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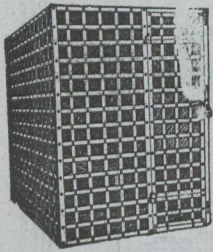
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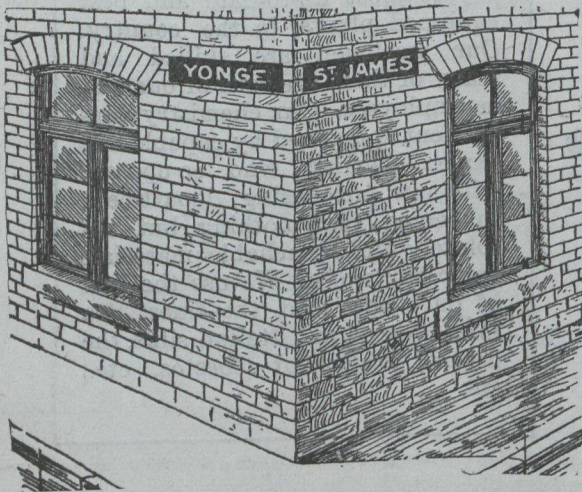
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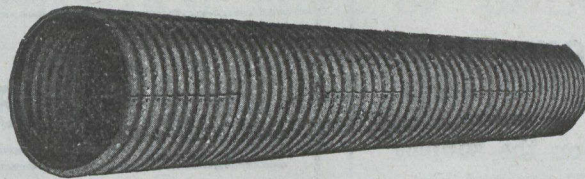
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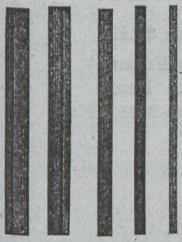


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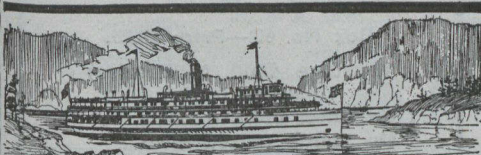
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The Westmount News

POLICE SIGNAL SYSTEM PROVES SUCCESSFUL

That the local police signal system is a most useful accessory to the local force, was proved recently in an unusual capture of Edward J. Moran, who was found guilty of purse snatching. At 10:45 Mrs. R. A. (Cassie), who was the victim of the theft, phoned to the police office giving a description of the man who will had left taken her purse. Inside of three minutes this description had been phoned to every available patrolman. At 11 o'clock the man had been captured and was locked in the station cell.

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Official Organ of the Union of Canadian Municipalities

"Municipal from cover to cover"

Circulates in every city, town and village

Vol. XII

JULY, 1916

No 7

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The Civic Improvement Movement

We were recently studying a pamphlet issued by the Civic Improvement League of Halifax which gives a synopsis of its ten years' work. The history of this association is one continuous record of public service well done, without ostentation and without price, so that Halifax might become the "city beautiful" not only in its front gardens but in its back yards. It would seem that everything has been attempted, and much done, to eliminate the 'social evil' spots that they seem to have even down East. But there is one part of the report which does not make good reading, and it is because other local improvement leagues have gone, or are going through the same process that we specially refer to it, namely that there is a strong tendency on the part of a certain class of people to enthuse over something new—from horse racing to social welfare—and then just as quickly drop it. This has been the experience in Halifax.

The fault to our mind in the fluctuating support given to these social and civic movements lies with the promoters themselves, who do not seem to realize that the average citizen is a much better informed man today on civic and social questions than what he was yesterday, and consequently he rightly represents the paternal methods of those who would 'hygienize' or 'town plan' him whether he will or no. With a goodly number of enthusiasts, civic improvement would seem to be a fad or a disease, certainly with many of them it is just a hobby for the moment, and it would be much better for the movement if these people had taken up something else to amuse them. It is a very different thing to

the earnest students of civic government and social welfare. To them civic improvement stands for something worth while—the bettering of the conditions under which we live, by appealing to the commonsense of the community. But the average citizen knows little or nothing of the civic improvement movement in Canada for the reason that its objects have never been brought home to him in every day language. He has a vague idea that it is an organization for men and women to pat each other on the back; he has no concrete knowledge that the success or failure of civic improvement leagues affect him personally. Neither will he until the literature of the organization, in plain language, is put into his hands in his own home. At the present moment all the civic improvement literature is sent only to those already interested, which means much wasted energy. If the gospel of civic improvement is worth anything at all, it is worth preaching from every pulpit and in every house in the community.

To revert to the Halifax City Improvement League. We note that the directors want 1000 members. We would suggest that if they were to send a copy to EVERY household in Halifax they would soon get the required thousand members, for their record speaks for itself, and cannot but appeal to the extent of at least the dollar asked—the price of membership.

U. C. M. CONVENTION.

"I always look forward to the Convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities. It has an atmosphere which is inspiring to all engaged in municipal work. I hope that there will be a large attendance and that the event will be abundantly successful."

U. C. M. CONVENTION

According to the programme prepared by the executive the convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities to be held in Montreal, next August, will be a memorable one not only in the live questions chosen for discussion but in the special speakers who have been invited because of their practical knowledge of the subjects they will introduce. On Municipal Finance Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor of the Bank of Montreal, and Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, the finance commissioner and treasurer of Toronto, will be the speakers, and what these gentlemen don't know about the financial problems of our cities and towns is not worth knowing. Sir Frederick for years has made a special study of Canadian municipal finance as many of our municipal executives who have called upon him for advice on their civic finances, have found to their advantage. He it was who, when representing the Bank of Montreal in London, did more than any other man to bring Canadian municipals to the favourable notice of the British investor. Mr. Bradshaw accepted the position of Financial Commissioner of Toronto at a sacrifice—though the salary is a big one—but as he has pointed out every man has a public duty to perform to the best of his ability—and Thomas Bradshaw's ability is great—but like all big men he is ever ready to help the small fellow, which in this case is the smaller municipalities.

It will be noted that the second session opens with "Municipal Responsibility in Canada's Preparedness". This subject is so important at the present moment, and so wide as to take in such problems as Returned Soldiers; The Patriotic Fund; Immigration; Public Employment Offices; and Encouragement to Industries; every one of which are very municipal in their character and application. Among the speakers at this session will be Sir Herbert Ames, the Secretary of the Patriotic Fund, and who gained his public experience as an alderman of Montreal, and Dr. Page, Immigration Officer at Quebec, who will have something very practical to say on the mis-direction of our foreign immigrants. A very important session will be that devoted to the different forms of municipal government. The object in taking up this very much alive problem is not for the discussion of abstract forms of idealism in civic administration, but to try and get something concrete and useful from those who have administered under the different forms of civic government. Each system will be presented by a practical exponent; such as Mayor Hardie of Lethbridge, on the Commission form, Commissioner McLagan of Westmount on the Manager form, and Commissioner Yorath of Saskatoon on Civic government as he has experienced it,

Mr. W. D. Lighthall, the Hon. Sec. of the Union will introduce the subject, and as he has had seventeen years of practical experience of every form of civic government as it has worked out in Canada his paper will be looked forward to with interest.

Municipal Accounting will be handled by Mr. E. T. Sampson City Clerk of Outremont, whose training was got in the old country but who has been sufficiently long in the Dominion to adapt the English system to Canadian conditions. The necessity of separate municipal departments being part of the administration of every province will be taken up by Deputy Minister Bayne of Saskatchewan. Mr. Thomas Adams will give a resume of his splendid work in the cause of town planning, and as some of the provinces have adopted his Town Planning Act, his paper will be particularly instructive. Dr. Brittain of the Bureau of Municipal Research, Toronto will give some suggestions on "How Best to Introduce Modern Systems of Municipal Work", and Mr. Howard Ross of Montreal who has made a study of the subject will speak on "Proportional Representation". Mr. J. Duchastel, the President of the Dominion Good Roads Association will give a paper on the influence of the good roads movement on urban municipalities, and the new Hydro-Electric Railway system of Ontario will be treated by Mr. T. J. Hannigan the secretary.

With such a bill of fare the convention is bound to be successful and have a lasting effect on the municipal life of this country, though it is up to the city and town councils to help on the good work by sending down delegates. In union there is strength in more ways than standing together to face a common danger. The meeting together of municipal executives are always of mutual benefit to their respective communities and it is to be hoped that every municipality will be represented.

Now is the time for our municipal councils to get a line on how to prepare for after the war conditions and they will never have such an opportunity as at the U. C. M. Convention.

FUTURE GOVERNOR GENERAL ONCE A MAYOR.

A very interesting fact in connection with the Duke of Devonshire, the future Governor-General of Canada is that he is not new to municipal life, as he was once Mayor of one of England's small towns. The Duke is not by any means the only member of the British peerage who has taken an official part in civic matters (one notable instance is the Duke of Norfolk, at one time Mayor of Westminster, London) for during the last ten years it has been the privilege of many aristocrats to preside over the municipal destinies of some town or city they might be interested in.

Public Health Conference

In September a very important conference affecting the health of Canada will take place in the City of Quebec at the invitation of the City Council. This conference is that of the Canadian Public Health Association, which together with the annual meeting of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and the congress of Sanitary Services of the Province of Quebec, which will be held at the same time in the same place, should be sufficient inducement for every public health officer in Canada to attend.

There is no doubt that not enough attention is paid to the health of our people, largely because of the lack of knowledge on the part of local medical officers. It is assumed by most councils that having once appointed a qualified doctor to the position of medical health officer they have done their duty. While this may be a compliment to the standing of the medical profession there are many of the public

health officers who are not up to their duty and responsibility; often they do not really know what their duties are, for not all health officers are members of the Canadian Public Health Association.

We have already mentioned that the Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis will meet at the same time. This association has already done magnificent work in the prevention of the scourge of consumption and the municipal councils of Canada are under a deep debt of gratitude to the society for all of the diseases not one saps the vitality of a community as does tuberculosis when once it gets a hold. Hygiene, we understand, will be specially taken care of at the Congress of the Sanitary Services of Quebec. This important subject does not seem to be fully understood by our municipal officials and it would be well for them to get the latest knowledge.

The preliminary announcement of the Conference is given below.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

The development of the good roads movement will unquestionably help to solve many economic and social problems with which we are confronted to-day. Slowly, but none the less surely, people are beginning to realize the great importance of permanent road construction and to recognize the real significance of the movement.

While a great deal has been done in highway engineering in Canada, there is yet a great deal to be accomplished.

Those who cry "back to the land," will never get very far unless simultaneously with it they lend their practical support to the efforts which various bodies are making, looking to a betterment in the design, construction and maintenance of highways throughout the country.

Many farms that to-day are deserted would never have been so treated had the good roads idea come into service touch with them, and thus made it possible for the tenants to get and keep in more intimate contact with the communities immediately beyond their own borders.

The public highway is, after all, more generally used than any other means of communication, and is free and open to all classes of the community. It is well known that where a community passes from a condition in which poor roads are a rule to one in which good roads dominate, land values advance. The redistribution of a considerable portion of the population in such a way as to remove congestion in the cities and add them to the dwellers in rural communities has been given a great stimulus and will continue to be greatly stimulated by the good roads movement.

There are many districts all over Canada, rich in agricultural products but poor in roads. Such a community is under an enormous handicap. The incoming shipments greatly exceed the outgoing, whereas with improved road condition, these same communities could not only be self-supporting, but could ship products to other markets.

In very many quarters, at least, the real significance of highway improvement is not appreciated and objections to the development of the movement are made largely because of a lack of understanding and a real appreciation of its value from a social and economic point of view.

—Canadian Engineer.

FIFTH ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE CANADIAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

City of Quebec, Sept. 13th and 14th, 1916.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

At the 1915 Congress of the Canadian Public Health Association held in Toronto, it was decided to accept an invitation from the city of Quebec to hold there the next Annual Congress of the Association.

It was expected then that the war would probably be over, and that a good number of the active members of the Association, now at the front, would have returned home.

As the actual prospects of the end of the war are very problematic, the Executive had to consider whether it would be advisable or not to postpone the Congress.

Having carefully considered the whole matter, the Executive came to the conclusion that the Canadian Public Health Association should take advantage of adverse circumstances to have a Preparedness meeting and direct its effects and energies towards the study of the various Canadian public health problems, the solution of which will become so imperative after the end of the war, such as, for instance, the important problems of immigration, care of wounded soldiers, etc.

