a man with ideas above his intelligence.

Floyd N. Woodworth. Clerk, clean, honest, church worker, moderate ability.

Of these candidates, Brown, Currier, Johnson, Verhage, Martin and Schaffer were members of the old city council, Martin being the strongest man of the six. On the whole, however, old-time politicians were not numerous represented among the candidates. Larsen, Shakespeare and Upjohn were members of the charter commission.

The Election and the Count.

The election was held on April 1 and the day passed uneventfully. The vote was light. While eight thousand ballots might have been expected, only 4,461 were cast. The falling-off occurred in all parts of the city and for it no satisfactory explanation can be offered. Of the 4,461 ballots, only 157 were blank or invalid, a remarkable showing for an election under any system. At the first proportional representation election in Ashtabula 362 ballots were either blank or invalid, out of a total of 3,334.

The polls did not close until eight o'clock and it was 10.45 before the last precinct delivered its ballots to the central counting board, which finished its task at 5.15 the next morning, having consumed about six and one-half hours. The work of the board was admirably done. The accurate

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.—(Continued).
and expeditious manner in which the ballots were counted and transferred could scarcely be over-praised.⁵ After the demonstration given in Kalamazoo, the objections to P. R. on the grounds of difficult yin marking and counting the ballots should entirely disappear. It is now clear that the people can mark a P. R. ballot with a very low percentage of error, even at a first election, and that it is possible to complete the count of such a ballot in a city of considerable size within a reasonable time.

There being 4,304 valid ballots cast, and seven candidates to be elected, the quota was 539.⁶ Both Connable and Upjohn exceeded this number Connable receiving 875 votes and Upjohn 806. Thus Connable had a surplus of 336 and Upjohn a surplus of 267 votes to be distributed, or a combined surplus of 603 votes. The logic with which the voters marked their ballots was indicated by the manner in which this combined surplus distributed itself among the other candidates. Of the 603 votes only two went to Talbot, while Todd received 147, or enough to raise him from sixth to fourth place on the list. Martin received 132 votes from the surplus, raising him from seventh to sixth place. As the count proceeded, by dropping the low men and transferring their ballots, it became evident that Talbot would receive a very slight increment of votes in the transfer. The fact is, that while he stood third in the number of first-choice votes, he was the last man in the list to be elected. The men chosen to the commission in the order of their election were: Connable, Upjohn, Martin, Todd, Shakespeare, Butler, Talbot.⁷ Some surprise was at first expressed that none of the Dutch candidates was elected. Inquiry developed that the candidates with Dutch names were not really representative of Dutch opinion in any marked degree. This is substantiated by Dutch opinion in any marked degree. This is substantiated by the fact that as Dutch candidates were dropped and their ballots distributed to others, they did not go predominantly to other Hollanders.

The Aftermath of the Election.

On election day a number of leading men declared that, should Talbot be elected, immediate steps would be taken to repeal the P. R. provision of the charter. As people began to see that, after all, a very representative council had been chosen, this spirit rapidly abated. One prominent citizen denounced P. R. as an "un-American" system and declared that if Talbot should be elected immediate steps would be taken to amend the charter so as to eliminate proportional representation. In the course of his remarks he indicated seven men, the selection of whom would, in his opinion, give the city the most representative council that could be chosen from the twenty-three candidates. The day after the election, his animus against the system seemed to be considerably less when he discovered that six of the seven men whom he had indicated had been elected.

It cannot be denied that the election of Talbot was regarded with bitterness by a large number of people. While many of these admitted that the council chosen was a representative one, their attitude was the same as was that of some citizens of Ashtabula, where the first proportional representation election resulted in the choice of Nick Corrado.⁸ The objection to proportional representation was not that it did not secure a representative council, but that it provided a council which was entirely too representative to suit the tastes of the more fastidious. The Kalamazoo Gazette which led the fight against Talbot undoubtedly stated the case fairly in an editorial the day following the election:

"Credit for the effective organization and working of the counting board belongs chiefly to Marvin J. Schaberg, City Attorney, Andrew Lenderink, City Engineer, M. E. McMartin, City Auditor and Prof. John Everett, of the Kalamazoo State Normal School. Those interested in this feature of proportional representation would do well to consult any or all of these gentlemen.

