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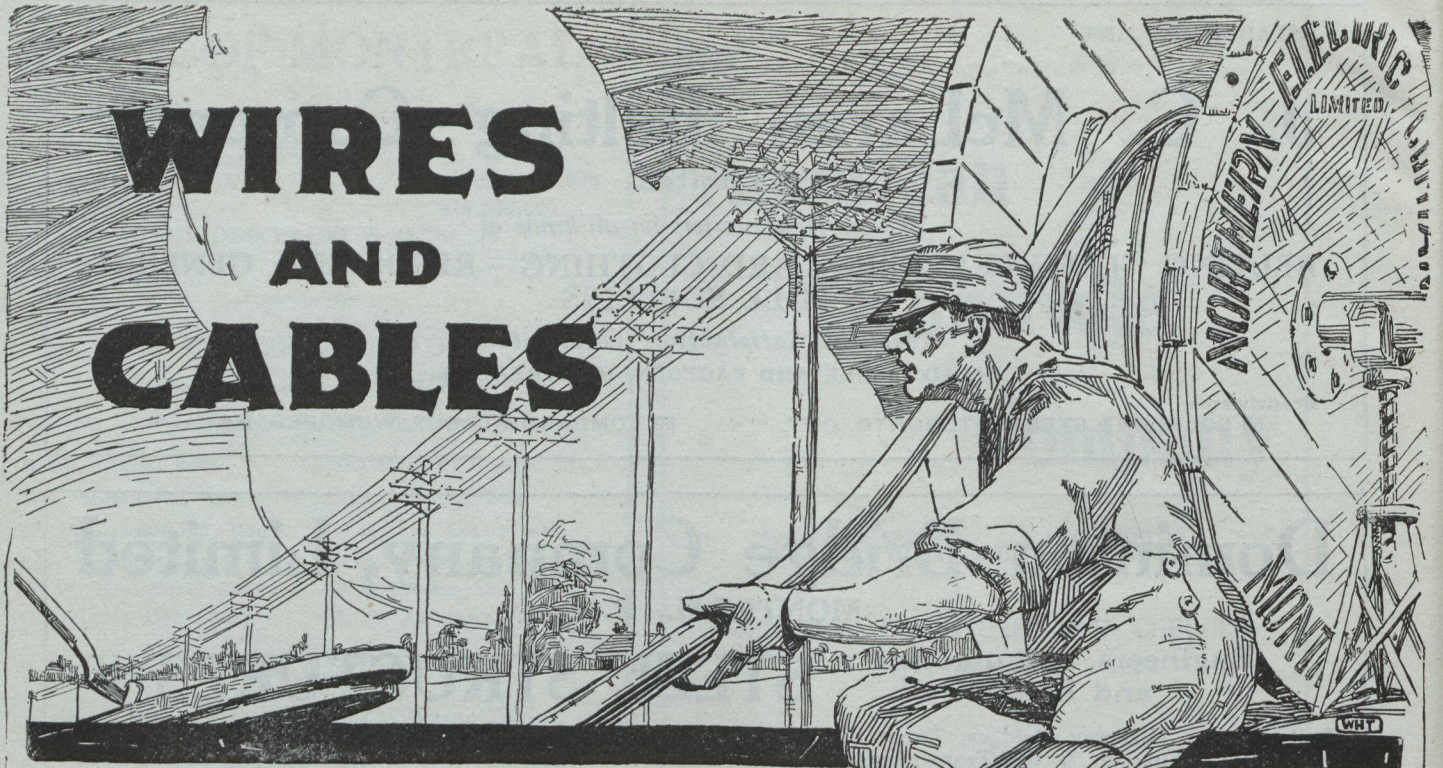
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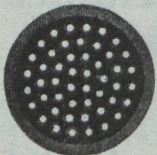


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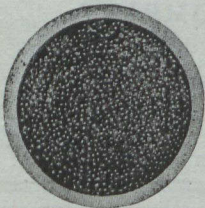
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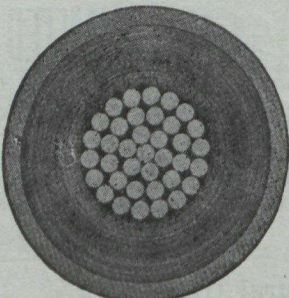
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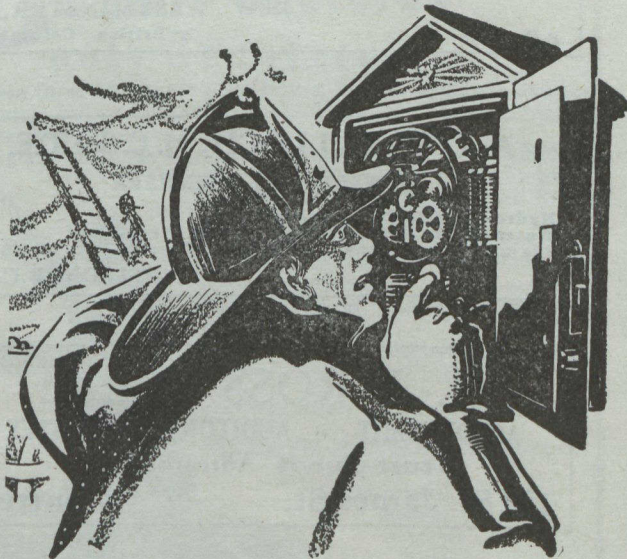
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Municipal

Reconstruction



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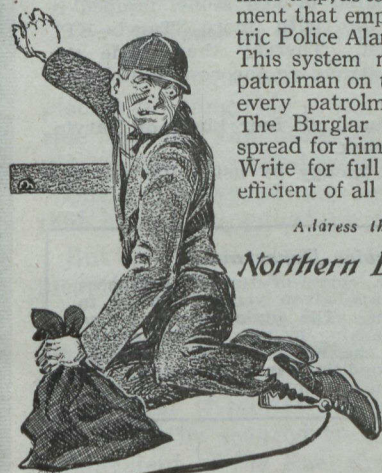
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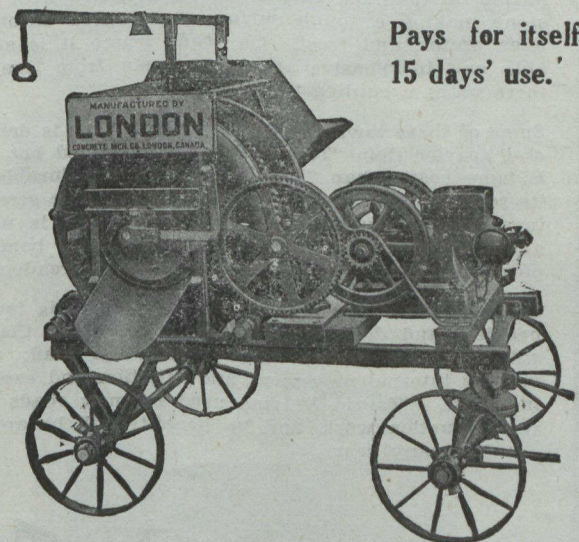
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It was 44 the year before. So Tarvia grows !