It has been arranged to have at the same time, in the old city of Quebec, the annual meeting of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and also the Annual Congress of the Sanitary Services of the Province of Quebec.

An elaborate programme for the coming joint meeting of each of these important Associations is now being prepared and will be published as soon as completed.

So far as the Canadian Public Health Association is concerned the main features of the programme will be: One session devoted to Child Welfare; a symposium on Immigration; a paper by Dr. M. Steele, M.P., "A Dominion Department of Health"; "Economic Value of Preventive Medicine," by ex-Controller McCarthy, Toronto; "The Returned Soldier and his Problems," by Dr. Thompson, M.P. for Yukon and Medical Officer to the Military Hospitals Commission, etc.

Although the various Boards of Health, Provincial and Municipal, have had to reduce their expenses, to a certain limit, owing to war conditions, it is thought that the Provincial and Municipal authorities should consider it a safe investment to send delegates to the Congress and report as to the work done, with a view to educate public opinion in their respective midsts, etc.

Tax Land Values

HENRY TIMMIS.

It has been well said that the true function of democracy was to champion the rights of the common people, as opposed to special privilege and class legislation; the assertion that the great bulk of vice, crime and high mortality rate spring from poverty is incontrovertible, but when some would indicate that the "cure alls" were through measures like old age pensions, mothers' pensions, and sickness insurance, it seems to me like attempting to build from the roof down rather than from the base upwards.

Democracy must make the distinction between public and private property, recognizing that land and franchise values, being created by the community are logically and justly the property of all the people, and constitute the funds from which public expenditures should be drawn, while the production of the individual, whether working in units or groups, is distinctly a private affair and should not be encroached on for public requirements. The extremes of wealth and poverty at the ends of the social scale presently prevailing are repugnant to our ideals. Our aspirations must be diffusion. The gradations in the wealth scale are chiefly due to special privileges of certain individuals, while they should be only those due to superior ability, application, thrift, or similar quality inherent in the individual.

The leaders of Canadian thought have at the present time an opportunity to establish an identity of interest with the masses of the people such as has never before presented itself, and it depends on how this is availed of as to what the future Canada will be. It is highly probable that the national debt at the close of the war will be a billion dollars, the interest on which on a five per cent basis will be fifty million dollars yearly. Some provision must be made for the extinction of this huge debt, and probably ten million dollars annually will be required for sinking fund. Great enthusiasm is manifested in the enlistment of Canadians to fight the battles of liberty and justice in Europe, and we must see to it that generous provision is made for those whose bread-winners have been killed, and those who suffer disablement. The necessity for revenue will be "vaster than has been," while the enactment of prohibitory laws in the Western Provinces and Ontario will doubtless reflect itself in some substantial curtailment of revenues heretofore reaching the Federal Treasury from both excise and customs duties.

An annual tax of 1% on the land values of Canada would yield between seventy and eighty million dollars annually, which, with the revenue from national assets would produce so abundantly as to make the revenue from customs duties subservient to other considerations.

Manufacturing might be aided by entirely removing duties on commodities constituting raw material, on which duties are collected purely for revenue purposes. Manufacturing should be helped by reducing costs, rather than by high duties. These latter mean only crutches for industrial cripples, while reduction in raw material costs, power and rents is the imparting of a virility that means not only the home market, but export fields as well.

The wage-earners in the cities could be benefitted by free food, a general reduction of duties, and further by the tax on land values, since it would stimulate those who have land idle to put it to productive uses. The wage-earner will inevitably be the beneficiary of increased demand for labor, more houses, more fruits and vegetables. A tax of 1% would probably turn many idle lots into fruit or vegetable gardens. Wages would increase with an increased demand for labor, while an increase in housing accommodation would check in some measure the steady advance in rents which prevailed for several years prior to 1912, and which will probably recur with the return of the oversea forces.

The drawing of the British Empire closer together may be attained, because then we may make sweeping reductions in the duties on imports not only from the British Isles but from the sister Dominions as well. Closer trade relations, through reduced duties, with absolute auto-

nomy, is the only basis on which the Empire can advance safely towards enduring and happy relationship.

Free wheat must be granted in response to the call of the grain growers. Of unquestioned benefit to them, it will probably also be a benefit to all Canada. Increased purchasing power, by reason of increased prices through enlarged markets, must make the grain grower a better customer for the manufacturers and importers of the East and must be reflected in Westbound traffic earnings. The hostility manifested to this most desirable measure reminds one of the hostility shown by the horse breeders and teamsters in New England to the introduction of railways. After the advent of railways the business of the horse breeder and the teamster was better than ever. After the advent of free wheat many of those who are opposing it will become beneficiaries of the change.

The farmers with their broad acres will grasp the fact that the tax is not on area, but on value. Is there an agricultural county in Ontario whose land value is as great as the four corners of King and Yonge Streets in Toronto? Are there many farmers in Ontario to whom a tax of 1% would mean more than \$20 to \$100 per year. Free agricultural implements, and an all round scaling down of duties would save for him eight or ten times the amount of his land tax.

Could we have any more certain source of revenue than a tax on land values? Where timber is cut or mines are exhausted, land values may fall, but throughout the Dominion generally, with its increasing population and development, land values must increase. Periodical assessment would prevent any injustice to any section or locality that might suffer a fall in values from such causes as I have suggested. There may be violent fluctuations in importations and the revenue obtained, but land values are a real "staple."

Could there be anything less disturbing, or involving less hardship on the business of the country than a 1% tax on land values, collected through the municipal authorities?

Certainly no method could be devised by which the revenue can be obtained more cheaply. Practically all that would be taken from the people would reach the Treasury. The customs returns for the year ending 31st March, 1915, shows the revenue to have been \$75,941,219, but it must be borne in mind that the local manufacturer in fixing his price puts it just below the cost of the imported article plus duty and freight, so that, assuming Canadian consumption in value to be three home as against one importation, the Canadian people paid \$450,000,000 if we allow 50 per cent for distribution and profits thereon, which is not an unreasonable figure, in order that the Federal Treasury might receive \$75,000,000.

A one per cent tax on land values, collected through the municipal authorities, is the basis on which we may look for increased production and activity, real aid to the manufacturers, free food, reduced rents, free wheat, a real British preference, adequate provision for our returned soldiers and their dependents, old age and mothers' pensions. The adoption of such a policy will so endear itself to the masses of the people as to assure a real "future for Canada."

Economic preparedness involves education not only in the rudiments of arithmetic, reading, and writing, but also in lofty ideals, great thoughts, thoroughness of work and in things of beauty. Ruskin defines architecture as "the art which so disposes and adorns the edifices raised by man for whatsoever uses, that the sight of them may contribute to his mental health, power and pleasure."

Victor Hugo, in one of his passages writes, "he who opens a school closes a prison," and statistics prove it.

India After the War

By R. G. PRADHAN, B.A., LL.B., M.R.A.S.

Nineteen months have passed since the outbreak of the war, and ever since its commencement, many politicians, journalists and other enlightened and leading men have given a free rein to their imagination and indulged in much interesting speculation as to the future map of Europe. The entry of Turkey on the arena of war introduced a new and important element into the terrible conflict; and since then, speculation has also been rife as to the fate of the ancient Turkish Empire. The tendency to penetrate into the future, with a view to ascertaining beforehand what the workings of Divine Providence may probably be, is an eternal element of human nature; and it is but natural that men with any pretensions to knowledge and insight, should try to anticipate, according to their lights and perhaps according to their wishes and preconceived notions, the probable course of history. That the present war is one of the greatest events that have ever taken place in the world's history can hardly admit of doubt; and, like all great events, it is, of course, bound to have far-reaching effects upon the future development of the human race. But what those effects will be, precisely, lies in the womb of Time. A disturbing factor which might upset all reasonable calculations, is the fact that nations, like individuals, are in the habit of leaving things half done. To-day, the Allies seem determined to carry on the war to a finish, and to destroy Prussian militarism for ever. But there is no knowing whether the vicissitudes of war and even the sheer ennui that Time brings on may not abate that determination a little, or that the inevitable strain of war may not lead the combatants to conclude an unsatisfactory peace. Moreover, the situation is complicated by the fact that the policy of Russia does not seem to be as purely defensive and disinterested as that of England and France, and that, consequently, she may get intoxicated with victory and make, at the time of settling the terms of peace, demands that would, perhaps sow the seeds of future trouble. The question of Turkey will also have to be handled with great wisdom and self-restraint. No one will question the truth of Mr. Asquith's remark that the Ottoman Empire has acted as a "blight which for generations past has withered some of the fairest regions." The Young Turks have no doubt committed an act of egregious folly in playing into the hands of Germany and allowing themselves to be drawn into the war, though, in justice to them, it must be admitted that their suspicions of Russia are not quite unwarranted. However, the destruction of the Turkish Empire itself will give rise to a new and serious problem, which cannot fail to be a source of infinite trouble in the future. But it is significant to note that the Indian Mohammedans, in their loyalty to the British Crown has not been shaken in the least by the ill-advised action of Turkey. The issues that the war has raised are thus intensely complicated, and I may be pardoned for a little misgiving that the ultimate results of the war may, unfortunately, not turn out to be as satisfactory as we all expect them to be at present. I hope I am wrong in my hypothesis.

I feel all the greater hesitation in thinking that the present war will bring in a millenium, because I notice a certain narrowness of outlook in the utterances of British statesmen regarding the issues and the results of the war, and the consequent absences, valueness, or inadequacy of recognition of the effects that the war may reasonably be expected to produce upon the future of the Asiatic nations. European statesmen do not yet seem to have fully realized that the pivot of the European situation lies really in Asia, that a satisfactory solution of the international problems of Europe depends, in the long run, upon a satisfactory solution of the problems of Asia. In the final analysis, the present war has been waged by Germany because she desires to acquire, in the fullness of time, supremacy in Asia, which will bring her, in its train, supremacy in the whole world. She feels that her superior merits and powers as a nation justly entitle her to the first place in the world, which England enjoys at present, and which she owes to her supremacy in Asia. Russia, too, is not free from similar ambitious designs, as witness her policy in Persia and China. So long as Asia is looked upon as a field for exploitation by the white races, and so long as the Asiatic races are kept

away from their legitimate inheritance, it is futile to expect cessation of mutual jealousies, suspicions and bickerings among the powerful European nations. They will go on warring with one another until their ultimate objects are fully accomplished, or thoroughly frustrated. It is the subjection of Asia that has made them enemies, and they will not become friends so long as the subjection lasts. This true motive power of European conflicts has not received full recognition at the hands of most European statesmen, with the result that they have not yet been able to realize the full significance of the present war, or the proper ways and means whereby the chances of war in the future may be minimized.

Whatever may be the reconstruction of the map of Europe, as a result of the war, to an Indian it will have failed of its full purpose, if it does not lead to the establishment of better relations between India and the British Empire. India is nobly doing her duty by the Empire in the present crisis, and she is doing it in a way that has justly evoked the unqualified admiration and appreciation of her rulers. One cannot but be struck by the fact that it was not in India, but in the self-governing South Africa, that sedition reared its head owing to the war. The unanimous rally of the Indian people for the defence of the Empire is in striking contrast with the rebellious spirit displayed by a section of the Boers in South Africa. It is gratifying to note that universal praises have been showered upon the Indian people for their magnanimous attitude in the war. And it is no less gratifying to observe that some of the leaders of opinion in England have had the fair sense and frankness to declare that the noble and chivalrous conduct of India in the war ought not to go unrecognized. And yet an Indian cannot but note with some regret that responsible British statesmen who direct Indian policy should not have realized the full import of India's enthusiastic support of the British Raj in the present crisis. For instance, we missed in Lord Crewe's address to the young members of the Indian Civil Service, that comprehensive grasp of the rationale of the Indian attitude which we had a right to expect from a statesman of his stamp. His Lordship said that "it is to the quality and character of the Indian Civil Service that we must look for the key to India's present attitude of loyalty and devotion." Now, we all freely recognize the high quality and character of the Indian Civil Service, and it is quite true that if the administration of India had been marked by inefficiency and oppression, the attitude of India would not have been characterized by such splendid loyalty and devotion. But to attribute India's present attitude wholly and solely to the merits of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy is to ignore some of the deeper and nobler springs of that attitude. India is thoroughly loyal to the British Raj at the present juncture, not because of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy, but in spite of it. That bureaucracy has no doubt been efficient, so far as the every-day work of administration is concerned, but more often than not it has proved an enemy of India's progress. Mr. Roberts, the Under-Secretary of State for India, indeed struck a higher and truer note than Lord Crewe, when he said that "a partnership in spirit with us on the battlefield could not but alter the angle from which henceforth we could regard problems of the Government of India. . . . Common endeavor in these days will enable India to realize that she is occupying and is destined to occupy, a place in the Empire worthy alike of her ancient civilization, the valor of her fighting races, and the patriotism of her sons." These sentiments are undoubtedly pitched in a higher key, but their defect is that they are marked by a certain vagueness which, however, proper in the mouth of a responsible statesman in ordinary times, is a little irritating at the present juncture. We have had plenty of noble sentiments expressed by British statesmen ever since the commencement of British rule; what we want is not the stone of such sentimental platitudes, but the bread of definite assurances and practical action. Such sentiments, however, statesmanlike and noble, are, after all, obiter dicta; and though they may have some influence upon the moulding of policy, they cannot satisfy the yearnings of our hearts.