"The quota is determined by dividing the number of valid ballots cast by a number greater by one than the number of seats to be filled. The whole number next larger than the resulting quotient is the quota.

"The same seven had stood highest on first choice votes, their order and the number of votes for each being as follows: Connable, 875; Upjohn, 806; Talbot, 369; Shakespeare, 288; Butler, 269; Todd, 195; Martin, 185.

"The outcome of the election, distasteful as it is in some of its features to a great majority of the people, is, without question, the expressed will of that part of the electorate which went to the polls and voted. Those who did not vote must abide by the mandate of those who did vote.

All in all, a good commission has been elected, the majority of whose members are capable, sane, worthy and progressive citizens, and the will of that majority will prevail in the administration of our civic affairs."⁹

A New Conception of Representation.

In fact any impartial observer, though he might wish that Talbot had not been elected, would reach the conclusion that a remarkably able and representative council was chosen. Even as to Talbot, a new understanding is dawning in the minds of many citizens who fiercely opposed him. They are beginning to realize that, as a member of the council, he must either prove himself capable of something more than unpleasant criticism or discredit himself in the eyes of his followers. The responsibility which he now bears cannot be met by mere opposition. Among a small, but increasing, number of citizens the new understanding goes further. These see that for the time being Talbot is the representative of an element which has been voiceless in our councils, which deserves representation, which cannot safely be left unrepresented, but which under the old system of election never felt sure that it had an official spokesman whose allegiance was undivided. A majority or plurality system almost inevitably produces that result. Any representative so chosen frequently finds himself in the position of an attorney who endeavors to plead the cause of several clients with widely divergent interests. The result is that all of his statements are qualifications and compromises, no client has his case fully stated, the weakest being most neglected if not entirely ignored. As a result of this condition a considerable portion of the electorate have come to feel that they have no real voice in the government—that decisions affecting their interests are reached without their point of view ever having been presented. From this feeling, the distance is short to that dangerous state of mind which regards political processes as futile and hopeless. In general, perhaps, this element does not desire to force its decisions on the

⁸National Municipal Review, vol. v, pp. 60-61.

⁹Kalamazoo Gazette, April 2, 1918.

rest of the electorate. It would be a deep satisfaction to them to know that when decisions are made their opinions have been represented in the preliminary discussions. The belief still lingers that if they could but have their day in court, if their case could but be heard, justice would be done. And on the whole their political philosophy is sound. Men have a tendency to treat unpleasant conditions as non-existent until they are brought face to face with them. Only then are decisions made. Possibly it may turn out to be one of the great virtues of proportional representation that it will make it impossible for representative bodies to ignore the unpleasant facts of life.

The Progress of the Experiment.

The progress of the experiment in Kalamazoo during the seven weeks since the election bears out the conclusions just presented. The commission has gone about its work in a business-like way and has made a good impression. At its first meeting, Dr. Upjohn was chosen mayor. Mr. Martin, who had given long and able service on the old council and is a conservative, was chosen vice-mayor. The city clerk, assessor and attorney who had served under the old government were continued in office. Clarence L. Miller, who had been secretary of the local utilities commission, was unanimously chosen as temporary manager.

But from the standpoint of this report, the manner in which Talbot and the two other commissioners elected from his ticket have taken up their work has been the outstanding surprise in Kalamazoo. The qualities of Dr. Butler and Mr. Shakespeare have already been described. Talbot, himself, is a man of no little ability. Responsibility now makes him a co-operator in the government instead of its opponent. One of the first acts of the commission was to raise the tax rate from 6½ to 8½ mills. This action was taken unanimously. As to this and other matters, Talbot's paper has already performed valuable service in justifying and interpreting the new government to its readers. It becomes more and more evident that each of the various elements of the community feels that it has an official spokesman in the commission. The stabilizing effect which this quiet confidence engenders is already manifest. As a result, many formerly doubtful citizens have changed their minds concerning the system of election. One prominent citizen already mentioned, a most outspoken objector, has recently declared that he thinks it a fine thing that the three men from the Talbot ticket were elected to the commission, and that if he had to vote on P. R. to-day he would support it without hesitation.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT OF THE REPATRIATION AND EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE.