Some of these towns used "Tarvia-B." They sprayed it cold on their old macadam and it united with the stone making a tough surface that defied automobiles, water, and frost. On roads where it is suitable one inexpensive treatment lasts from one to three years, according to traffic.

Some of these towns used "Tarvia-A." This is denser and heavier than "Tarvia-B" and is applied hot. It is more costly than "Tarvia-B" but more durable in its results on park-and-pleasure-roads. Stone screenings are usually applied when "Tarvia-A" is used, and this grade of Tarvia has the necessary bonding power to cement the new material to the roadbed.

Some of these towns used "Tarvia-X." This is the heaviest and densest grade, being so dense that it will bond the broken stone within the road; preventing internal movement and attrition and excluding frost. "Tarvia-X" was used for new roads and reconstruction work, and its benefits will be apparent for many years.

Some of these towns used "Tarvia-KP," a special grade for patching. They cleaned out the hollows in their old roads, painted them with "Tarvia-KP" filled in with "KP" coated broken stone, tamped it down and coated the top with more "Tarvia-KP" and a little stone dust. Thereby they made the weak spots equally as strong as the rest of the surface.

Some of these towns used all four kinds of Tarvia, each for its peculiar work.

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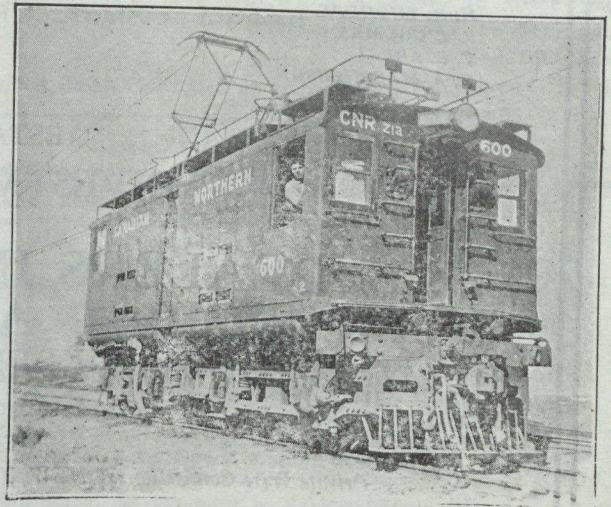
The solution of this puzzling statement is the tunnelling of what Montrealers proudly call "The Mountain" (as if it was the only one!) by the Canadian Northern Railway, and the introduction of electric traction for city terminals in the city proper.

The stoppage of clouds of dirty smoke from shunting railway engines in city terminals has long been discussed, and advocated in Canada. This has been accomplished in Montreal, for the C. N. R. trains leave the new station on Lagachetiere St. by electric motors.

The beauty of "The Mountain" involved a drawback, for it hemmed the city in between itself and the River, and thus proved an obstacle to the development of the growing city. But by tunnelling through it, the city is extended to the far side, where there is ample room for a huge development. For while the city had meantime gradually swept

leaving London for the North.

Emerging from the tunnel, one sees the fertile



Electric Motors.—C.N.R.

slopes of Montreal Island, backed by the blue Laurentian Mountains; and after a few miles, the train crosses to the mainland at the foot of the Lake of Two Mountains, up which there is a magnificent view.

Then by quaint Canadian villages, whose inhabitants gather at the stations to see the novel sight of a real train, until the Ottawa River is crossed on a long, high bridge, from which are lovely views, both up and down, and into Hawkesbury.

Here is some need of civic enlightenment. The houses of those employed in the huge lumber industries, are unpainted and forlorn looking, while the huge new church stands out in painful contrast.

From this point onward, the tracks lie alongside the river, more or less near, and subjects for pictures are in constant succession, for the winding river, with its alternate pools and rapids, has the old Laurentians as a background, and this expresses the scenic beauties all along.

Those who had the courage to plan and carry out such a scheme as the tunnelling of Mount Royal are to be congratulated on their foresight and determination, while the City of Montreal has been enriched by it, with its civic and engineering features.



Entrance to Mount Royal Tunnel.—C.N.R.

round the mountain's base, much time was occupied in the long ride round it. Now, a few minutes' ride through the heart of the mountain, and the suburbanite is carried from his home to his work.

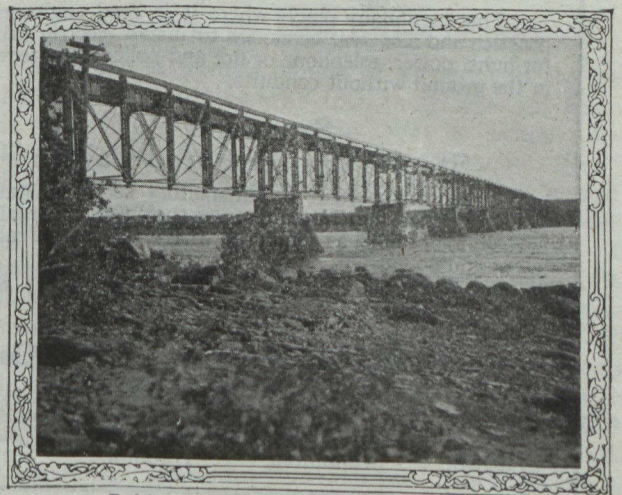
Such are two of the great municipal problems that have been solved by Mount Royal Tunnel.

But there are other outstanding features in its inception and completion.

As an engineering feat it is remarkable, and it is the longest tunnel in Eastern Canada. It penetrates an extinct volcano—and some sanguine people expected that if molten lava were not met, at least heat could be secured that would render Montreal independent of the Fuel Controller.

It is claimed that it opens up a most picturesque route to Ottawa, and the claim is well founded.

Leaving Montreal Tunnel Terminal (which is located on Lagachetiere St. West, two blocks east of Dominion Square), is reminiscent of the terminal of a railway in the World's Commercial Metropolis; the sloping, rock-covered sides, crowned with houses, and the yawning jaws of the tunnel recall



Bridge at Hawkesbury.—C.N.R.