(Continued in next issue)

Affairs in British Columbia

By JACK LOUTET.

General conditions throughout British Columbia are rapidly improving and the municipalities are feeling the benefits in increased tax receipts. In South Vancouver receipts from December to May total over \$116,000, while for the previous like period but \$72,000 was collected.

Other places report satisfactory increases and also expectation of higher percentage of current revenue to be collected this year. Vancouver may have a tax sale this year, the first for many years, but as some properties are seven years in arrears it is felt that it is time to take action.

The mayor of Vancouver, acting on information which he deems worthy of attention has requested an investigation into the affairs of the School Board and the council has decided to have an enquiry by the Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy.

The City Market in Vancouver, badly located in the first instance, has been going from bad to worse, the latest proposal to prolong its existence being a suggestion to license all produce hawkers and thus compel attendance at the market.

Lately the market has become the home of the middle-man instead of the place where producers and consumers can meet.

The New Westminster market, twelve miles nearer the great Fraser Valley continues its successful career and seems likely to hold the premier place in this respect on the lower mainland.

A plebiscite in the various municipalities will decide whether the half-holiday in retail stores lately made compulsory by provincial enactment, will be on Wednesday or Saturday.

A majority so far as one can judge appears to favor Wednesday as less likely to unfavorably affect business in the smaller stores.

It is stated that Port Coquitlam is delaying payment of teachers salaries until after the tax rebate period, and it is supposed that it is due to exhaustion of the temporary loan.

Financing appears still to be difficult in some sections, but enforced economy in others has resulted in a better state of affairs than has existed for many years.

An amendment to the Hospitals' Act rushed through in the closing days of the session and passed without any notice being given to the Union of B. C. Municipalities

makes it compulsory for all municipalities to pay for patients admitted to hospital whether these are indigent or not. The act is decidedly drastic and while giving little or no protection to municipalities is open to much abuse. A little more care in drafting could have assisted the hospitals as desired and at the same time safeguarded the municipalities.

New industries are gradually appearing in the coast region.

The Wallace Shipyards, Ltd., in North Vancouver have contracts for several ships and have commenced operations on a new and larger site west of the Indian Mission on Burrard Inlet. It is believed that the present contract is but the forerunner of others and employment will be given to a large number of men.

The creosoting plant in the District of North Vancouver has completed a fine wharf and large steel storage tank and expects to be in operation in a very short time. This district it may be mentioned has not required to borrow on temporary loan this year and expects to have a substantial surplus of income over expenditure at the close of the year.

Lumbering on the coast and indeed all over the Province is very busy and a shortage of skilled labor exists. The whole country near the towns is being scoured for neglected odd lots of cedar the high price offered for shingle bolts making this profitable. The city of New Westminster has leased a portion of its river frontage for an evaporating plant which expects to be in operation in time to handle this season's fruit.

Seeding is very late throughout the Province, but warm settled weather now should ensure at least an average crop.

There is danger of flooding in the Fraser Valley, the river being unusually low for this time of the year and much snow remains to be released when hot weather sets in.

Many municipalities are agitating in favor of the Day-light Saving Scheme and the Dominion Government is criticized for failure to introduce the system this year.

Independent action by the municipalities is considered fatal and may prejudice people against the scheme who are now favorably impressed.

With half of "decadent" Europe now committed to it, it seems slow for this enlightened country to lag behind.

BUREAU OF SOCIAL RESEARCH.

The formation of an Interprovincial Bureau of Social Research, is a step which will be of great interest to many people in the prairie provinces. The bureau has been located in Winnipeg, in the former Deaf and Dumb Institute at the corner of Portage Avenue and Sherbrooke Street, and it is to be supported jointly by the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In charge of the work will be Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, a gentleman who has for many years been prominent in sociological work and in every movement looking towards community welfare.

The bureau will perform few administrative duties, but will devote its chief energies to the gathering and dissemination of information and data such as will form a basis for sound and progressive legislation. In each province there will be an advisory committee, consisting of a cabinet minister and five appointed members. The Manitoba council has had its first meeting, and standing committees were appointed which will deal with the following questions: Care of immigrants, child welfare, mental defectives, dependents in institutions, community work and industrial problems, such as labor distribution and unemployment. This will give a fair idea of the nature and scope of the work of the bureau. The general purpose of the organization, as outlined by the co-operating governments, is to make a practical study of community problems, with a view to promoting a greater general interest in social welfare.

The Bureau of Social Research is starting its work with

NEW NAME FOR BERLIN, ONT.

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is expected to ratify the by-law changing the name of Berlin, Ont., to that of Kitchener.

The electors have voted in favor of Kitchener, with Brock as second choice and Adanac as third. The votes were as follows: Kitchener, 346; Brock, 335; Adanac, 23; Benton, 15; Corona, 7; Keowana, 3; total 729.

THE CHIEF CONSTABLES ASSOCIATION OF CANADA CONVENTION DATES.

The Convention for the current year will be held in the Town Hall, Kenora, Ont., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, July the 5th, 6th and 7th.

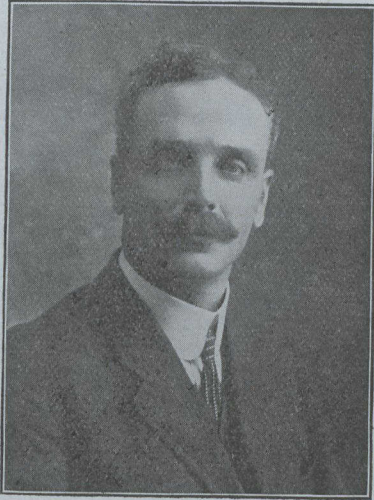
The following have consented to read papers at the Convention on Police matters: Chief Rideout, Chief Gordon, Chief Slein, Inspector Foster and Inspector Kennedy.

Full particulars can be had from the Secretary-Treasurer, Inspector R. McClelland, Toronto.

every prospect of rendering valuable service in the solution of many difficult social problems, which are becoming more and more pressing as the years go by. — Official Bulletin, Government of Saskatchewan.

Recent Municipal Legislation in Alberta

By JOHN PERRIE, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.



Very few amendments were made to the Provincial Statutes dealing with municipal affairs in the Province of Alberta, and most of the amendments that were made were simply for the purpose of assisting in the administration of existing provisions.

One of the most important items in connection with legislation in our municipalities that might be noted is the amendment to the Rural Municipality Act, the Village Act and the Town Act, whereby each municipality taking tax enforcement proceedings and selling land on account of such proceedings is now required to protect the interest that any other municipality or any school district may have in such land because of outstanding taxes. Provision is also made in each of the three Acts above mentioned whereby confirmation of Tax Enforcement Returns is dealt with at a Sittings of the District Court. This change will do away with the expense and trouble of arranging for a hearing by a Judge at a time other than that when a Sittings of the Court is held. This will be much appreciated by the municipalities.

Our three general Municipal Acts and the Local Improvement Act were amended to make it possible to compromise arrears of taxes to the approval of the Minister of Municipal Affairs. Much land was sub-divided in the past that has never been and is never likely to be required for building purposes. It is desirable that this land should, if possible, be made use of in some way. The Sub-division Artist has ceased to take any interest in the land, and in many cases the original owner would be glad to make use of it as farm land, but the accumulation of taxes makes it impossible for him to do anything with it. By arranging a compromise on the outstanding taxes it would, no doubt, be possible to have many Sub-division Plans cancelled and the land used as farm land. Such an end would be in the best interests of all concerned.

In the Rural Municipality Act a change was made in connection with the provision dealing with collection of hospital bills. The change relieves the mortgage holder of what has sometimes been an unjust lien against the land, and gives the Municipality ample power in other ways to enforce collection of such accounts.

Additional temporary taxing powers were given to Towns whereby they may tax buildings and improvements if they so desire for a period of four years from the 31st day of December last. It was felt that some provision of

this kind might be necessary in some of our Towns to enable them to meet the unusual financial conditions existing at the present time.

For the same reason Villages were given similar temporary taxing powers in connection with buildings and improvements if they wish to use them. Villages were also given power to that now held by Towns in connection with the temporary levying of a business tax if they see fit.

The Timber Areas Tax Act was amended whereby the rate of taxation on timber lands was reduced from two and one-half cents to one cent per acre. This change was made because it was felt that the rate of two and one-half cents per acre was a heavy tax in view of present conditions.

Very little change was made in the Wild Lands Tax Act, but it is worthy of note that an amendment has become law whereby patented homesteads held by the original homesteader are exempt from the Wild Land Tax where the owner is absent on active military or naval service. This is in recognition of the sacrifice being made by the homesteader who has volunteered for active service.

The Local Improvement Act has been amended whereby the Council of a Local Improvement District now has power similar to the Council of a Rural Municipality in connection with arrangements being made for hospital attention for residents of the district.

In connection with municipal legislation, it might be in order to draw attention to the Act respecting sub-divisions which became law at the recent Session of the Legislature. This Act should be of considerable assistance to our Municipalities. By this Act the Board of Public Utility Commissioners is given power to arrange for the cancellation of sub-divisions within the boundaries of Municipalities or Local Improvement Districts. While many owners of sub-divided lands have been desirous of having their plans cancelled and the land made use of as farm land, it has been impossible for them to move in the matter because of a few lots scattered throughout the Sub-division having been sold and the purchasers could not be persuaded to give up their claim for any reasonable consideration. The Board of Public Utility Commissioners will have power to arrange matters of this kind, and in addition they have power to order the cancellation of a Sub-division where they are of the opinion that such Sub-division is not required for building purposes. The cancellation of numerous outlying Sub-divisions throughout the Province will be of much benefit to our municipal organizations and to the Province in general.

A GREAT AMBITION.

Below is Philadelphia's aim as presented by its Bureau of Municipal Research, and which would be worth emulating by any Canadian Municipality:—

"Let us strive for first place for our public schools, for the cleanest streets, the lowest death rate, the most beautiful buildings and streets and parks. Let us set an example of a most efficient fire department, the best set-up and most courteous police force, the least crime and vice; for model transit facilities, and adequate wharves and docks. Let us in this set a pace for precision of method, for intelligence and skill in public as well as in private business, and let us be ever first in living up to the principle that government exists primarily for the health, education, safety, recreation and convenience of the citizens."

Civic Government

By C. J. YORATH, City Commissioner, Saskatoon.

PART I.

Civic Government should mean the conservation of life and all those resources which tend toward the economic development of the community; the betterment of social conditions and the elimination of blind, wasteful expenditure in spasmodic and haphazard development of towns and cities without regard to the co-relation of the different units so as to build up a completed scheme of development capable of gradual expansion to meet the needs of the growing community.

Civic Government should control and govern:

(a) The proper housing of the people so that conditions are such as to promote a high standard of public health;

(b) The proper and efficient development of a water, drainage and sewerage system which can be built up unit by unit at a minimum cost.