The desire of the Committee to secure the active co-operation of every public body whose aid will be effectual in carrying out its important and pressing work has led to the creation of a Municipal Branch, and this entirely new departure expresses in practical form the new phase in our national progress in the desire of the Federal Government to secure the co-operation of those local forms of government which are nearest to the individual citizens, namely, the Municipal Councils. This branch is charged specifically with securing the active good will of every municipality throughout the Dominion. An appeal has been issued to the Mayor or Reeve and Council of every city, town, village, rural municipality, county, parish, and township — for such are the names under which the three thousand odd municipal bodies are known in the complex and varied system of this branch of government in Canada. The co-operation will be secured of the councils with the Soldiers' Aid Committees in the provinces where these have been created, and also with the officials appointed by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, so that every returned soldier may feel that he is welcome home, not only by means of an official reception, but also by being looked after as to employment, home, and anything he may need to return him comfortably and happily to civil life.

This branch is also securing data as to what Municipal Public Works, such as roads, drainage, municipal buildings, etc., can be commenced now that permission is granted for the issuing of loans. Further, it will be ascertained, what number of men can find employment on these works; how non-residents who may be sent in by the Labor Department can be housed, and otherwise taken care of; if councils will not decide to purchase at once all necessary machinery and supplies for these works, and to purchase them as far as possible exclusively from Canadian manufacturers. The force of the last clause is that the immediate purchase of supplies from Canadian manufacturers will mean, not only that the public works can be started as soon as the season permits, but that employment in the factories making such supplies will be provided during the winter. Almost every municipality in Canada has postponed all new public works during the progress of the war from a splendid idea of loyalty and patriotism. Extensions to water works and drainage, new buildings—such as town halls, fire stations, baths, etc.—are now urgently needed; and if new buildings are not necessary, in many cases additions to existing buildings are urgently needed. Information will be sought and compiled as to how far such public works could be hurried along so as to give more employment than would be needed if they were carried out in a more deliberate way. In many cases double the number of men could be employed, and thus the problem of unemployment greatly alleviated. The municipalities are being asked to give information as to what accommodation can be provided if non-residents are drafted in by the Labor Department to secure employment. Further, they are being asked if they have a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of existing conditions, and the extension and development on lines which will provide good housing for all the population. The councils will be reminded that, first of all, everyone of its own employees who returns from active service should immediately be reinstated in his old position, and at the salary to which he would have been entitled if he had not gone overseas. Next, every council is being urged to provide, so far as possible, a position on its own staff for returned soldiers.

In every case the councils are being asked to see that the returned soldier has not only fair play, but the greatest patience is accorded in his employment and in his daily life. He has lived under such trying conditions that, whether shell-shocked or not, the environment of ordinary life is abnormal to him, and some considerable time will elapse before he again returns to normal civilian conditions. The Municipalities are being asked to keep in constant touch with this Committee to ask for information; to make suggestions or formulate criticism so that so far as they are concerned, there will be complete co-operation between the Federal Government, as represented by this Committee, and themselves on all questions relating to the welfare of the country as a whole, and especially

SUFFICIENT POWER IN B. C. FOR TWENTY CITIES.

In British Columbia, there are many important water-powers. The investigation of the water-powers of British Columbia by the Commission of Conservation has disclosed the existence of two great water-power centres, namely, Nelson, with 400,000 h.p. within a radius of 50 miles, and Vancouver, with 300,000 h.p. within the same distance. Based on experience at Toronto, these quantities would suffice for a population of 1,700,000 at Nelson, or for 10 manufacturing cities of 170,000 each. The power near Vancouver would suffice for one manufacturing city of 1,250,000 population, or for 10 cities of 125,000 each.

CHLORINE TREATMENT TEMPORARY MEASURE.

Defects in the System Render it a Constant Danger to Public Health.

Temporary measures frequently become temporizing measures. Expert opinion has asserted time and again that the disinfection of a contaminated water supply by chlorine should never be adopted as a permanent policy. Instead, every community should earnestly endeavor to obtain a pure water supply, either directly, or by means of filtration. Unfortunately, however, many centres, having once adopted the chlorinated water expedient, are loath to provide a permanent system. In brief, a temporizing policy is adopted and is followed until an alarm is sounded in the shape of a flourishing little outbreak of typhoid.