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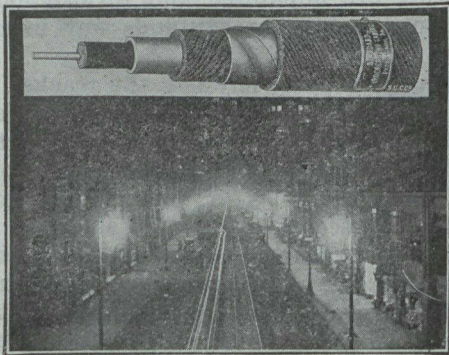
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DECEMBER, 1918.

No. 12

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The Repatriation Committee

Now that the war is over, many peace problems must be faced and two—the repatriation of our soldiers and the re-employment of munition workers—demand immediate attention. What is more, both problems are essentially municipal in character, and as such it becomes the duty of each local council to take action, otherwise the conditions of 1915, when unemployment was so general, with all the attendant suffering, that mayors from all over Canada gathered at Ottawa, and urged the Dominion Government to start public works, will be repeated. At that time the situation was saved by the munition orders and recruiting, but thanks to the prowess of our troops there is no longer any necessity for either of these two expedients, and the question comes—what is to be done to find employment for disbanded soldiers and out-of-works during the transition period? That is the period necessary for the changing of war to peace industries, or during the next twelve months, and in particular during the winter.

To our mind the only way the problem of unemployment can be solved is in the carrying on of public works—federal, provincial and municipal—even if it means greater cost to the country, but which in the long run would be infinitely cheaper than the communities having to take care of unemployed families, which will actually be the case if nothing is done. In this matter we welcome the action of the Dominion Government in the appointment of a Repatriation and Employment committee, made up of certain members of the Cabinet who have appointed as Director Mr. J. H. Daly of Ottawa—a happy combination of the business and social doctor. The propaganda of the Committee is in reality a “get-together” movement, and if the plans work out as scheduled, good results should accrue. All the national associations have been invited to co-operate in the work of repatriation, but in particular have the municipal councils, through the Union of Canadian Municipalities, the executive of which have been asked to select four representatives. The delegates selected, and who have expressed their willingness to serve, are the

mayors of Toronto and Ottawa, and the Mayor of a Western City—to be yet selected—and Mr. W. D. Lighthall, K.C., the Hon. Secretary of the Union. In addition to the above gentlemen, Mr. Harry Bragg, of this Journal, has been appointed as special municipal representative on the staff of the Director of Repatriation. The principal work of the municipal representatives will be in bringing about the closest co-operation between the municipal councils and the repatriation committee, especially in pushing forward local public works, etc., in order to find all the employment possible for local out-of-works. In the work of Repatriation and Employment, then, the municipal councils have a great responsibility and opportunity. Because of the Mayors and Aldermen being in daily contact with the citizens they are in the best position to know local conditions, and as such are specially qualified to know the baneful influence of general unemployment on the life of their respective communities, and will naturally do all in their power to fight against it. It is obvious, then, that any scheme to create employment, during the winter months in particular, will have the hearty support of all local councils.

A TRIBUTE TO OUR DEAD SOLDIERS.

Rudyard Kipling's choice of an epitaph for British Empire soldiers who lost their lives in France is particularly appropriate. It is taken from Ecclesiastes, namely, “Their Name Achieveth for Evermore,” and it would be hard to find a better tribute to those who have gone West in the cause of justice. But while England is honouring the great dead by keeping their graves in order, Canada, as a nation, is doing nothing for these soldiers who, wounded unto death, came home to die. The series of articles by Mr. Hair that are appearing in this Journal are a strong indictment of our apathy in the matter. Such a spirit of ungratefulness cannot be eliminated too quickly, and the sooner the Dominion Government take action the better for our peace of mind.

The Housing Problem in Canada

Now that the Dominion Government has decided to set aside \$25,000,000 for housing purposes, to be allocated to the Provincial Governments, who in turn, will re-loan it to the municipalities, a great opportunity is now before the councils of industrial centres to eliminate the evil of over-crowding. Not that the Federal loan will be sufficient to build enough houses for the workers, but the loan should be the nucleus for Provincial and even municipal loans for the same purpose. The Ontario government has allotted \$2,000,000 to be loaned to the municipalities, the principal condition being that each municipality borrowing must put up another twenty-five per cent of its own money. This means that in the Province of Ontario two and a half million dollars will be spent for housing accommodation outside the Federal loan. Should the other provinces and municipalities do proportionately as well about \$32,000,000 will be for the disposal of housing schemes in Canada. The question comes then, how should the money be used to be of the greatest advantage?

The Dominion Government has wisely decided against carrying on any building schemes by itself and rightly considers that it will have done its share in loaning the funds, and the Provincial Governments should be equally wise in passing on the responsibility to the municipal councils by re-loaning the monies available. Frankly we would have been better pleased had the Minister of Finance decided to loan direct to the municipalities on certain conditions, one of which being that each housing scheme must first receive the O.K. of the Commission of Conservation's town planning expert, Mr. Thomas Adams. Such an arrangement would not only simplify matters but would eliminate much friction that is bound to arise with three separate public bodies interested in one scheme. Be that as it may, the municipal councils are evidently expected to actually build, or cause to be built, enough houses or tenements to relieve the situation in their respective communities, with public monies, and we have sufficient confidence in the public spirit of our local councils to believe that they will willingly take up the responsibility.

Assuming then that in the last analysis the responsibility of meeting the housing problem is placed on the shoulders of the municipal councils, what then? To our mind there are three ways of meeting the situation:

By the municipality building and renting.

By encouraging local citizens to build their own houses by making direct loans.

By a combination of both.

Any municipality deciding to build workmen's dwellings on a large scale has two good Canadian examples to follow in the Toronto Housing Association's tenement system and the Pointe-aux-Trembles housing system, both of which have proved financially successful. A full account of the Pointe-aux-Trembles housing scheme appeared in our August issue. But no municipality should attempt to build workmen's houses until it has adopted a town planning scheme, and no housing scheme should be undertaken unless proper provision is made for decent living accommodation and recreation. It pays.