(c) The proper relationship of the main arterial and secondary thoroughfares so that the most direct means of communication from one part of the community to another is obtained, thereby reducing the cost of haulage to merchants and others, and the amount to be expended upon street paving.

(d) The proper protection to property from fire loss by prevention rather than by the establishment of a large fire department.

(e) The proper provision of rapid means of transit from one part of the community to another in order to eliminate the congestion of traffic and its attendant waste and to provide easy and cheap means of access for the worker to and from his home and place of business.

(f) The proper distribution of the different sections of the community so that residential, commercial and industrial areas are placed in true relationship one with another.

(g) The conditions under which the workers in factories are compelled to work so as to reduce, if not entirely eliminate that terrible scourge consumption which is unduly prevalent amongst such workers.

(h) The proper provision of "lungs" in the way of parks and open spaces so that the healthful life of the country may be brought as near as possible into the lives of those living in our more thickly populated communities.

(i) The proper removal and disposal of all refuse which so quickly accumulates in towns and cities.

(j) The work of the Police Department so that the laws are properly enforced, and the property of the community protected.

(k) The proper system of assessment and taxation and the financing of its expenditures.

(l) The receipts and expenditures of public monies for current and capital accounts.

These problems in civic government necessitate the establishment of several civic departments, including Engineering, Legal, Finance, Health, Fire, Police, Assessment and Taxation, Cleansing, Open Spaces and Parks, and in addition if the municipality owns its own utilities, Waterworks, Street Railway, Electric Light and Power, etc.

The above are some of the important subjects with which civic government has to deal. A superficial glance at the constitution of and methods adopted by such governments, will convince the most indifferent taxpayer that his money is often being squandered through lack of experienced administration and proper representation.

Some of the best and most successful business men are termed civic failures after they have for a short while served upon a town or city council, and are sacrificed year after year upon the altar of public opinion.

Why? Is it the man or is it the system which is at fault? There can be no doubt that the fault is with the system, and if a successful business man who has served a term upon a Council is asked for a reason he will usually admit three things, i.e.:

(a) That he has not sufficient time to devote to civic affairs.

(b) That municipal work is so diverse and oftentimes so technical that it requires a great amount of study and experience to conduct it in such a manner as will give the best results to the community.

(c) That his own business, if conducted upon the same system, would be a failure.

The recent reforms in civic government have aimed to remedy either one or all of the above reasons for failure in civic administration.

Present Forms of Civic Government and Their Effects. Great Britain.

In Great Britain the towns (boroughs) and cities are usually governed by a Council consisting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors. The Mayor is always elected by the Council, and is usually the Councillor with the longest term of office. His position is considered one of honour; he is the Chief Magistrate, and presides over all the deliberations of the Council; but he has no individual authority over the administration of the various departments. He is not paid a salary, but in some of the larger towns and cities he is allowed a sum of money for entertainment purposes.

Aldermen of the Council are elected each year for a term of years by the Council. As a general rule the Mayor, on retiring from the chair, is elected an Alderman. By this system the Council always has amongst its members men of experience and knowledge of the town's affairs, and a continuity of policy is consequently assured.

The Councillors are elected by the ratepayers for a term of years upon the Ward System, one third of the Council being elected each year.

The work of administration is conducted by different departments of experienced officials, the head of each department having to report as to the conduct of the work of his department to committees specially appointed by the Council. These committees usually consist of the following: Finance, Works, Hospitals, and Public Health; Highways, Police, Parks and Open Spaces, etc.

This system has met with fair success, and there has been no decided agitation to radically alter or amend same.

The work of the Local Authority is conducted as a general rule in an economical and efficient manner principally because the municipal civil service is built up of experienced officials. It is a general rule for an official to obtain promotion from one town or city to another solely upon merit, and his past experience in municipal work. It is very exceptional for a head of a department to be chosen to fill an appointment unless he has had many years of practical experience in his particular branch of the service. In this way, and only in this way, can an experienced municipal civil service be built up.

The Committee of the Council, while they have to pass upon expenditures and recommend to the Council legislation in the way of By-laws, etc., very seldom, if at all, interfere with the detailed administration of a department.

As a further check upon municipal expenditures of a capital nature, all new schemes have to be submitted to the Local Government Board for its approval. This Board is a government department, consisting of highly trained and experienced officials in different branches of municipal work. It controls all the activities of a municipal nature, including matters of town planning, housing, public health, water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal, highway construction, public buildings, etc.

While the above system has produced excellent results, principally due to the recognition of "experience" in the appointment of officials, it lacks experienced control and concentration of management. There is not the co-operation between the departments which there should be, and oftentimes there is an excessive amount of departmental jealousy which does not conduce to the best results.

Civic Government in the United States.

In the United States, while the original form of civic government, prior to the Revolution, was very similar to that now in vogue in Great Britain, radical changes have been inaugurated, and there has been a general tendency towards centralization of control and responsibility so far as the administrative side of civic government is concerned.

After the Revolution the bicameral or two chamber system of government was introduced principally as a check upon hastily or ill considered action, but was soon found to be unworkable, as usually the same party controlled the two chambers or considerable friction occurred between the factions.

The next reform was to elect the Mayor by popular vote, and to transfer the administrative work to Committees. As the work increased the Committees multiplied, and owing to the rapid development in the States a reaction soon set in as the Committees could not devote the necessary time to civic affairs, and had not the necessary experience to control proper development. The conse-

A MUNICIPAL WILD GARDEN.

The citizens of Los Angeles, Cal., who are evidently lovers of wild flower life, have recently gone in for a wild flower garden near the heart of Los Angeles. The first blooms have come to the plants in nearly five acres of Exposition park, one of the newest of the city's breathing spots, and thousands have made the acquaintance of rare blossoms heretofore accessible only after long trips into the hills in all parts of the State.

The wild flower garden idea was born some years ago, when the park was acquired by the city. One of the most enthusiastic workers in obtaining the land was Frank Wiggins, secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. For years he had sought the money to carry out one of his pet ideas for the park—a wild garden of sufficient size to contain every variety of native plant life in the State. His idea was heartily endorsed by Theodore Payne, a florist who is credited with a wide knowledge of the uncultivated flowers of California.

But little headway was made until two years ago, when the county supervisors appropriated nearly half a million dollars for "beautifying and entertainment purposes during 1915," this being California expositions' year. A part of this fund became available and last year, prior to the beginning of the winter rains, two hundred and thirty varieties of wild flowers, shrubs and trees were planted.

The work of planning, preparing and planting was literally a labor of love. The desert, valleys, woodlands and mountains were searched for superior specimens. Journeys aggregating thousands of miles would have to be taken to view what here are gathered in five acres.

In the late spring nearly every blooming variety was in flower, making a sight dazzling to the nature lover. The garden proved of strong attraction not only to sight-seers, but to students of horticulture and botany. Classes from the public schools and colleges are in attendance every hour of the day. Saturday and Sunday afternoons are given over to receptions to the children. A thoroughly posted attendant is placed in charge, who explains to the children the characteristics of the different flowers.

One of the first inquiries of visitors from other cities is concerning the cost. Labor, cultivating, equipment, including sprinkler system, plants, and incidentals are given as less than eight thousand dollars. The verdict is unanimous that as an attraction and educational feature

CIVIC GOVERNMENT (Continued).

quence was that the administration became inefficient. The next reform was to reduce the administrative authority of the Council and to confine its influence largely to local legislation. The Mayor was given greater power, and in fact eventually became chief executive officer, although he was usually elected for any other reason than that he had had previous municipal experience. Naturally the system came into disfavour, and the next radical reform was first introduced at Galveston in 1903, where by a Special Charter, five Commissioners are elected every two years, one of them to be known as the Mayor, and all to be elected at large. Each of the Commissioners devoted his whole time to the work of the municipality, was paid a salary and was responsible for the work of one of the administrative departments. The only real advantage in this system is that it is a further step towards concentration or responsibility, and as it produced excellent results by way of reducing exorbitant expenditures, etc., previously incurred by incompetent and unwieldy Councils, it was judged an unqualified success, and has largely been adopted throughout the States.

But again the ratepayers soon became dissatisfied, as naturally they would do with a system which elects inexperienced men at periods of three to five years to take charge of administrative departments with the work of which in the very large majority of cases they had had no experience.

Several other reforms followed the adoption of the Commission Form of Government such as, Direct Legislation and the Recall, but it would take too long in a paper such as this to describe these fully. It is sufficient to say that some of these have proved very satisfactory, but the latest and the most businesslike system of reform, i.e., the Management Plan, whereby an experienced Municipal Manager has sole charge of administration, appears to be quickly coming into favour, and where adopted has given excellent results.

In Canada the system of civic government so far as the Councils are concerned, is very similar to that in the United States, except that the attempt to divide the Legis-

BRITAIN'S DAYLIGHT SAVING ACT.

The following are the provisions of the daylight saving act of Great Britain:—

1. "During the prescribed period in each year in which this act is in force the local time in Great Britain shall be one hour in advance of Greenwich mean time.

2. "This act shall be in force in the year 1916, and in that year the prescribed period shall be from two o'clock in the morning, Greenwich mean time, on Sunday, the 21st May, until two o'clock in the morning, Greenwich mean time, on Sunday, the 1st October, and His Majesty may in any subsequent year, by order-in-council made during the continuance of the present war, declare this act to be in force during that year, and in such case the prescribed period in that year shall be such period as may be fixed by the order-in-council.

3. "Wherever any expression of time occurs in any act of parliament, order-in-council, order, regulation, rule, or by-law, or in any deed, time-table, notice, advertisement, or other document, the time mentioned or referred to shall be held, during the prescribed period, to be the time as fixed by this act:

"Provided that where in consequence of this act it is expedient that any time fixed by any by-law, regulation, or other instrument should be adjusted, and such adjustment cannot be effected except after the lapse of a certain interval or on compliance with certain conditions, the appropriate government department may, on the application of the body or person by whom the by-law, regulation, or other instrument was made or is administered, makes such adjustment in the time so fixed as in the circumstances may seem to the department proper, and if any question arises as to what government department is the appropriate government department, the question shall be finally determined by the treasury.

4. "This act shall apply to Ireland in like manner as it applies to Great Britain, with the substitution, however, of references to Dublin mean time for references to Greenwich mean time.

5. "Nothing in this act shall affect the use of Greenwich mean time for purposes of astronomy or navigation, or affect the construction of any document mentioning or referring to time in connection with such purposes as aforesaid."

in a land of flowers, the wild garden is worth many times its cost.

lative and Administrative phases of civic government has been upon somewhat different lines.

In many cities, more particularly in Eastern Canada, a Board of Control consisting of three to five members, is elected by the ratepayers at large. To this Board the Council to a large extent delegates the administrative work of the City. But the same objection which is made to the Elective Commission Form of Government in the States applies with equal force to this system.

The system usually adopted is that the different members of the Board of Control are delegated to supervise the administrative work of one of the departments, and of course with such a system, it is possible to see a grocer or some other inexperienced person in charge of an electric light, power or other department.

In Western Canada the administrative work of civic government is usually controlled by elected or appointed Commissioners, but here again efficient administration and development is prevented through lack of concentration in experienced management, and the proper distinction between legislative and administrative work of civic government being improperly understood and defined.

It will have been noticed from the above short history of municipal government that civic bodies have been struggling towards a goal which from their own business instincts they knew to be the only satisfactory system of civic government so far as it relates to administration, i.e., experienced management with concentration of control and responsibility.

Would any business be a success if instead of an experienced manager, it was administered and controlled by a committee selected by the shareholders whose members had no experience in the particular class of business and the personnel of which was changed each year or every two or three years?

The idea is ludicrous, and it is equally as ludicrous to expect a City's affairs which are more diverse and more technical than the majority of businesses to be conducted with efficiency and with the best results to the ratepayers when such a system is in vogue.

PART II IN AUGUST ISSUE.

The Better Use of Sunday

(By J. S. WOODSWORTH, Director, Bureau Social Research).

Several weeks ago I spent a Sunday in a little "town" in Saskatchewan. There were only a few hundred inhabitants, but they represented six or eight nationalities and as many denominations. In the tributary district there lived Canadians, Old Country English, Americans, Germans, Swedes and Norwegians, Bohemians, Ruthenians, Poles, Hungarians and Croatians. There was little community life — each group living largely to itself.