American engineers have been the leading exponents of the chlorinated method of treating water. It is but natural to expect, therefore, that the system would be most highly perfected in the United States. Nevertheless, during the past few months, cases have come to light there that illustrate some of the inherent defects of the method. At Milwaukee the offensive taste from the chlorine in the water was intensified by the gas house wastes. Conditions were such that it was even suggested to revert back to the old method of individual boiling of the water, instead of sterilizing at the pumping station. The futility of attempting to have every citizen boil the water used for drinking purposes has long since been demonstrated. The most serious aspect in this instance, and one which may serve as a warning to other places similarly situated, is that an employee at the pumping station, to whom complaints had been made, eliminated the chlorine treatment for a 12-hour period. As a result the mains became filled with contaminated water, and there was an increased typhoid incidence. Milwaukee is now trying experiments in water filtration and the conclusions that will be reached when these have been completed are being awaited with keen interest.

At Xenia, Ohio, a small typhoid epidemic was started recently owing to the inferior quality of the chlorine powder used in the water supply. There, too, a movement is on foot to procure from another source, water of a satisfactory and sanitary quality. Such illustrations serve to show the result of temporizing measures in matters relating to public health. It is a strange quality of the "public mind" that often nothing short of a great community misfortune will arouse it to demand civic reform.

as regards the difficult question of the restoration to civil life of the returned soldier. The municipalities are being asked to support the Official Labor Bureau which has been recently established all over the Dominion under the joint control of the Federal and Provincial Governments. Unfortunately too many of the private labor bureaus have been conducting a legitimate and necessary business by very unscrupulous methods. Hence the creation of the Governmental Labor Bureaus has become necessary. In cases where any returned soldier falls ill, meets with an accident, or for any other reason needs assistance, the Councils will be urged to look after him, see that he has proper care and attention, and be certain that his case is reported to the proper authority. The work of this Branch of the Committee is so entirely new that its full operations will only gradually come into effect. But, at the outset, the key-note of the whole of its endeavors will be co-operation between the Municipal Councils and the Federal Government as represented by this Committee.—The Veteran.

REPORT OF MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATIVE.

Presented at the Advisory Committee of the U.C.M., 3rd January, 1919. Report covers December 2nd, 1918, to January 30, 1919.

December 5.—Got out wires and letters to every Provincial Minister, and Provincial Municipal Organization asking for co-operation and support, and for the latest list of Municipalities with their officials.

It was very gratifying to have warm promises of support and co-operation from all parts of Canada. As for the official lists in some of the Provinces, securing these involved much correspondence, especially in the case of Ontario which seemed in a worse position to give the information than any other Province.

At the conference, submitted Questionnaire, on proposed municipal work (as suggested by Mr. Massey) to Mr. Stewart of the Labor Department.

December 6.—Gave addresses in Montreal on the work of the Repatriation Committee to the Provincial Association of School Commissioners, and to the Provincial Teachers' Association.

Jan. 18-20.—Got out circulars asking for information as

mailed. The circular letter will be sent to all Municipalities, but the Questionnaire for the rural ones, is, naturally, based on different lines from that of the cities and towns.

January 30.—Up to date there have been returned 549 of the return post cards, showing that:—
Committees are formed in..... 303 places;
Committees will be formed..... 101 places;
Committees will NOT be formed.... 145 places;

549

With reference to the last figures, in many cases there are good and sufficient reasons for the absence of any necessity for Committees, as many of the places give as a reason that no soldiers have gone overseas from them. In other cases the rural municipality is served by the towns and villages. In some few cases the municipalities are simply summer resorts.

Many municipalities are writing in giving fuller information, or asking for suggestions, and these letters are being fully answered. Requests for additional labor are being handed over to the right authorities and general information, such for instance, as particulars as to the erection of a monument, are being enquired into and answered. In this way the municipalities are being made to feel that, not only are they working with this Committee, but that the Committee is anxious to be of help to them in every possible way.

It may be interesting to add that three Resolutions have been received this morning (Jan. 31st) from Sherbrooke, one arranging for a special appeal to all the Boards of Trade in the Eastern Townships to organize a special Committee to assist the work of the Repatriation Committee. Requests for the Municipal Representative to speak at other places were received while in Sherbrooke.