Undoubtedly number two is the ideal scheme in so much it encourages thrift and the best kind of citizenship, but it is questionable if enough workers in

any of our industrial communities could be induced to take up the scheme to the extent of fully relieving the situation. That is, suppose a thousand dwellings were required in a community it would be hard to find 1,000 workmen enterprising enough to take advantage of any offer to build on money loaned to them. This is not a very pleasant statement to make, but under our present social and economic conditions all initiative and enterprise are taken from the workers, and a man has to have a strong mental makeup to rise above his environments. But assuming that in the said community 500 workers take advantage of the opportunity to build their own homes, there are still 500 houses to be provided by the municipality itself, if the local problem is to be fully solved. There is no reason why both schemes should not be used, or why the houses built by the council should not be sold to desirable tenants on easy terms. There is no doubt that if democracy means anything at all it means better housing conditions for the workers, particularly in our large industrial centres. There are some districts, even in Canada, where the living conditions for the workers are so bad that it is impossible for them to comply with the health regulations, with the consequence that chronic sickness is part of the lot of their families. Now that the councils of every urban municipality have a great opportunity to remedy the evil it is their bounden duty to take full advantage of it, and thus help to bring about part of the consummation of what our boys have been fighting for in France—the right to live decent lives.

HEROIC MAYORS.

When the annals of the war come to be written no more splendid tales of heroism will be recorded than the actions of the civic authorities in ravaged Belgium and France. As city after city, and village after village fell into the clutches of the ravaging hosts of the Hun the Burgomaster, instead of escaping or trying to escape, in every instance unflinchingly offered himself as a hostage for his people, though knowing full well that it would mean his death, as in all cases it did, and often by the most horrible means. When the civic spirit of a people is such that it can produce men like unto the Mayors of Brussels, Louvain, Antwerp and a thousand other Belgium and French communities, we in the municipal service of this country must feel proud of municipal government—a service which in the cases of municipal Belgium and France was truly that of sacrifice and unselfishness.

Would it not be an act of grace and appreciation on the part of every municipal council in the Allied countries to pass a vote of sympathy to the councils of these stricken cities and towns and villages, who though to-day are celebrating the sweets of victory have still their hours of mourning, and thus show in the only way we can that the sacrifices of their confreres had not been made in vain, but rather had relighted the beacon light of self-government—the stand-by of true democracy. And would it not be a special act of grace for municipal Canada, with her large French speaking population, to lead the way? We think so.

The Problems of National Reconstruction

About twelve months ago there was started in Montreal, by a small number of business and professional men, a movement having for its primary object the creation of small groups of men and women from every walk of life, for the purpose of making special studies of the new problems that have been forced upon every country by the war—including Canada. To better enable the groups to give intelligent study to the problems the organizers prepared a summary of the reconstruction activities that have been and are taking place in different parts of the world. This summary has just been published in the form of a pamphlet under the general title of "The Problems of National Reconstruction," and while the compilers are careful not to claim any originality in the work itself nor to express any definite opinion on any of the subjects discussed, yet as a presentation of the problems of reconstruction, in their broadest and yet most concrete form, the summary is by far the most instructive work of its kind for the average citizen.

The summary is classified into nineteen chapters, each chapter dealing with one subject, such as: "Employment—industrial councils—education—health and housing—the state in its relation to industry—taxation and finance, and so on. The last chapter contains a bibliography of sixty-two published works dealing with certain phases of reconstruction, and referred to in the summary itself; the whole giving a fair perspective of world-wide economic conditions as they are, together with many finger-posts suggesting the splendid potentialities of our national heritage, if advantage be taken of our great opportunities. Much of the value of the work lies in the make-up of the committee responsible for its compilation. These men are not faddists, but sane intelligent citizens who would resent very keenly the name "socialist" being applied to any of them, and in particular would I draw the attention of the reader to the principal compiler, Mr. Francis Hankin (the secretary), and to the President, Mr. Warick Chipman, K.C., who ably assisted him. These two men are not even hobbyists with radical tendencies, but self-respecting Canadians of the younger school. So that we may take it that the work has been well thought out; that much study has been given to its possible effect on the Canadian people of to-day and to-morrow, and that the compilers are willing to accept the responsibility, and yet such a propaganda for reconstruction as suggested in the summary would have been ridiculed as smacking of "socialism" two months before war broke out. But war has brought about great changes in the minds of the people and today socialism has a new meaning. It is opportune then that the summary should be published at this moment—to counteract the baneful influence of Bolshevism, which we have even in Canada. It will certainly be more effective in directing public opinion along sane lines of democracy than will even the government keeper of "public morals."

To-day labour means much more than it did when it first began to organize for its own protection. Then its ranks were limited to those who worked with their hands—now its ranks are open to those who work with their brains; that is, in Great Britain. Canada has not yet got to this stage. The consequence is that organized labour in the Old Country realizes its responsibilities to the State—the community. And British capital by the war has also been forced to realize that it too has responsibilities to the State—and no doubt this will come in Canada—when the soldiers come home. And it is the utilizing of this dual responsibility that will build up Canada for the benefit of the employers, the employees and the community. The Whitley report, which the summary makes much of, fully recognizes the dual responsibility. This famous report says in effect, that each trade should have a standing Industrial Council made up of representatives of employers and employees in equal numbers, with special powers to control that trade. So far, twenty-six trades have adopted the report, and so has the British government in its relations to its workers. The great value of the Whitley report would seem to be that it eliminates suspicion between employer and employee, by not only bringing them together but by thrusting joint responsibility on them. A sign of the times in Canada is that Sir John Willison, President of the Canadian Reconstruction Association strongly advocates its adoption in this country.

The summary takes note of the report of the Canadian

Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education. This commission appointed in 1910 under Dr. G. W. Robertson, visited all the large industrial centres in Europe and the United States as well as making a complete tour of Canada, and the exhaustive report which followed has never been taken advantage of. This is a pity, for there is valuable information and advice in the five volumes that make up the report.

Taking up the housing question the summary notes that in Great Britain it is proposed that the Government set aside 200 million pounds (\$1,000,000,000) for housing purposes—to equal 20 per cent of the cost of building workmen's houses. Canada proportionately is much worse off in housing accommodation, and it is to be hoped that not only will the other provinces follow Ontario's example, the government of which has allotted \$2,000,000 to be loaned to the municipalities conditionally at the rate of 5 per cent, but that the Federal Government will see its way to loan to the municipalities for the same purpose.

To sum up the summary, it would have Canada the paradise for workers, economically and socially, and there is no doubt that if she would progress she must realize that the only way is to encourage the worker "to live."

MR. HARRY BRAGG AND REPATRIATION.