Two unifying forces outside the public school were at work. The Homemakers' Club had drawn together most of the women who spoke English, but as yet the Club had touched only the fringe of the non-English peoples who formed the majority in the district. The Roman Catholic Church, neglecting national barriers, drew to the same church members of various groups. Its ministry, however, did not extend to the provision of social and educational opportunities and its exclusive attitude made a clear-cut division between Catholic and non-Catholic.

The school did bring together the children of all classes, but its work was narrowly limited to the impartation of a certain amount of book knowledge to the little girls and boys. It did not help the majority of the older girls and boys. It did not provide for the wider and deeper educational and social and religious needs of the little children, the young people or the adults.

The two Protestant churches doubtless stimulated the higher life of their little groups of adherents. But in the one case the service was conducted only once in two weeks by a visiting clergyman; in the other case two-thirds of the congregation did not really belong to that denomination, the activities were "strictly religious," and moreover the frequent change of ministers made community leadership impossible.

Part of the day I spent in the village. On this particular Sunday there happened to be no regular Protestant service. The two Sunday Schools — one very diminutive — afforded an hour of social life and religious education to a handful of children and their teachers. The rest of the day was blank so far as organized religious life or recreational life or social life was concerned. The Catholic people were in a somewhat better position as they attended a morning service and then felt free to utilize the rest of the day to advantage.

In the country the lack of any stimulating activity was even more manifest. One little Sunday School gathered in some of the Protestant children; it could not hope to help the majority. The people observe the "Lord's Day Act" fairly well, though some of them protested against the maintenance of their survival of puritanism. But they needed the physical rest and they visited their fellow-countrymen, so the day was passed not unpleasantly.

But is this the best we can do with Sunday? Here is one day in seven set aside, ordinary work forbidden — are we making the best use of it?

There may be considerable difference of opinion as to what forms of recreation are justifiable on Sunday. Yet even here the strictest Sabbatarian may well consider whether in the midst of a mixed population he may not defeat his own ends by insisting upon a too rigid observance of Sunday. For example, in Montreal the Art Gallery is closed on Sunday. That much Sabbatarianism has been able to accomplish. But the moving picture theatres are wide open and great crowds flock to the cheapest of shows. Since it is impossible under existing conditions to close the "movies," might it not be wise to open the Art Gallery?

But leaving aside this vexed question of recreation on which, in fact, there must be radical differences of opinion as long as there exist such divergent beliefs as to the religious character of Sunday, there are certain uses of the day to which all might agree.

In the case of this village, why not an afternoon meeting where all might meet to discuss social and educational subjects. In the Old Country the "Pleasant Sunday Afternoon" flourished for a generation and has been succeeded by similar meetings, promoted by the Brotherhood movement.

In this country, in the cities, the Forum movement is spreading and thus Sunday is being used to stimulate the higher life of the people and to establish a better under-

standing among the various nationalities and denominations, and social and political groups that make up our population. The churches themselves are providing similar programmes in connection with their young men's clubs and brotherhoods and organized Bible-classes and social hours.

Why not a similar movement in the little places where it is even more needed than in the cities.

On this particular Sunday we did hold a public meeting in the fine little hall in the public school. This public meeting was advertised by some of the Roman Catholic friends at the church service as well as by members of the various Protestant churches, and the attendance, though not large, was representative.

One man, confessedly religious, did not favor the meeting. If it wasn't a religious meeting it must in his opinion be a business meeting. He attended his own religious meetings and he wouldn't attend a business meeting on Sunday, so he wouldn't go to this meeting in the school house.

The address which I gave was on "Learning to Live Together," and was much the same as I have given repeatedly from the pulpit of various Protestant denominations. But it seemed to be Catholic enough to make its appeal to "all sorts and conditions of men." In the discussion it was said that this was the first time that there had been a meeting of this kind, and the wish was expressed that it might be held every week.

And why not? Why should church institutions attempt to monopolize a day which under conditions existing in many of our Western communities they cannot use. And why in the name of justice and Christianity should hundreds in our communities be thus deprived of those stimulating and elevating influences for which the day ought to stand.

And how might the day be used out in the country in those "foreign" communities? How can the English-speaking Canadians best help their neighbors? The lack of a knowledge of English is the great barrier. Why not organize classes for the teaching of English. In all our cities we have Sunday Schools in which we try to teach the Chinese "boys" English. Why not schools, held on Sunday, in which we can teach English to Ruthenians and Poles and other immigrants? Of course, these would not be conventional Sunday Schools as we understand the phrase. Religious dogmas or exercises could not be introduced. But to help those in need is after all more religious than to ignore and neglect them as we are now doing.

After all, how did the great modern Sunday School movement take its rise? Robert Raikes had pity on the poor, ignorant factory girls and boys, and, as they had no chance of attending school during working days he employed teachers to instruct them on Sundays. These teachers, following the school curriculum of that day, spent most of the time in teaching the children reading and the catechism. The Sunday School was thus primarily a school for giving the neglected the elements of a common school education.

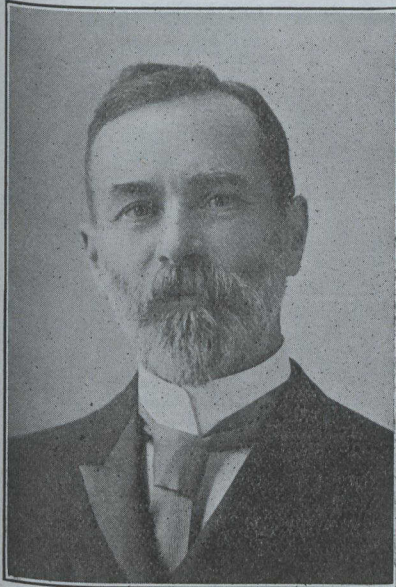
As education was brought within the reach of all, the Sunday School devoted itself to distinctively religious training and the paid teacher was replaced by the volunteer. Times have again changed and we in the West face new conditions. Why should not Christian workers, in the spirit of Robert Raikes, seek to meet the pressing needs of the neglected groups in our communities. From such an effort there might develop a movement of as great religious importance as the modern Sunday School movement.

How start such work? Let two or three earnest people get together to consider the outstanding needs of the community. Let these attempt in the simplest and most direct way to meet the need which is most urgently felt. This will give the line of advance. Soon the Sunday Afternoon Institute will discover new needs and develop new methods. The viewpoint must be that of the community rather than that of any particular institution. "Organized Helpfulness" must be the watchword; neighborly love and motive. Against such activity there is and can be no valid objection.

SOME BIG MUNICIPAL MEN

(Ajax.)

TOWN CLERK ELLIOT OF DARTMOUTH.



When a man has been in municipal harness for over forty years he usually knows something of the work. Not always though, for some men never get in to their job—too busy trying to keep it down by holding on instead of getting on top by efficiency, but in Alfred Elliot of Dartmouth—that independent little municipality opposite Halifax—municipal Canada has one bright exception. This long service example has always been more than big

enough for his job as is evidenced in the continuous respect given to him by the succeeding generations of councillors each one of which he has so faithfully served.

Mr. Elliot during his forty years' career as municipal clerk must have witnessed much that would be interesting and instructive to the officials of today if he could be gotten to give his reminiscences. But like all good men he is modest. He could, if he would, tell us something of the personnel of the councils of the seventies of Halifax as well as Dartmouth. In those early days the office of mayor was more an honour and a sinecure than what it is today, for under our present system much work and responsibility rests on the shoulders of our first citizens, and in too many cases it is a labour of love only. But, as in the case of Dartmouth, it must be a real blessing to the council to feel that in their chief executive officer, they have a tried servant who can advise them.

Alfred Elliot was appointed to his present position as Town Clerk and Treasurer in 1875, two years after the incorporation of the municipality though during that two years he was acting clerk so that Elliot and Dartmouth are synonymous terms. This is further enhanced by his acting during all this time as secretary to the local School Board. As though his official duties were not enough to fully tax his mental and physical calibre, he needs but act as director and secretary of the Dartmouth reading room for twenty-one years—successfully. He established a banking system for school children which has been adopted in other parts of Canada and is now President of the Dartmouth Development Company and (in church circles), Chairman of the Universalist vestry in Halifax. Surely Alfred Elliot is no mean citizen of Canada and Dartmouth must be proud of him.

It is such men as Town Clerk Elliot who are the backbone of a country — the men who have the steadying influence on the rush and bustle of the rising generation,—for the reason they compel respect.

CITY PROBLEMS.

Each city has its particular problem to solve and this indicates that there is a general striving to develop a more satisfactory condition. It is good that the attention of the people should be drawn to the consideration of civic matters, provided it is done with upright motives and without political or partisan influences. The welfare of the people should dominate our thoughts and actions, and any movements or organizations which have these objects in view, should be well supported.

We are inclined at times to wonder if city government in its different ramifications, receives the concentrated study it merits, or if prudence has entered into its administration in North America. It is possible that our cities have grown in number and size at such a rapid rate as to render it difficult for the citizens to comprehend how to secure the best results under our system of municipal government. In other words the requirements have been so great that they have exceeded the preparedness of the people to govern themselves. It must be remembered that it has taken centuries in older countries to build up the systems which satisfy their particular conditions, and that the present civic developments are the results of gradual evolution under the benevolent care of State authorities.

Economic preparedness means that an abundant supply of pure water is available to all, and that sewage is treated and discharged where it will cause little or no harm. It is absolutely necessary to safeguard the water so as to preserve the health of the people. The condition of our rivers and lakes is a striking evidence of unpreparedness for there is scarcely a large source of water supply in North America—where fresh water is perhaps more abundant than in any other country—(which is not puluted more or less seriously). A study of the health statistics will reveal a condition which cannot be said to be satisfactory. Typhoid fever is far too prevalent in some places, owing to the supply of polluted waters, and it would seem that a considerable amount of work has to be done to improve matters. The public is coming to appreciate the value of pure water and this is reflected in the amount of work done in the direction of filtering and sterilizing the water. The annual typhoid fever death rate in European cities averages less than 5 per 100,000. Toronto probably has the lowest Canadian record, namely 7 per 100,000. But the reports of the Government Health Authorities go to show that 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, and even more per 100,000 are by no means rare.—R. O. Roberts.

The Union of Canadian Municipalities

Officers and Executive for the year 1915-1916

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Official Organ "THE CANADIAN MUNICIPAL JOURNAL" Coristine Bldg., Montreal.		G. S. WILSON, Asst-Secretary, Bureau of Information, Coristine Bldg., Montrea

To All Municipalities in Canada

His Worship the Mayor,
and Council,

Dear Sirs—

By the cordial invitation of His Worship Mayor Martin, the Board of Commissioners, and the City Council, the Annual Convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities will be held in the City Hall, Montreal, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 21st, 22nd, and 23rd.

Your Council is earnestly invited to send one or more delegates, and to take an active part in the proceedings which will be of more than usual importance this year on account of the new conditions facing our civic life.

These Annual Conventions of municipal men afford the best means of learning at first hand, up-to-date methods of municipal government from men of experience.

It has been well said that the government of our cities and towns is the most important problem we are called upon to solve in the interest of efficient democracy; that it can only be solved through a general appreciation of this fact by our municipal councils, and through careful, thoughtful, organized and unremitting co-operative effort; and that the municipal officer to be successful to-day cannot limit his knowledge of municipal affairs to the experience of his own community.

Your council is particularly requested to draft any resolution, or any municipal question you wish brought before the Convention, and send the same, at an early date, to the Hon. Secretary; also the names of attending delegates.

There are no special transportation rates, as many delegates are going to points further on.

Faithfully yours,

W. D. LIGHTHALL,
Hon. Secty.-Treas.

Montreal, July 10th, 1916.

MUNICIPAL DWELLINGS.

A Glasgow Scheme.

An interesting development in connection with the housing problem was inaugurated at Glasgow recently, when a tenement of furnished dwellings, erected by the corporation, was opened by Lord Provost Dunlop, Bart. The dwellings are situated in the Calton district, and are the outcome of a report of a commission appointed by the City Council in 1902 to investigate the causes leading to congested and insanitary areas and overcrowding.