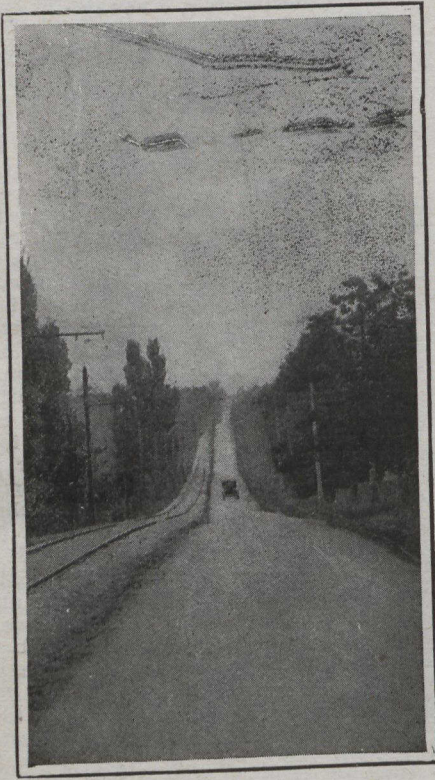
HARRY BRAGG,
Municipal Representative.

MONUMENTS TO SOLDIERS.

The repatriation of the returned soldiers is suggesting all kinds of questions beyond the immediate ones of housing and employment.

One that is being widely discussed is the erection of a monument, as a lasting tribute to the memory of those who fought for the world's liberty.

The cost of a monument in bronze—any other metal is too liable to decay—is prohibitive for many places, but it has been suggested that if a sufficient number of municipalities decided on a monument, a really artistic figure of a Canadian soldier could be designed by a real sculptor, such as Mr. Hamilton MacCarthy, of Ottawa, whose works are so well known and so much admired. Then the reproduction of the bronze castings would greatly reduce the cost, as compared with the expense of a monument produced for one place.



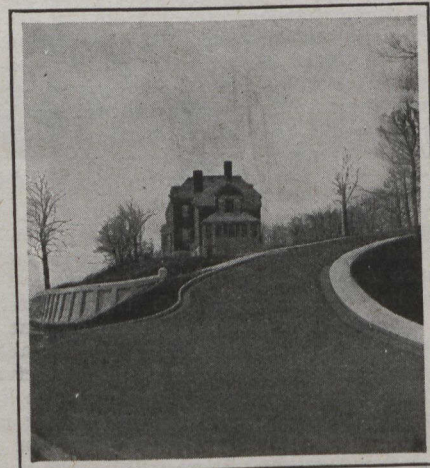
Kingston Road, Scarboro Township, York Co. Treated with "Tarvia-B" in 1915.

to Welcome Home Committees with return post card to 3690 Municipalities, and 50 daily newspapers. It is gratifying to learn from Mr. Fowler of the Clipping Bureau that at least 90 per cent of the daily papers used matter from the circular, giving the questions, and that at least 45 per cent used this editorially.

January 27-30.—Went down to Sherbrooke, P.Q., at the instance of the Lecture Department, to attend the Conference of the Eastern Townships Association of Boards of Trade, which includes 41 Boards from all over the District, with a membership of over 3,000. While there, gave addresses to the E. T. Immigration Society, on the new Employment offices; to the Reception Committee of the Khaki Club, and the Great War Veterans Association, as well as giving an address to the Boards of Trade in the afternoon, and replying to questions at their evening meeting.

During the month have been collating information on Municipal matters for the officers in each of the 22 Dispersal Areas.

January 30.—Have received, this afternoon, the questionnaire on Municipal Public Works as amended by the Hon. Mr. Rowell, and will proceed at once to have it printed and



Road in West Crescent Heights, Westmount, a suburb of Montreal. Treated with "Tarvia-B."



Dominion of Canada

REPATRIATION AND EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE.

Ref. B.

45 Rideau Street, Ottawa.

March 1919.

His Worship,
The Mayor or Reeve,

Your Worship:—

Evidently the circular letter, enclosing a return post card, which was sent out to every Municipality on January 19th, last, did not reach you, as the card has not been returned.

Accordingly, you will now find a duplicate of the circular, and another post card, which kindly have your Clerk or Secretary fill out at once, and return, as I am sure that you do not wish your Municipality to appear in the list as having sent in "No Returns."