After a long agitation on the part of this Journal the Dominion Government, through the new Repatriation Committee, has at last decided to appeal to the municipal councils of Canada for their co-operation in the demobilization and repatriation of our soldiers and in offsetting as far as possible the lugbear of unemployment during the transition period. The method to be adopted to bring about such co-operation has not yet been decided upon, but as a start the Union of Canadian Municipalities has been invited to select four of its members as a special committee to work with the Repatriation Board at Ottawa, and Mr. Harry Bragg, of the Journal, has been appointed as municipal representative on the staff of the Director of Repatriation. Mr. Bragg, who has given up all official connection with the Journal so as to give the whole of his time to his new work, is specially qualified for the position. As editor and latterly as business manager, he has devoted fourteen years to the service of the Canadian Municipal Journal, during which time he has visited every part of the Dominion, and made for himself a host of friends among the municipal men of the country. As a colleague he has served the Journal well—full of municipal information, he has been ever ready to oblige any member of the staff. His duties have been as much a work of love as necessity, and his many visits to attend municipal conventions were a real holiday to him. He is a true municipal enthusiast, and now that he has entered the larger arena of Federal employment it will be as much to the benefit of the country as of himself. Outside his purely municipal work, Mr. Bragg has for long taken an active interest in education, and is at the present moment President of the Quebec Association of Protestant School Managers. He is also an ex-President of the South Shore Board of Trade, which covers four municipalities opposite Montreal.

LATE MR. S. R. TARR.

(Editor of Canadian Finance.)

By the death, after a brief illness, of Mr. S. R. Tarr, Editor of Canadian Finance, and Chairman of the Winnipeg Citizens' League, municipal Canada has lost one of its keenest students. Mr. Tarr in his journal did much constructive work in municipal finance, and his chairmanship of the Citizens' League gave him special opportunities to put into practice what he had been preaching. Though his criticism was often sharp, it was always fair. It is such men as the late Mr. Tarr that help to build up along sane lines our municipal superstructure.

"A National Debt"

ARTHUR H. D. HAIR.

WAR! WAR! WAR! Musket and powder and ball

Ah, what do we fight so far? Ah, why have we battles at all?

Tis "Justice" must be done they say, the Nation's honour to keep

Alas, that justice should be so dear, and human lives so cheap.—(From the "Song of the Sword.")

If wars must be, and humanity must pay the price in blood, money and misery the "Nation's honour to keep," then in justice to the memory of those who pay the price, let the nation see to it that the deeds of valour of their heroes are passed on to posterity, and that not one of them shall be abandoned in the hour of death, but shall at least be accorded "six feet of earth" in which to rest their weary bones, while their names shall be carved deep in marble or granite for generations yet unborn to profit thereby,—such is only consistent with the traditions we preach.

If National Sentiment means anything in the development of the nation, it means consistency of practice and precept.

It has been the ambition and privilege of the promoters of the "Last Post" I. N. & M. C. Fund, for the past ten years to point out a "National Debt" which by reason of its peculiar character has been (metaphorically speaking) relegated to the debit side of the national "profit and loss" account, and we might add in passing, that the financial loss in the end will be infinitesimally small compared with the moral loss to the nation, unless it is recovered.

Has this organization served a useful purpose to the community and the State? and if so, in what way?

In answer to the first question, we venture the assertion, that it has, and the second may be answered equally in the affirmative.

Let us enumerate several of the ways in which it has proved its utility—

First, it has proven by public, private, and press correspondence, that public sentiment and men of the highest thought and ideals, are sympathetically in accord with the basic principles and objects of the association.

In practical fulfilment of its primary object during the period of its existence, it has initiated the principle of the nations' debt to its defenders in this particular. It has gathered together under its protecting and perpetual care, just on 200 deceased soldiers of the Empire, representing nearly every regiment of its far flung dominions, on which the sun never sets. It has saved many a mother's son from abandonment and an unknown grave at death, and has softened the harsh tidings, in the knowledge that "comrades" paid the last respects, and perpetuated their names. It has fulfilled the "Last Will and Testament" of a British Veteran, who (to use his own words) said:—"I ask no charity, only that you will see that I go to my last bed, covered by the 'Union Jack,' the flag under which I have served for many years."

Secondly, while fulfilling its primary object to the utmost, it has met and co-operated with the military authorities through a period of war and epidemic, in providing for the burial of nearly 100 men, who would otherwise have been scattered far and wide. It has co-operated with the various Record Departments of the British, Canadian, and other overseas Dominions in making reports of deaths and return of military documents, for statistical purposes.

Thirdly, when time, and vandal desecration have obliterated, or desecrated the "sleeping grounds" of the military pioneers of Canada—which unfortunately has been the case—this association took an active interest in effecting restitution. It has, and is, striving to cultivate through the public, a deeper interest in, and care for, the resting places, and archives pertaining to the military pioneers of the Province of Quebec in particular, which should tend to arouse the interest and pride of the rising generation.

Finally, for the past ten years it has studied minutely, the sentimental, as applicable to the national, historical, and economical, aspects of the subject, and which it has applied itself to put into practical effect in the Province of Quebec. It has submitted a well thought out National Military Burial Scheme to the Dominion Government, comprehensive enough in its draft to eventually evolve Inter-Imperial co-operation, as well as to meet the needs of the Dominion.

The wars of the past, have been (numerically) so insignificant as compared to the present one, that a scheme such as now under consideration, would have appeared utopian in 1914. The "passing" of a few old war-scarred veterans, who would drop by the way-side, "unhonoured and unsung"—though none the less deserving than the soldier of today—did not disturb the public mind, but can we go on as a possible partner in a "League of Nations" echoing the valour of our heroes through press and preached, while we inconsistently abandon them in the hour of death? Or shall we emulate the spirit of our American Ally who sees to it, that through State and Civic Government cooperation, every soldier's death reflects the inspiring magnanimity of a grateful nation?

A MUNICIPAL ENGINEER'S COMPLAINT.

The Editor,—A few weeks ago a daily paper of Montreal published the following: "The alderman scoured the engineers who supervised the paving of the Boulevard Gouin, because of the bad state of the said street."

Too often are municipal engineers so criticized. Although I do not give too much attention or importance to such criticism, it has become common among those who manage civic affairs in Canada. Generally speaking these critics have no technical instruction, and what is worse, they want all things done according to their interest or their views, disregarding the advice of their engineers.

Let the aldermen or councillors support the engineers, let them follow their advice, let them not interfere in things they do not know, and then there will be less errors and less money spent uselessly.

There is much to say on this subject, but I will not take any more of your valuable space.

Yours truly,

ALFRED ROY, C.E.,

Edmundston, N.B.

SWITZERLAND ADOPTS P. R.