According to Bailie Cairns, who presided at the opening ceremony, one of the sections of the report, after urging more stringent supervision and regulation of "farmed-out houses," recommended that the corporation should undertake, "as an experiment," the establishing and carrying on of dwellings in different parts of the city for poor couples and their children. This finding was not lost sight of during the intervening years, but through changes in the membership of the Improvements Committee and the promotion of a more ambitious housing scheme, the consideration of this part of the report was delayed for some time. In February, 1913, the corporation approved a motion that there should be no further delay in carrying out the experiment suggested by the commission, of establishing and carrying on one or two blocks of furnished dwellings in different parts of the city.

The dwellings stand on an area of 1,800 sq. yds. purchased from the Caledonian Railway Company for 26s. per square yard, and have been erected from plans prepared by the city engineer. The dwellings are provided in two three-storey tenements, consisting of forty-eight single apartments, twenty-four of which have been furnished and are ready for occupation. All the dwellings are fitted with suitable dressers, cupboards, ranges, electric light and gas cooking grills, and other conveniences, and the furnishings are of a substantial but simple character.

The tenement is erected on the barrack principle, with balconies along the upper flats, and there is a spacious courtyard, in which is situated a caretaker's house. The intention is that the house should provide temporary shelter for married couples until they can find permanent abodes, and they should prove counteractive to the farmed-out houses. They are so planned that at any time in the future, if it is thought advisable, they may be readily converted into two-apartment houses.

During the period when the scheme was being considered and matured, the costs of labor, construction, and furniture have been steadily rising, but the following approximate costs of land, buildings, and furnishings were given by Bailie Cairns at the opening ceremony:—Cost of land, £1,365; building, £4,200; furnishings, £500; total, £6,065.

The separate rooms are to be let at a weekly rent of 6s., and the gross rental expected is somewhat over £700 per annum. The cost for wear and tear of furnishings and necessary renewals is, of course, somewhat problematical, but it is hoped that by careful management the scheme will prove self-supporting.—The Municipal Journal, England.

LONDON'S MOTTO.

Give the child the right conception of what life really is, and what it demands and our future citizens will be endowed with a great capacity for public duties. The motto on the arms of the City of London could be adopted and inscribed on the walls of our educational institutions. It is "Domini dirge nos"—O Lord direct us." City and state governments need the best guidance possible. The present war emphasizes the enormous responsibilities which rest upon our leaders.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

"Canada's Future" is the title of a book edited by E. A. Victor and recently published by the Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto. The idea of the editor was to show this Dominion, by a series of articles by prominent men, in its best light to those who would immigrate to these shores, and to place Canada in her proper niche in the superstructure of Empire partnership. Frankly we do not think the editor has succeeded in his aim, though the volume contains much that is valuable to the reader. As in most books of this class the mistake has been made in trying to get opinions from men with the biggest names, with the consequence that the most interesting and instructive contributions to the book are from the pens of the lesser lights. For instance, the first article is from the pen of Sir George Foster, which, considering his great reputation as a master of erudition, either on the platform or with the written word, is hardly worthy of him. Another article by the Hon. Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labour, on the future of labour in Canada, would have us believe that the whole future of Canada's prosperity depends almost alone on agriculture, and that the sooner the worker recognizes this the better. Mr. Crothers has time and again turned out better material than this, and it is very evident that both he and Sir George Foster have allowed their contributions to go through without much preparation. The article by Sir Sam Hughes is typical of that gallant soldier. It is under the title of "Canada's Future Within the Empire," and while one may not see eye to eye with the author in everything he states, his opinion has the great advantage of being out of the common rut, and makes one think. Sir Sam believes that after the war an Imperial Parliament should be called, so that the whole of the Empire can be better represented in its economic building up.

From a literary point the best article is that contributed by Bernard Sandwell, on "The Influence of Art and Literature," which in many respects is Sandwell at his best, and a very interesting study is given by Frederic Yorston, entitled, "Through Canada for Sport and Pleasure." Mr. Yorston gives his impressions of the country in a very chatty vein. Each of the provinces is handled by a Provincial Minister, and most of their contributions read like reports from blue books, as well as do some of those dealing with the natural resources of the country. An exception must be made in Dean Adams' sketch of the Canadian Clubs. Dr. Adams has had such a vast experience in dealing in heavy material that he loses no opportunity to break away from the academic, and in his dealing with the Canadian Club movement, he is quite human. A very interesting contribution is by Frank Wise, on the re-union movement, which was inaugurated in 1911 to grant aid in the form of loans to the heads of families of British birth who have settled in Canadian cities, but who have found it impossible to save sufficient to defray the expenses of bringing out their families to Canada. While giving the history of this splendid association the writer modestly says nothing about his own part, though as a matter of fact Mr. Wise has been one of the prime movers in the work. The great idea underlying the loans, that of treating the borrowers as business men of honor, appeals to one's sense of optimistic independence, which is evidently shared by the borrowers themselves, for not one has gone back on his word in repayments.

Dr. Falconer, of Toronto University, in dealing with the "Educational Facilities of Canada," gives a fair perspective of the opportunities for the bright boy or girl to secure a good education in this country. The only municipalities taken up are Montreal, through its harbour, and Prince Rupert, B.C., as a fishing centre.

On the whole we might say that the editor set himself a big task, probably bigger than he knew, for dealing with the wonderful resources of Canada and attempting to put them in such a light as to interest, as well as instruct, the average reader is no child's play. Probably in the distant future some one will gather in a volume those valuable articles that have appeared from time to time from the best writers of Canada. In the meantime we recommend Mr. Victor's book to our readers as showing the possibilities of Canada in her material progress and her opportunity in the rebuilding up of the Empire after the war.

Disposal of Sewage

By C. J. YORATH.

Suitable Site for Pumping.

The most suitable site for a pumping station is an important point for consideration, and if there flows past the town a river into which storm water can be discharged it is desirable that the pumping station should be somewhere near its banks.

The points which will have to be taken into consideration when fixing the exact location are:—

- (a) That sufficient land is available for filtering the storm water before discharge into the tidal estuary.
- (b) Whether there is a bridge across the river upon which the rising main can be carried.

It has been assumed that land with the above two requirements is available, and can be purchased for the purpose.

The point and level of commencement of the intercepting sewer, the position of the pumping station, and the exact point of discharge into the sea having been decided upon, the next important consideration is the route of the main trunk sewer.

Route of Main Trunk Sewer.

In order to fix upon a route it will be necessary that a contoured survey of the surrounding country should be made, and from the information thus obtained the engineer will be able to decide.

- (a) In which direction the sewer shall be taken to lessen deep cuttings or high embankments.
- (b) Whether it would be cheaper to tunnel rather than make a wide detour.

These two points are most important, as through an injudicious decision a considerable amount of money may be wasted. It will be seen upon studying the plan and levels, that the ground rises sharply on the north bank of the river, and by pumping up to a height of 67.00 ft. above ordnance datum (which is ascertained as shown later), the new main sewer can be designed so that the sewage will flow by gravitation to the outfall.

By carefully considering the contour of the ground, it will be seen that the route selected will necessitate only a small length of embankment, and that it would be cheaper to tunnel than to make a wide detour.

Quantity of Sewage and Storm Water.

Before designing the size of the new sewers it will be necessary to calculate:—

- (1) The present dry-weather flow.
- (2) The present population.
- (3) The future increase in population, say, in sixty years' time.
- (4) The total dry-weather flow for the increased population.
- (5) The quantity of storm water to be dealt with.
- (6) The total storm and dry-weather flow to be provided for (in cubic feet per minute).
- (7) The maximum quantity of sewage to be stored and discharged at the outfall after allowing for discharge of storm water.

To Ascertain Dry-Weather Flow Per Head of Population.

The dry-weather flow of the present population can be obtained by taking gaugings between two manholes at the existing outfall during dry weather. The method usually adopted is by noting the time floats take to travel between two manholes and booking the hydraulic mean depth at regular intervals, say every half-hour, and afterwards working out the results in the office by means of the following formulae:—

$$V = \frac{s}{t}$$

$$Q = AV$$

where v = velocity in feet per minute, s = distance in feet, t = time in minutes, q = cubic feet per minute, and a = area in feet.

To Calculate Increase in Population.

The present population of a town is 65,000. In 1900 it was 55,000. The estimated population in sixty years hence can be calculated in the following manner:—

$$55,000 \text{ population in 1900; } \text{Log } 55,000 = 4.7403627$$

$$65,000 \text{ population in 1910: } \text{Log } 65,000 = 4.8129134$$

	Difference	0.0725507
A period of sixty years being allowed.		
.0725507 x 6 =	.4353042	
Add	4.8129134	
	=	5.2482176

which is the logarithm of 177100, and this figure represents the maximum population upon which the dry-weather flow is to be calculated.

Maximum Dry-Weather Flow.

Assuming that as a result of the gaugings and calculations to ascertain the present dry-weather flow it is found to be 30 gallons per head per day, the maximum dry-weather flow to allow for will be:—

$$177,100 \times 30 = 5,313,000 \text{ gallons per day.}$$

As the dry-weather flow varies considerably throughout the day, it may be safely assumed that one-half will be discharged in six hours, i.e., 7,379 gallons per minute—equal to 1,180 cubic feet per minute.

Maximum Quantity of Storm Water.

The next important consideration is the quantity of storm water which is likely to reach the sewer per minute, the factors governing the calculation being:—

- (1) The maximum rainfall to allow for.
- (2) The area to be drained.
- (3) The rate at which it will reach the sewers.

To ascertain the maximum rainfall to be allowed for a study of past records should be made.

Some of the heaviest known rainfalls in Great Britain are as follows:—

Date.	District.	Rate pr. hr.	Duration of storm. pr. hr.	Inches. pr. hr.
1905	Ponders End, Middlesex	3.32	19	1.05
1906	Burnham, Norfolk	2.60	40	1.73
1906	Guildford, Surrey	6.68	8	.87
1907	Worcester	3.22	8	.43

The rainfall at Guildford, Surrey, in 1906, was extraordinary, and can with safety be discarded. For the purpose of designing the scheme under consideration, a rainfall of 1 in. in one hour has been taken, but in order to safeguard against flooding in cases of exceptional storms a relief outfall to the river is provided.

Now assuming a given area to be drained is 900 acres, and assuming the area which the population for the next sixty years will cover as being one and a quarter times the area per head of present population (having regard to town planning ideas), the total area to be taken into consideration will be 3,065 acres, say 3,000 acres. As the greatest proportion of the area when built upon will be paved, the total quantity of water that reaches the sewers will amount to about 75 per cent of the rainfall; therefore, in calculating the quantity of storm water to be dealt with, 2,250 acres might be taken as the area.

EDUCATION BY EXPERIENCE.

Education is a means by which we become equipped for higher, better and greater undertakings. It is a costly business and its value may be measured by the toil it entails. We fancy in our young days that when we leave school we can cast aside our books and breath a new atmosphere where the aroma of schools, colleges and universities no longer pervade. But we soon find that what we learned in school constitutes only the foundation on which we build our edifices, and that the most expensive education is that obtained in the university of experience where we learn so much by our own mistakes. Auguste Coulte expressed this by saying that the more he knew, the more he knew that he knew nothing.

Municipal Finance

JAMES MURRAY.

BOND DEALERS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

In the Canadian Bond Dealers' Association, the announcement of which appeared in our last issue, an organization has been formed which should be of great mutual advantage to both the municipalities and investors, particularly when municipal officials realize that the primary object is the raising of the standard of the financial credit of our municipalities, for the simple reason that the high standard of Canadian municipals is just as essential to the business of the bond dealers as to the credit of the municipalities themselves, and the fact that the executive is composed of the heads of the best Canadian bond houses is sufficient guarantee that the constitution will be lived up to.

The main objects of the association are as follows:—

"To promote the general welfare and influence of bond dealers, financial institutions and investors generally interested in Government, Municipal and Corporation securities.

"To secure united, protective action and to co-operate with municipal and other corporations in regard to legislation and methods of sound financing.

"To afford mutual protection against loss by crime, or through illegal or irregular action of Municipal or other Corporations in their financing, or through irresponsible dealers and investment securities."