You will realize that the duty of looking after the Returned Soldier is a very pressing one, and all arrangements must be made quickly, if the problem is to be met successfully.

If there is any way in which this Committee can be of assistance to you, do not hesitate to write and ask for it.

I am,

Your Worship,

Your very truly,

HARRY BRAGG,
Municipal Representative.



Dominion du Canada

COMITE DE RAPATRIEMENT

Ref. B.

45 rue Rideau, Ottawa.

Mars 1919

A Son Honneur,
Le Maire ou le Bailli,

Votre Honneur,

Evidemment la lettre circulaire comprenant une carte postale qui devait nous être envoyée, et qui a été envoyée à chaque municipalité le 19 janvier dernier, ne vous est pas parvenue, entendu que nous n'avons pas reçu la carte postale.

Nous vous envoyons conséquemment un duplicata de la lettre circulaire de même qu'une autre carte postale, en vous priant de vouloir bien donner au greffier ou au secrétaire de la municipalité des instructions à l'effet de remplir la carte postale et de nous la retourner.

Je suis certain que vous ne voudriez pas être sur la liste de ceux qui n'ont pas répondu à notre appel.

Vous vous rendrez compte facilement que le devoir qui consiste à s'occuper du bien-être du soldat qui nous revient est de la plus haute importance, et il est nécessaire de faire des arrangements en ce sens au plus tôt afin d'en assurer le succès.

Si vous pensez que ce Comité puisse vous rendre quelques services dans votre travail, nous vous prions de ne pas hésiter et de nous en informer.

J'ai l'honneur d'être monsieur le Maire,

Votre obéissant serviteur,

HARRY BRAGG.

Municipal Finance

By JAMES MURRAY.

REFUSED BORROWING POWERS.

The Hon. Walter G. Mitchell, K.C., the Provincial Treasurer and Acting Minister for Municipal Affairs for the Province of Quebec is certainly handling, would-be borrowing councils in his province with a firm hand. One or two smaller municipalities instead of complying with the conditions of the Municipal Act which demands a plebiscite of the ratepayers before being allowed to borrow, foolishly tried during the recent session of the provincial legislature to get exemption from this condition by special legislation. On the suggestion of Mr. Mitchell demands for such special borrowing powers were turned down, and rightly so. As Mr. Mitchell says: "The excuse given that it is difficult to get together the required number of proprietors is not sufficient for the legislation to accept the responsibility." Under the new municipal department the old fashioned slipshod methods of conducting municipal affairs in the Province are fast becoming obsolete. Officers are brought to time in their accounting and executives are finding out that the only way to administer their communities is to comply with the requirements of the department. There is no doubt that the lessons taught at this session of the Quebec Legislature to these municipal councils that thought they could over-ride the municipal department by special legislation will be sufficient to keep other municipalities from trying likewise in future sessions.

The municipal act of Quebec is probably the most advanced in Canada, and, with the possible exception of the 3½% interest on the sinking funds is strictly fair to the municipality and protects the citizens from over-zealousness on the parts of the Councils. The department created to carry out the act is now well established under capable officers, whose business is to help the councils—and they do help—not to hinder them in their administration, so why so much foolishness and wasted energy in private bills on the part of one or two councils? Such private bills cost money which the ratepayers have to pay, and as already pointed out serve no useful purpose.

HITTING BACK.

We were glad to see Secretary-Treasurer Wisheart of Verdun, Que., take up the cudgels on behalf of his city. The City of Verdun is one of the suburbs of Montreal and when some time ago an attempt was made to increase the size of the commercial metropolis by taking in some of the surrounding communities there were strong protests from Westmount, Outremont and Verdun, so much so that the scheme was dropped, at least so far as these three well governed cities were concerned, and it is to be hoped that all such attempts of annexation will always be so successfully resisted. There are such things as a city becoming unwieldy, for governing purposes and civic pride and interest being lost in annexation. It is not in the interest of good local gov-

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ernment that a large municipality be allowed to swallow its smaller neighbor, for no other measure but to swell its own population. Since the annexation scheme failed in Montreal some of the local papers have lost no opportunity to have a fling at Verdun. Why Verdun should be chosen is beyond our ken, but in a recent letter to the Montreal Star, Secretary-Treasurer Wisheart had an opportunity not only to hit back but to show the good financial standing of Verdun.