The Proportional Representation Review states that according to press despatches from Berne, Switzerland adopted proportional representation for the election of her federal council or parliament at a special election held under the provisions for the constitution initiative on October 14. The vote in round numbers is reported to have been 297,000 to 147,000. The system of P. R. used in Switzerland is that of the party list. The Swiss had during the past eight years a great opportunity of observing the workings of P. R. in the cantonal elections of eleven cantons. Mr. John R. Humphreys, of the English P. R. Society recently forwarded to Canada a copy of the German "Kruetzzeitung," of August 15, in which it is stated that at the session of the Reichstag then just ended that body passed an act prescribing P. R. for the election of a considerable number of its members. Under the terms of the act thirty-six districts which formerly elected one member each are converted into twenty-six new districts electing eighty members by the Proportional system. The whole municipal areas of Berlin, Breslau, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Munich, Dresden, and the whole area of the state of Hamburg will each form one district. The Berlin district will elect ten members, the Hamburg district five, etc. Thirteen of the less populous of the new districts will elect only two members each. The method adopted for carrying out the P. R. principle is that of the party list. In commenting on this article Clarence G. Hoag, general secretary of the American P. R. League, says in the last Proportional Review, "Only English speaking peoples have adopted the freer Hare system, which not only assures each organized party the number of seats to which its votes entitle it, but also gives the individual voters of the party complete control of the party itself, and gives even unorganized voters the means of making their votes effective.—Exchange.

Why Not Food Licenses on a Population Basis

ERNEST B. ROBERTS, Canada Food Board.

A broadening of our ideas on the subject of communal control has taken place within the last year. We are prepared to admit now what twelve months ago would have been indignantly rejected not only as impossible, but as absolutely beyond the reach of practical discussion. War has changed our point of view. In nothing has it perhaps more changed than in that which concerns public control of privately-owned industries or businesses. That control in the sense of direction in which collective effort shall trend, has been the main cause of success in Canadian munition-making and war orders. It has been still more marked in the case of food control.

Regulation through the license system has opened out possibilities not before within sight. People are to-day, at least, prepared for the question "Why should not food stores be licensed on a population basis?" There may be something comic in the first thought that food businesses should be under regulation just like the old saloon and the hotel. But have we not the same conditions in our food trade that led to the absence of the refreshment house? We know that, apart from alcohol in the refreshments, one of the greatest evils of the old licensed house was the fact that the licensee had to make a living when his competitors were far too near to him; he had to shut his eyes to a general lowering of his business for the sake of keeping the business together. In the vast majority of Canadian towns there are to-day too many people in the food business. All have to make a living by it. Overlapping profits and multiplied profits have to be made by this state of affairs. The public has to pay for it. If licenses were granted by municipalities upon a population basis, again exactly as licenses for standard hotels are now granted, regulations could be laid down for a uniform and economical delivery system. This would reduce the cost of living to something which the Food Board has endeavored to bring about through the "Cash-and-Carry" system of shopping. The volume of business done by the stores would be increased. Overhead charges would be materially reduced, and the necessities of life could be sold at a great reduction on present rates without interfering with legitimate profits sufficient to keep grocers enough in the business to supply all the needs. Regulation of maximum profits, which is already an institution under the Food Board, could be established in permanency. It would give the consumer the guarantee of increased efficiency; the guarantee that he was getting the largest amount of food with the least amount of trade tinkering for which he had to pay food prices.

Regulations upon the sale of food and its distribution could very practically be undertaken by municipalities. The case of milk is a very good instance. The cost of the distribution of milk in the Dominion is admittedly excessive at present, largely due to overlapping in delivery areas, otherwise to too many people being in the business. Last year farmers got 7 cents a quart for milk; on an average it cost 7c more to distribute this seven cents' worth of milk. If municipalities adopted the franchise system and the license for its milk vendors with the municipal area divided into suitable districts, more efficiency, economy and good service could be obtained. When a large number of distributors, as at present, are competing one with another, there is overlapping in their work, duplicating the employment of men, horses and delivery vans. Again the public has to pay.

A similar control might be carried out in our public produce markets. To a certain extent there is control already. Farmers having produce must not hawk it indiscriminately around city streets. A certain allotted place we know as the market is set out for them. If this is an advantage—and except that it gives unequalled opportunities for market hold-ups, which are becoming shamefully common in Canada—it would also be an advantage, and perhaps would correct the hold-ups if the individual were licensed. He would then not fear undue and unfair competition. At the same time the purchasing consumers would feel that the price asked by the vendor of veget-

ables or farm produce or any other food was just and reasonable, and would pay promptly, the only change being according to the quality of the produce.

A licensing system would eliminate the inefficient. There are plenty of people in the small stores today who are, in the ordinary term of the street, "hanging on by their eyebrows." They are not equipped nor fitted for their line of business. They add to the cost of the commodities in which they deal, because they interfere with more efficient business. An instance of this is found in the baking industry. The Canada Food Board has recently received a number of letters from bakers, pointing out that their businesses were improved in efficiency through the working of the licensing system. They have had to keep a strict check on the quantities of flour and substitutes used in the baking, and one firm, a large Eastern Ontario firm, says that what was accomplished would have been considered impossible four months ago. Bakers have been forced to educate themselves in their own trade. The slipshod way of baking could no longer be kept up, and perhaps for the first time in their lives, 80 per cent of the bakers under license have exactly measured the flours they used. A better system of bookkeeping had to be installed, because the Food Board reports, to be made monthly, called for more detailed statements. It was as good as a course in a technical school.

These considerations are suggested by the fact that the first renewal of the licenses by the Food Board is being made this month. These are the millers' licenses. Other classes will fall due for their renewal next month, and so on monthly until about June, when it is expected that the whole of the food trades in the Dominion will be working under their second license issue. Are the cumulative benefits of this preparatory work of licensing to be quite lost to the community? It would be one of the best means of reconstruction if we could voluntarily adopt and continue this system for peace-time, which we have found so valuable in war-time.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

"Social Welfare" a new monthly, published by The Social Service Council of Canada, made its entry on October 1. The Social Service Council of Canada is a federation of the following bodies:—The Church of England in Canada; the Methodist Church in Canada; the Presbyterian Church in Canada; the Baptist Church in Canada; the Congregational Church in Canada; the Salvation Army; the Evangelical Association of North America; the Canadian Purity-Education Association; the Dominion Woman's Christian Temperance Union; the Christian Men's Federation of Canada; the National Council of the Y.M.C.A.; the Dominion Council of the Y.W.C.A.; the Dominion Grange and Farmers' Association; the Canadian Council of Agricultural Service Council of Canada, made its entry on Oct. 1. tions; the International Association of Rotary Clubs; the Dominion Council, Royal Templars of Temperance; the Social Service Councils of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and Bermuda.

The editor is Dr. Jno. G. Shearer. Charlotte E. Whitton, M.A., is assistant editor. The corresponding editors are: The provincial secretaries; the secretaries of Newfoundland and Bermuda, and Dr. Worth M. Tippy, Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The greatest heresy in the world is the heresy of the closed mind. This is the "Unpardonable Sin," to shut your eyes against the light least you see and be convinced. If the truth makes us free then whatever hinders us from seeing truth and saying truth makes slaves of us.—Robert Whittaker.