One of the clauses of the By-laws is well worth reproducing here as giving an answer to those who might suspect that the object of the association is to form a combine to keep down the prices of municipals. It reads:—

"It is expressly declared that this Association is not formed for the purpose of affecting the price of Government, Municipal or Corporation securities or the sale or dealing therein, nor for the purpose of affecting Legislation regarding rates of interest, nor to enable the members of the Association to form or effect combines, agreements or arrangements tending to affect the price of, or the dealing in Government, Municipal or Corporation securities, nor shall the Association at any time discuss or take action upon questions which would in any way interfere with the free and untrammelled competition among its members in the business of buying, selling and dealing in Government, Municipal or Corporation securities."

We take it that the association will carry on a larger scale the work of the Bond Section of the Toronto Board of Trade. Our readers have reason to know, especially those municipalities in Ontario, something of the fight put up to secure legislative reform in connection with municipal finance. It was through this same bond dealers' association that this Journal was enabled to send out to every municipality in Canada a special bond form which would be accepted by any bond house in Canada.

Some time back some of the principal bond houses, under the leadership of Mr. W. Hanson, the president of the new association, travelled down to Quebec and secured some good reforms in municipal legislation, which at least makes it hard for the grafter. The Association has much work ahead of it but with the goodwill of the municipalities much good should be done.

Municipal Financing

As Fiscal Agents we are prepared to place at the disposal of municipalities the advantages of our long experience, expert knowledge and valuable connections throughout Canada, Great Britain and the United States. ∴ ∴

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W. L. McKINNON, Toronto.**Auditor.**

The organization, which is similar to the Bankers' Investment Association of the United States, has started under very favorable auspices and will supply a want that has long been apparent in financial circles in Canada.

CALGARY.

The City of Calgary has sold 5 per cent bonds amounting to \$1,568,806 to Spitzer, Rodick and Co., Toledo.

NEW WESTMINSTER TO OFFER INDUSTRIAL CONCESSIONS.

At a recent meeting of the New Westminster City Council, it was decided that the following concessions in the matter of light and water rates be given industries locating in the city. Consumers using between 80,000 and 200,000 cubic feet, 10 cents; between 200,000 and 250,000 cubic feet, 8 cents; over 250,000 cubic feet, 5 cents, with the usual rebates prevailing. For electric light the rate up to 1500 k.w. hours will be 5 cents per k.w. hour; over 1500, 5 cents for the first thousand, and 4 cents for the remainder. These rates, if finally passed by the council, will apply to all industries now located in the city.

TRY TO ANNUL SOUTH VANCOUVER TAX SALE.

South Vancouver taxpayers are reported to have decided to test the legality of the tax sale held last year. At a meeting held recently a committee consisting of R. J. Potts, J. M. Stewart and M. Gibson was appointed to take such legal action as may be necessary to set aside the tax sale. At a meeting of the South Vancouver Council, Reeve Winram stated that the property sold to individuals was rapidly being redeemed. He said that the tax sale held last year had undoubtedly saved the municipality from bankruptcy, as the council would not have been able to finance this year but for the money derived directly and indirectly from the tax sale. — Canadian Finance.

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN HAMILTON.

Mr. E. R. Gray has been appointed to the position of Chief Engineer of Hamilton, Ont., and Mr. A. P. Kappelé as manager of the works department.

CITY ENGINEER AWARDED PRIZE.

The city engineer of New Westminster, B.C. (Mr. J. W. B. Blackman), has been awarded first prize for an article on the construction of the water main which supplies water to New Westminster and of the Main to Richmond.

WHAT IS A BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH?

Under the above title the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research has just sent out the following bulletin which will be of interest to those who have but a vague idea of the meaning of a Bureau of Municipal Research:—

An agency of citizen inquiry maintained by voluntary contributions of public-spirited men and women.

Equipped to interpret and solve technical problems of city government.

Employs accountants, engineers, investigators, lawyers, social workers, statisticians and other specialists as required.

Why Such An Agency?

Because problems of municipal government are rapidly becoming more numerous and more complex.

Because public officials frequently are fully occupied with their daily duties.

Because few departments have the expert personnel and other facilities for research.

BECAUSE IN A DEMOCRACY THE CITIZEN IS ULTIMATELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RESULTS OF GOVERNMENT.

How Does It Work?

Establishes working relations with the department, bureau, division, etc.

GETS THE FACTS.

Prepares a descriptive statement for the official responsible for the governmental unit surveyed.

Gets the official's verification of the facts as found.

Prepares a critical and constructive report.

Avoids criticism except where better methods are recommended.

Gives department-head a chance to effect the improvements.

Co-operates in installing the improvements recommended.

What Has It Accomplished?

Reorganization of the Bureau of Compulsory Education (truant officers.)

Steps taken towards modern accounting methods.

Great advances along the lines of modern budget procedure.

Digest of health laws prepared.

Survey made of Food Inspection Services in Philadelphia.

Prepared first patrolman's manual in Philadelphia in 17 years.

Standardized specifications for some of the city's supplies.

Made survey of weights and measures situation, resulting in creation of present Bureau of Weights and Measures.

Collected salary standardization data and prepared a program of work for Mayor's Special Commission.

Devised and installed system of tabulating statistics for Domestic Relations Division of the Municipal Court.

Etc., etc., etc.

What are Some of the Bureau's Important "By-Products"?

A bureau of information on municipal matters for all citizens (constantly used by a large and increasing number.

Training of experts for public service.

Publishes a weekly bulletin of information and discussion.

Occasionally publishes formal reports based on its studies.

What are Some of Its Immediate Opportunities?

Formulating a real financial program.

Co-operation with officials in drafting a new city charter.

Developing the program of salary standardization in order to provide an equitable system of compensation and promotion in the public service.

WINNIPEG SINKING FUND.

The Winnipeg Sinking Fund Trustees have this year as last bought in all properties offered for sale for tax arrears — amounting to something over \$300,000. From the viewpoint of the sinking fund this is an investment guaranteed by the city, and does not involve any acquiring of real estate by the trustees. If the owner of a piece of property does not redeem within the two and one-half years allowed him, the city itself takes the title and pays to the sinking fund trustees the amount that the owner would have been required to pay for redemption.

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THE TAXPAYER

By ROBSON BLACK.

"I never knew how much red blood there is in Figures until the Council made me Chairman of the Finance Committee down at the City Hall. When a fellow realizes as I soon did, that every dollar in the local treasury rings a bell in the taxpayer's pocket, he gets an uncanny feeling that tax money belongs to a different tribe from any other money.

"Last winter I spent a week on the borders of the Temagami Forest Reserve in North Ontario. Two miles from the village a lumber firm were taking out pine logs for their mills in Quebec. I said to the woods superintendent one day: "This business looks like easy money; Nature does all the work, and you step in and lift the crop." And then I began telling him about the hard time I had, running a Finance Committee in a city of fifteen thousand.

"You don't know how much harder it would be," he replied, "if this forest-crop was left unharvested a few years."

"What difference would that make?"

"You are a taxpayer?" I nodded.

"And provincial administration is not paid for direct by municipalities, but by special revenues."

"Quite true."

"Did you know that the Ontario Government takes from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000 tolls from the timber every year?"

"I certainly never heard of that."

"And that British Columbia gets \$2,300,000 and over from her lumbermen?"

"Sounds impossible."

"While Quebec is made richer by about \$1,500,000 a year from the same source—the timber."

His knowledge of plain facts had me at a disadvantage.

"New Brunswick collects a cool half-million and more"—

"That much?"

"With about \$400,000 coming to the Dominion Government from Crown forests on the prairies."

He must have noticed my growing interest.

"If the forests were not developed by lumber and pulp and paper mills, all that money—seven and a half millions a year—would have to be collected from taxpayers direct."

I assure you I went home with the germ of a new idea in my head. For years I had put aside the forests as the property of wealthy corporations. I thought the governments had "given away" all the country's timber. I was satisfied that the general public had no concern what happened to the big storehouse of wood supplies. Did you ever think that way?

Promptly I set to work to learn the truth about these forests of ours, who owned them, who got the money. Now—

No lumberman gets a dollar bill out of a felled tree until he has spent three other dollars for labor and supplies. That is, the workman, together with the food, clothing, hardware and other manufacturers and dealers have three shares in the profits to the lumberman's one. If the man working the limits does not first advance the worker and the supply-man their part of the cash, the woods operations come to a standstill and the whole investment may be thrown away.

Look this over! \$40,000,000 a year are paid out in wages in the making of timber and its manufacture.

Investors have backed Canadian forest industries with over \$260,000,000 of capital.

110,000 men get their livelihood from living forests. A Dead Forest means a Dead Paysheet.

Where do these men live? One hundred and fifty of them and their families are in my own little town. Have you seen our cooperage and box mill, the boat works and the saw mill? There are 3,500 of them on the pay list of a single firm in Ottawa during an average season. Look over your own town. See what would happen if wood supplies suddenly ceased. Count the mills and the workmen affected. Figure out what wood means to you as fuel, lumber, furniture, railway ties, boats, boxes, flooring, paper—I cannot begin to count the jobs that a tree performs in an average town.

You agree with me that Canada must keep the smoke in every possible factory chimney during the next five years. To do that we have got to keep smoke out of the timber lands.

A fine lot of business managers! Pointing with pride to 5,000 wood-using factories, and shrugging our shoulders when the Fire-Thief threatens to blot out their sole stock of raw materials.

I am no alarmist, but every lumberman, explorer, forest engineer I have met assures me that this carnival of forest fires cannot continue. They say, and I believe, that fires have been cutting down our reserve stock at a rate that brings us to-day face to face with a crisis. Think you we can burn this candle of precious resources at both ends—use up millions of trees yearly for lumber and pulp and other manufactures, and toss even more millions to the flames? Which end had we better retain, the end of Use-and-Profit, or the end of Fire-and-Waste. We cannot keep both. One must go.

Those statistics about the wood-using industries make out a case for a Strong Concern, don't they? But the strength, my friend, is likewise the weakness. The foundation of living forests is helpless against fire. They cannot protect themselves. It is up to you and me.

What would you think if we gradually killed off the cattle that bring Canada \$37,000,000 worth of butter and cheese every year?

Forest fires threaten to kill wood industries that give us to-day more than five times the value of all our butter and cheese.

What would you think of flooding the mines of Canada and turning the workmen adrift?

Forest fires are burning out the mainstay of industries pouring forth \$54,000,000 a year in excess of all our mines.

What, then, can a taxpayer do?

Incorporate this forest protection business as an immediate personal interest.

Don't let your own hands ever become responsible for setting a forest in flames.

Examine your provincial and federal forest guarding systems. Are they dealing squarely with the country's priceless forests? Most of them surely are not. Inform your local members of the Legislature and Commons that you are a Conservationist, that you demand progressive forest administration.

Tell them you believe in a ranger staff of competent men, thoroughly supervised in their field work—and tell them you do not believe in turning over the vast trust of forest wealth to a batch of appointees, having no permanence in their jobs, badly inspected and rendering second-class service. Tell them the forests of Canada belong to 1988 as much as to 1916 or 1853.

Rest assured, you speak the only argument worthy of a patriot.

THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA.

Between 1900-1913 wages increased on the average 42 per cent; retail prices 28 per cent, and rents 62 per cent.

Proportionately to the value of the finished product (in the manufacturing industries) the wages bill has been decreasing. In 1900 it was 23.5 per cent of the product, in 1910 20.6 per cent.

A weekly family budget which would have cost 6.97 in 1900, cost \$9.63 in 1913.

House rents for the great mass of the people have increased 60 or 70 per cent.

The number of families living in one room has increased 74 per cent. 1901, 62 per cent of the population of Canada was rural, in 1911, 55 per cent.

Eighty per cent of all farm lands (in Saskatchewan) are mortgaged. The price of electric lighting to the consumer in Canada may be said to be down by nearly one-half since 1900. . . . The reduction in electric light charges has accompanied the growth of public ownership.

—Square Deal.

PHENOMENALLY LOW RATE OF INTEREST.

The municipality of West Ham (London, England) recently negotiated a loan with its bank for £100,000 (\$500,000) at the low rate of 3½ per cent. for six or twelve months at the option of the borrower.