This letter reads in part as follows:

"My attention has been called to an article that appeared in The Montreal Star on February 14th, in which is stated that the City of Verdun is making a request to the Legislature for the approval of the issue of certain debentures (and not only asks legislative sanction to add to its great indebtedness but actually pleads that the loan it wants to float "shall be placed in a manner to free it from the stipulations of the general law ordering the provision of sinking funds.")



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MONTREAL**HITTING BACK.—(Continued.)**

"The City of Verdun has asked for the Legislature to authorize the issue of debentures to cover the cost of the extension of the self-supporting water and electric departments of the City of Verdun, also to pay for the cost of the extension and strengthening of the dyke that is necessary to protect the properties of the City of Verdun, and the city has not asked and does not ask, and will not ask that it be freed from the necessity of providing for a sinking fund in connection with the issue of debentures it proposes to issue and no issue of debentures has ever been issued by the City of Verdun without providing the necessary sinking fund to redeem the bonds at maturity.

"Further, the gross debt of the City of Verdun is only \$2,905,000, while the population is 30,000 or per capita approximately of \$97. Your own paper quotes the debt of the City of Montreal as \$120,000,000; your own paper states

in other parts of your paper that the population of the City of Montreal is approximately 660,000. If that be the case the debt of the City of Montreal per capita is not far off \$200.

"I may state that the net bonded debt of the City of Verdun, apart from the self-supporting departments, is only an amount of \$843,000, while the total valuation of the City of Verdun is a sum of \$16,775,000. When you consider that the net debt of the City of Verdun is approximately 5 per cent of the total valuation of the city and under the ordinary law the municipality is authorized to borrow up to 20 per cent of its valuation, you will readily see that the City of Verdun is not in the position that the article in The Star would tend to show."

CONVENTION.**American Road Builders' Association.**

The Ninth American Good Roads Congress and the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the American Road Builders' Association was held at the Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th St., New York City, February 25, 26, 27 and 28.

The subjects which were presented for discussion included the following:

National Highways and Federal Aid for State Highway Improvements.

Relation of Highways to Railways and Waterways.

Efficient Methods of Contracting for Highway Work During the Reconstruction Period.

Efficient Methods of Promoting Highway Bond Issues.

Efficient Methods of Drainage for Different Geological Conditions.

Foundations for Heavy Horse-drawn and Motor Truck Traffic.

Methods of Maintaining Highway Systems Prior to Construction by the State or County.

Economic Utilization of Labor Saving Machinery.

Cost Keeping for Highway Contractors.

Street Systems, Their Relation to Highways Outside of Urban Districts.

The Efficiency of the French Broken Stone Roads During the War.

Efficiency of Bituminous Surfaces under Motor Truck Traffic.

Recent Developments in the Construction, Maintenance and Reconstruction of Cement Concrete Pavements.

Present Status of Brick Pavements Constructed with Sand Cushions, Cement Mortar Beds and Green Concrete Foundations.

Recent Practice in the Construction of Stone Block Pavements.

Committees will submit reports on the following topics: Regulations covering Speed, Weight and Dimensions of Motor Trucks.

Methods of Financing Highway Improvements for States, Counties and Towns.

Civil Service Requirements for Highway Engineering Positions.

Sources of Supply of Unskilled Labor for Highway Work.

Convict Labor on Highway Work: Organization, Administration, Camps and Cost Data.

Reconstruction of Narrow Roadways of Trunk Highways with Adequate Foundations and Widths for Motor Truck Traffic.

Methods of Strengthening and Reconstructing Highway Bridges for Heavy Motor Truck Traffic.

Efficient Methods of Snow Removals from Highways Outside of Urban Districts.

Guarantees for Pavements on Roads and Streets.

Uniform Highway Signs.

HEALTHY DWELLINGS ARE NEEDED.

"I have been telling men for years and years that if you want to have contented and happy workmen you must see that there is provision for them to live in healthy dwellings. It does not matter what you pay them. You may pay them \$20 a day and reduce their hours to four a day, but as long as they live in hovels and have no elbow room and the environment for their wives and children is unhealthy, these men will always growl and will not be contented."—Peter Wright, Secretary British Seamen's Union, before Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S HOUSING POLICY.