Report of the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities

Held at Penticton, B.C., September 18, 19 and 20, 1918.

The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities was held in Ping's Hall, Penticton, British Columbia, the 18th, 19th and 20th of September, 1918.

The President, Reeve Bridgman, of the District of North Vancouver, occupied the chair.

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

Credentials Committee:—Alderman Lynch, Mayor Miller, Councillor Diggon.

Moved by Reeve Borden (Saanich), seconded by Alderman G. A. McBain (North Vancouver):

"That this Union of British Columbia Municipalities, at its fourteenth Annual Convention, tender His Excellency, the Governor-General, its sincere appreciation of his valuable services as Governor-General and convey to him the heartiest good wishes for his future welfare, and ask him to convey to His Majesty the King the unswerving devotion and allegiance of this Province, also to assure His Majesty that this Province is determined in every possible way to assist in the prosecution of this great war to such a conclusion that liberty and the common right to live shall be established to the everlasting benefit of humanity."

Moved by Mayor Gale (Vancouver), seconded by Alderman Sargent (Victoria):

That the delegates attending this Convention, representative of every municipality in British Columbia, have followed with continued pride the record of the boys of British Columbia who are fighting for the freedom of the Empire. We wish them God Speed and a successful issue of the War.

Be it Resolved, that the President be authorized to convey a message to this effect to General Currie, O.C. Canadian Forces Overseas, and through him to them.

Moved by Clerk Moore (Burnaby), seconded by Councillor Webb (Burnaby):

"That this Convention of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities do extend to our neighbours, the people of the United States of America our heartiest greetings in respect of the part taken by them in the present fight for the sacred cause of freedom and justice, and also extend our congratulations in respect of the magnificent showing made in France by the soldiers of that great nation. Further, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States of America."

Moved by Commissioner Gillespie, seconded by Reeve Vinson:

Whereas, since the last Annual Convention of the Union of B. C. Municipalities, the Hon. H. C. Brewster, Premier of this Province, has been called by death.

Therefore, be it Resolved, that this Union, in Convention assembled, places on record its deep and abiding sense of the serious loss the Province has sustained in his untimely decease in almost the dawn of his political power; its appreciation of his sterling private character and spotless public reputation, and of his constant and consistent labours for the Provincial, National and Imperial good.

And that this resolution be spread upon the records of this Union, and that a copy be transmitted to the family of the late Premier.

Then followed the address of welcome by Reeve Smith, of Penticton, who said in part:

"I am sorry to say that on account of the war we are not able to 'do you as proud' as we would have liked, but what we are doing is done with the utmost goodwill, and not only that, it is done by many of the citizens individually. The Aquatic Club has thrown open its doors to you, and that has nothing to do with the Council, they have done that individually. A large number of car owners will take you to Summerland to-morrow afternoon—and I hope you will all take that drive, which is well worth seeing. They are doing it of their own free will. In this connection I would like to say that by some unfortunate error the programme describes this auto ride as being the entertainment of the Corporation of Penticton—it is also provided by the Corporation of Summerland. A year ago, when it was decided that you should come to this town this

year, one of the representatives of Summerland came up to Mr. Mackenzie and said that Summerland would like to join with us in your entertainment; and when this year came around we were only too pleased to show that spirit of co-operation which is so much in evidence at the present time, and we were pleased that Summerland showed that spirit of co-operation in trying to entertain you. They are sharing with us to show you all honour during your stay. And so I am very glad indeed that Summerland is joining us in this, and I may say that from the time you enter the Summerland boundary until the time you leave it, you are the guests of Summerland. There is an Experimental Farm there, from which you will have to tear yourselves away with very great urgency—it is a most interesting place.

Reeve Fraser, of Burnaby, the Vice-President of the Union of B.C. Municipalities, responded to the address of welcome given by Reeve Smith.

THE MUNICIPAL LIBRARY.

Mr. John Ridington, Librarian of the University of British Columbia, then addressed the Convention as follows:

"Mr. President, and Gentlemen:—In reviewing the ever-increasing expansion of municipal institutions, as compared with those institutions ten or fifteen years ago, one is struck by their vast and rapid progress, with one exception, that of the municipal library. I do not know if you have compared the library progress in this Province with that in your adjacent states and provinces. Recently I sent out a questionnaire to many of your cities, and the responses show how far this Province is behind—so far as I can ascertain there are only five public libraries in the Province, at Victoria, Vancouver, Trail, Vernon and New Westminster. Women's Institutes, Prisoners of War, Red Cross Societies and Farmers' Institutes also have a few books.

Our hopes in this country, this Province and the Empire are certainly based on democracy, and an ill-informed democracy is a menace to the country. Strikes, social unrest, labour conditions are largely due to the absence of the spirit of fair play, misunderstanding of conditions of other classes of society, one of the best means of reaching the root of these troubles is through the public library. The public library as has been said is the people's university, and it is the fourth plank in the programme of the British Labour Party that more public libraries should be established.

Touching upon the conditions in neighbouring States. In California a man has access to practically every book he wants. If he cannot find the book he desires in his local library he sends to the county library and one week later the book is delivered at his door, through the efforts of the Central State Commission to provide enlightenment for the people.

In Alberta up to date library legislation has been enacted.

Now to look at our own position. The British Columbia Library Association consisting of Miss Helen Stewart, of Victoria, Mr. Douglas and myself, have met to draft a provincial library law, and I have gone over from 70 to 75 library laws which might be applicable to British Columbia. We have the sympathy of the Government in our efforts and the principal clauses of the Act and its plan of action are substantially as follows:—

1st.—The library activities of British Columbia to be vested in a library commission, unpaid. Men who have the interests of book service at heart. The members to be possibly three or possibly five. The majority to be appointed by the Government on a basis of recognized interest in book service throughout the Province. This commission to superintend all library activities, the active officer to be an organizer and trained librarian, his business to go to the various parts of the Province and consult with those interested in book service, to address public meetings and explain how advantage can be taken of the Act; really to supervise, to suggest, to instruct.

2nd.—This part to be divided into three sections: Travelling libraries, to consist of fifty or sixty boxes of books containing 50 volumes.

CONVENTION OF B. C. MUNICIPALITIES— (Continued)

To provide special libraries dealing with specific industries, such as shipbuilding, fruit growing, mining and fisheries, and which will prove of the greatest benefit to the industry and finance of the province.