MUNICIPAL LOANS

Having our own offices in Montreal, Toronto, Boston and New York, we offer exceptional facilities to municipalities desiring money in the form of long or short term loans.

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SOME MUNICIPAL DEBENTURE AWARDS.

WOODSTOCK, N.B.

An issue of \$80,000 5½ per cent. 10-year bonds, was awarded to the Eastern Securities Company, St. John.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

An issue of \$33,857 5 per cent. 10, 20 and 30-year bonds was awarded to Wood, Gundy and Company, 97.67, equals 5.191.

SASKATOON, SASK.

\$15,000 to Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Company, Toronto.

SASKATCHEWAN SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

\$12,300 7 per cent. 10-instalments, to Messrs. H. O'Hara and Company, Toronto.

PEACE RIVER CROSSING, ALTA.

\$11,500 6 per cent. 5-year serial bonds, to Alberta School Supply Company, Edmonton.

MANITOBA SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

\$4,600 7 per cent. 10 and 15-instalments, to Messrs. H. O'Hara and Company, Toronto.

ROCHESTER TOWNSHIP, ONT.

\$10,913 6 per cent. 5 and 10-instalments, to Messrs. Mulholland, Bird and Graham, Toronto.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

\$420,739 5 per cent. 30-year sinking fund bonds, to Messrs. A. F. Carrothers and Company, Edmonton.

MEYROOME AND SOUTHERN TELEPHONE COMPANY, SASK.

\$25,500 15-instalments, to Messrs. W. L. McKinnon and Company, Toronto.

SOUTH MELFORT RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, SASK.

\$6,000 7 per cent. 15-instalments, to Messrs. H. O'Hara and Company, Toronto.

GRAHAME CHATSWORTH RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, SASK.

\$2,500 8 per cent. 15-instalments, to Messrs. H. O'Hara and Company, Toronto.

YOUNGSTOWN, ALTA.

\$8,000 7 per cent. 20-years, Delia S.D., \$3,000 7 per cent. 20-years, and Big Valley \$3,000 6 per cent. 5-years, to Alberta School Supply Company, Edmonton.

GODERICH, ONT.

\$24,675 5 per cent. 27-year bonds, to Messrs. Brent, Noxon and Company, Toronto.

BERLIN, ONT.

\$10,000 5½ per cent. 30-instalments, to Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Company, Toronto.

LANARK COUNTY, ONT.

\$50,000 5 per cent. 10-instalments, to Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Company, Toronto.

ST. PIERRE, QUE.

The bids on the \$30,000 6 per cent. 40-year bonds of the town were: Rene Leclerc, Montreal, 93.10; W. L. Slayton, Toledo, 92.50; St. Cyr, Gonthier and Frigon, 92.93.

WOODSTOCK, N.B.

\$80,000 5½ per cent., to Eastern Securities Company, St. John.

RUSSELL, MAN.

\$7,000 6 per cent. 20 years, to Messrs. W. L. McKinnon and Company, Toronto.

TAVISTOCK, ONT.

\$6,000 5 per cent. 30 years, and \$9,000 6 per cent. 20 years, to Canada Bond Corporation, Toronto.

LACHINE, QUE.

\$267,000 5½ per cent. 10 and 20-year bonds, to the Royal Securities Corporation, Montreal.

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TORONTO.

A block of \$3,669,000 5 per cent serial bonds of Toronto have been sold to A. H. Martens and Company, Toronto, and Hirsch, Lilienthal and Company, New York, on joint account, their price being 99.637.

MONTREAL.

For the city of Montreal \$2,000,000 20-year 5 per cent. bonds, the tender of Messrs. A. E. Ames and Company, Toronto, and R. M. Grant and Company, Boston, was accepted, their joint bid being 98.867.

THOROLD, ONT.

For the issue of \$3,000 5 per cent., 30-year waterworks bonds, the tender of Canada Bonds Corporation was accepted. Price, \$7,551.20.

SASKATOON, SASK.

The city has acquired through Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Company, Toronto, \$100,000 Dominion Government war bonds, and will purchase \$90,000 more as soon as available for the municipal sinking fund.

ORILLIA, ONT.

An issue of \$35,000 6 per cent, 20-instalment bonds, were awarded to Wood, Gundy and Company. Price, \$36,518.

CORNWALL, ONT.

An issue of \$5,000 6 per cent 20-year bonds, were awarded to Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Company, at 104.38.

PARRY SOUND, ONT.

For the block of \$30,000 5½ per cent 30-year bonds, Messrs. C. H. Burgess and Company were the successful tenderers with a bid of \$29,656.

SASKATCHEWAN SELLS DRAINAGE BONDS.

The Province of Saskatchewan sold on behalf of the undermentioned districts the following 5½ per cent. 30-year bonds at 99.01 per cent.: Invermay drainage district No. 2, \$25,400; Rama drainage district No. 3, \$42,800; Rouleau and Drinkwater drainage district No. 4, \$44,700; and these 5½ per cent. 20-year bonds at 98.75 per cent.: Yorkton drainage district No. 5, \$6,400; Rama extension drainage district No. 7, \$6,000; MacNutt drainage district No. 11, \$2,000. Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Company, Toronto, were the purchasers.

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CAPITAL (PAID UP)	- - -	\$16,000,000
RESERVE FUND	-	\$16,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS		\$1,321,193
TOTAL ASSETS	-	\$390,421,701

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U.C.M. CONVENTION**AUGUST 21, 22, 23**Good Roads Movement, and its Influence
on Urban Municipalities**Engineers—And what
they are doing****CARE, COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF MANURE
IN AND BY CITIES.**Compiled by the State Bureau of Municipal Information,
New York.

Some cities have very stringent ordinances regulating the care, collection and disposal of manure within their limits; others are not so exacting and many have no ordinances whatever on the subject. The importance of municipal regulation has been increased because of the recent interest which the cities have taken in the campaign against the house fly.

Following is a summary of the ordinances, rules and regulations of cities in different sections of the United States:—

Aberdeen, Wash.—Every owner, lessee or occupant of a building or premises used for a barn or stable, shall provide the same with a closed bin or screened receptacle, not accessible to flies, for such manure pending its removal, of such dimensions as to contain all accumulations of manure and barn cleanings, and no manure or barn cleanings shall be allowed to accumulate on floors or adjacent grounds; that no such bin or receptacle shall be built nearer any adjoining house than 25 ft., and then the contents thereof shall be removed at least once every 30 days from April 1 to November 1, and oftener if the health officer shall direct. (This section excepts manure for agricultural or garden purposes, which must be thoroughly mixed and covered with soil so as not to attract flies.)

No manure can be stacked on any truck farm within 25 feet of any dwelling, nor unless stored in a closed bin covered or screened so as to prevent access of flies.

Penalty, \$100 or 30 days in jail.

Bayonne, N.J.—In all cases where the Board of Health shall by written notice so require, all manure or excreta shall be removed from stables and premises as often as once a week. Every stable or building where horses or cattle are kept shall have an underground and "properly covered" manure vault large enough to care for all manure. It must not be nearer than ten feet to the line of any adjoining lot, alley or public place without a permit. When a vault is impracticable manure may be kept in a properly covered receptacle "which shall be emptied as often as necessary, and when ordered by this board."

Penalty, \$25 fine.

Truck gardeners must secure a permit to pile manure. Manure cannot be unloaded, discharged or put upon or along the line of any railroad (except in transit), street or highway. A permit must be secured for cars containing manure to remain on or stand on or along any railroad, street, or highway. Manure cannot be carted through any of the streets between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., without a permit.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Manure must be kept in a fly-tight receptacle having a top or lid so arranged as to be tight, and to exclude all flies. The lid must be kept down so as to prevent the egress of flies. Manure must be removed from premises at least once every week. It must be transported through streets in a tight vehicle, which, if not enclosed, must be effectively covered with canvas or other suitable material.

Penalty, from \$5 to \$50 fine for each offense. Each separate day upon which offense is committed is deemed a separate offense.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Manure must be kept in tight covered box, and in no case must it be allowed to accumulate as open piles in any yard or premises. These boxes must be kept clean and disinfectants used therein after each emptying. Disinfectants must be used about those portions of the floor where manure and urine habitually fall and are maintained.

"All persons having and operating stable shall in all other ways possible employ means that will prevent the breeding of flies and creating nuisances."

Manure must be removed from premises at least once every day and disposed of to the satisfaction of the health department.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Manure cannot be kept on premises longer than one day unless kept in a bin or box of "good sound material and kept covered at all times." Where it is kept in bin or box it must be removed within ten days, when ordered by health commissioner such bin or box must be cleaned and disinfected, unless kept in an air-tight receptacle manure cannot be stored within 20 feet of any window or door of any residence, dwelling house, hotel or lodging house. Manure may be kept in a pile for fertilization if a permit is granted by the Health Commissioner, and is more than 200 feet from any dwelling. Each permit shall designate the place and amount that may be kept.

Rochester.—"Every owner, lessee, tenant, or occupant of any stall, stable or apartments in which any horse, cattle, or other animal is kept, or of any place in which manure or any liquid discharge of such animals shall collect or accumulate within the City of Rochester, shall at all times keep, or cause to be kept, such stalls, stable or apartments and the drainage, yards and appurtenances thereof in a wholesome and cleanly condition, so that no offensive smell shall escape therefrom. Every such stall, stable or apartment where horses or cattle are kept shall have a properly covered, water-tight manure vault or box, which shall be ventilated by a suitable wood or metallic tube extended from such vault or box for a suitable distance, and said box or vault shall not be allowed to become filled. Any person or persons violating this ordinance shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$10.

Ogdensburg.—All collections or accumulations of any hennery park, stable refuse or manure in or about any hennery park, barn, stable yard or appurtenance thereof must be removed before they shall become offensive.

New York City.—No manure vault, pit or bin shall be allowed upon premises used for stabling purposes, except upon premises used for barning in unimproved sections of the city. All manure and stable refuse shall be kept within the stable and removed daily, or if not removed daily shall be pressed into bales or barrels adequately screened or otherwise protected or covered so that flies cannot have access thereto, or otherwise treated as approved by the Department of Health. All such manure or stable refuse so baled, barreled, or treated shall be removed from the stable at least twice weekly.

The loading of manure for removal shall be done within the stable without causing a nuisance.

No person shall engage in the business of transporting manure . . . or drive any cart for such purpose, in the City of New York, without a permit therefor issued by the Board of Health or otherwise than in accord with the terms of said permit and with the regulations of said board.

City Disposal of Manure.

To a paper read before the American Public Health Association, P. M. Hall summarizes the collection and disposal methods in some cities.

In Minneapolis, gardeners and farmers collect the manure voluntarily during the winter, but during spring and summer the collection is neglected.

In Washington the occupant of the stable must dispose of the manure. Several companies, dealing in manure, maintain wagons, some of which are used exclusively for the purpose. The manure is carted either direct to the railroad stations for shipment or to persons purchasing it. In many instances these companies pay a small amount for the manure. Where farmers collect, the practice has proved very unsatisfactory, as farmers are too busy during the summer season to collect it.

In Toronto, Canada, the city has contracted with four different companies to remove the manure. These make a nominal charge for collection. The city, therefore, is under no expense.

In Jersey City, N.J., manure is carted away by private contractors, and most of it is sold to farmers.

In the opinion of the Health Commissioner of Richmond, Va., the city itself should be prepared to remove manure when owners or occupants fail to do so. Every owner should be allowed to sell it if he can; otherwise it should be regarded as a nuisance, and the city should remove it without compensating the owner, but charging him for the service.

In Denver, Col., manure is transferred to the city dump where it is hid during the summer months and in the spring sold to gardeners. The city sanitary inspector says, according to Mr. Hall, that the system is unsatisfactory.

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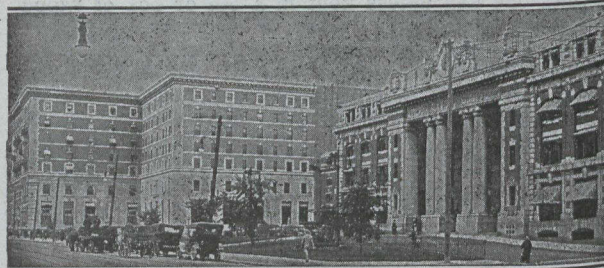
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