The appointment of Sir Auckland Geddes (at one time of McGill University) as President of the Local Government Board has aroused hope that at last the housing problem will be treated boldly and with vigor. One of the first actions of the new President was to circularize the local authorities throughout the country urging upon them the necessity for taking immediate steps to prepare housing schemes and to submit them without delay to the Board. He put a series of questions to them, and went on to say: "It is essential that the President should be in a position to advise the Government as to whether the local authorities can be relied upon to provide the necessary houses or whether other measures must be taken to ensure their provision." Speaking at Basingstoke, on November 23rd, Sir Auckland declared that the country must undertake a colossal housing scheme. The figure of 1,000,000 houses had been mentioned, but he feared more than that would be required, and the cost would be so great that a considerable proportion of it must be borne by State funds. The new President will have a solid backing from all housing reformers in the country if he will tackle the problem in a large spirit. Hitherto we have had much talking, but the time has gone for talking: generations of politicians and reformers have declared that the housing of the people was a disgrace to it. The manifestos issued before the recent General Election merely repeated the commonplaces of the Victorian Age; they added nothing to our knowledge and little to our hope that the Government really means business. Everybody knows by this time that houses are urgently needed; what we do not know is exactly what the Government intends to do to get the houses built, how the money, labor and material are to be found, and how land is to be made available. It is true that committees are reporting on all (or nearly all) these matters; but the best report ever written will not house the homeless. There is on important point upon which not even a report has been prepared, and that is the principle upon which the distribution of the enormous number of houses required is to be controlled. That effective control must be exercised is certain, unless economic considerations are to be entirely ignored. A million subsidized houses built throughout the country subject to no intelligent system of distribution will mean unthinkable waste. Upon these, as upon other matters, a well thought out policy is the only alternative to the financial, social and other evils that the feverish scramble for building that will otherwise take place will inevitably produce.—Garden Cities Magazine.

"WAR LOANS, RESOURCES AND PROGRESS OF CANADA."

Messrs. A. E. Ames and Co., has just published a very instructive little book under the comprehensive title of "War Loans, Resources and Progress of Canada," by Mr. M. Williams, one of the members of the staff.

The book has been prepared in order to answer the numberless inquiries which are being received about Canada's War Loans, when they were offered and numberless other questions.

\$1,400,000,000 is the total investment by Canadians in their war issues, upon which there is annually distributed in interest to the holders \$78,000,000.

The booklet points out the vast extent of the security behind Canada's bonds, the wonderful natural resources, the progress and healthy development Canada is making in all fundamental directions. The table of contents shows what a mass of interesting information can be compacted in a little book, including charts and comparative tables about Canada's Loans, her national wealth and income, investments of the United States and Great Britain in Canada, the record achievement in the matter of loans, war debts of belligerents, the effect of the income tax, how to handle your investments, etc., etc.

This is not the first informative publication by Messrs. A. E. Ames. Commissioner T. Bradshaw, of Toronto, when a member of the firm wrote a number of valuable treatises dealing with municipal finance and Mr. T. Howard, the Montreal manager of the firm recently prepared an instructive symposium in sinking funds specially for the Province of Quebec.

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- 1 Every unmarried person or widow or widower, without dependent children under twenty-one years of age, who during calendar year 1918 received or earned \$1,000 or more.
- 2 All other individuals who during calendar year 1918 received or earned \$2,000 or more
- 3 Every corporation and joint stock company whose profits exceeded \$3,000, during the fiscal year ended in 1918

FORMS TO BE FILLED IN AND FILED

- FORM T1. By individuals, other than farmers and ranchers
 FORM T1A. By farmers and ranchers
 FORM T2. By corporations and joint stock companies.
 FORM T3. By trustees, executors, administrators of estates and assignees.
 FORM T4. By employers to make return of the names of all directors, officials, agents or other employees to whom was paid \$1,000 or more in salaries, bonuses, commission or other remuneration during the calendar year 1918
 FORM T5. By corporations, joint stock companies, associations and syndicates to make return of all dividends and bonuses paid to shareholders and members during 1918.
 Individuals comprising partnerships must file returns in their individual capacity.

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All returns must be filed IN DUPLICATE

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Returns should be filed immediately

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