To reach any person desirous of book service and to be distributed through the local postmaster, etc. for the benefit of the man up in the woods in the logging camps for the lonely fisherman or miner.

3rd.—The local service in highly organized municipalities. The public library is the cinderella of municipal finance. The library board has usually to beg for money each year, and sometimes the municipalities are unable to give this money. It is proposed to put the municipal library on a self supporting and self respecting financial basis. Where a library is desired those who do desire it can put up a petition to the municipality, for the passing of a money by-law to be voted upon by the people and finally passed by a three-fifths majority. The by-law to provide for disbursements, just as for schools, and to establish a library rate of three-quarters of a mill on the dollar unless increased by consent of the Council. This places the library on a self-supporting and self-respecting basis.

Between the travelling library and the municipal library there is a gap which should be filled up by the organization of a voluntary library association, which might be a body corporate. Twenty people may form a voluntary library and the commission may give a certain grant in support.

We are not quite satisfied yet with the details of the Act as drafted and would be glad of any suggestions. It is a question whether it would be best that the people should levy on themselves for a general service. On the other hand there is no machinery to make a general levy, as in a city, and I would be very thankful to have suggestions to better this feature of the Act. I am not thoroughly satisfied as to the question of the partly locally supported and partly commission supported library association. However, I regret that I am not able to go into the matter more fully at the present time."

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Ridington for his very interesting address.

REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE:

The undersigned members of the Committee, appointed on Credentials reported that credentials have been received from 44 cities and municipalities, with a total vote of 89, allotted as follows:—

West Vancouver (2)—Reeve Vinson, M. J. Crehan.
Coldstream (2)—Reeve John Kidston, A. D. Herrott.
Kamloops (3)—Ald. J. R. Colley, Mayor Miller, A. E. Meighen.
Saanich (3)—Reeve Borden, Hector Cowper, Harold M. Diggon.
Vernon (3)—Mayor Shatford, Ald. C. F. Costerton, J. E. Edwards.
Port Coquitlam (2)—John Smith, W. G. McQuarrie.
Dist. North Vancouver (3)—Reeve E. Bridgman, J. Loutet, J. Farmer.
New Westminster (3)—Mayor A. W. Gray, Ald. Lynch, T. J. Thomas.
Victoria (4)—Ald. Sargent, Ald. Harvey.
Matsqui (2)—Angus Maclean, H. S. Phinney.
Vancouver (4)—Mayor Gale, Ald. Woodside, Ald. Marshall, G. Ireland.
Pitt Meadow (2)—Reeve Wm. Reid, Thomas B. Hall.
North Cowichan (2)—J. W. Dickinson.
Fernie (2)—A. J. Moffatt.
Burnaby (3)—Coun. J. Mulgrew, Coun. G. Webb, Reeve Fraser.
Port Alberni (2)—R. F. Blandy.
Penticton (2)—Reeve F. M. Smith, B. C. Bracewell.
North Vancouver (3)—Ald. Bruce Watson, Ald. G. McBain, R. F. Archibald.
Armstrong (2)—Mayor J. M. Wright, Ald. H. A. Fraser.
Langley (2)—David Harris, F. Macpherson.
Port Moody (2)—John B. Lye, A. G. Moore.
Revelstoke (2)—W. A. Gordon.
Oak Bay (3)—Coun. J. C. McNeill, J. J. Shallock.
Duncan (2)—J. Greig.
Kelowna (2)—George Dunn.
Esquimalt (2)—S. A. Pomeroy, J. S. Floyd.
City of Chilliwack (2)—Mayor Ashwell.
Enderby (2)—Ald. James Nichol.

Prince George (2)—Mayor Perry.
Nanaimo (3)—S. Gough.
Merritt (2)—J. P. Boyd, George Irvine.
West Summerland (2)—E. R. Simpson, R. E. White.
Point Grey (4)—Reeve Fletcher, Henry Floyd, T. Pearson, Coun. Arnold.
City of Salmon Arm (2)—Mayor John Lacey, Ald. W. J. Ball.
Grand Forks (2)—Mayor Acers.
South Vancouver (3)—Clerk Riley, Assessor Thompson.
District Salmon Arm (2)—Reeve Kew, Coun. Slough.
Coquitlam (District) (3)—Reeve Marmont, Coun. Morrison, R. Newman.
Surrey (3)—Reeve T. J. Sullivan, Coun. McKenzie, Coun. Brown.
Peachland (2)—W. M. Dryden.
Chilliwack District (2)—Coun. W. H. Annis, Chas. Webb.
Delta (3)—J. Harris, Seymour Huff, Leon J. Ladner.
Kaslo (1)—W. V. Papworth.
Kelowna (1)—Mayor D. W. Sutherland.

A Resolutions Committee was appointed as follows:—Reeve Fraser; Mayor Wright; Reeve Fletcher; Clerk Dickson; Mayor Perry; Mayor Ashwell, and Mayor Acres.

The President appointed as Auditors: City Clerk Greig and Clerk Bracewell.

Communications were read from Hon. N. W. Rowell; Garfield A. King; and Mayor A. E. Todd, of Victoria.

A Constitution Committee was appointed as follows:—Clerk Floyd, Point Grey; Alderman Archibald, North Vancouver City; City Clerk Moffatt, Fernie.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

"To the Delegates of the Convention of British Columbia Municipalities—

It is indeed a pleasure for me, as President of the Union, to welcome you to this, our fourteenth Annual Convention; and I herewith submit my report for the past year for your consideration. Before proceeding with our business, I feel we must record our deep regret at the loss, since we last met, of our late Premier, the Hon. H. C. Brewster. In him this Province has lost a valuable administrator, who met the many difficult problems of his office in a serious and thoughtful manner. He never spared himself, and no time or trouble was too great for him to take in consideration of affairs submitted to him. I know I voice the unanimous sentiment of this Convention in expressing deep regret at his loss, and in extending our most sincere sympathy to his relatives.

British Columbia, as part of the Dominion, is very proud of the part her men have taken in the struggle. There is hardly a home throughout the length and breadth of the grand old Empire that has not suffered loss, a loss ungrudgingly suffered for the fundamental principles of right, and to make this world a better place to live in. On our part, have we played the game with these men? I feel that this Convention should do its utmost to assist the Federal Government in making better provision for the dependents of the soldiers. We know that with the ever-increasing cost of living, that an adequate increase has not been made in the separation allowances. Further, there are unfortunate cases in connection with pensions, which will have to be adjusted, and I would suggest that the Government be most strongly supported by this organization in its dealings with the increase of separation allowances and pensions. Conditions at present are abnormal, and what would be an adequate allowance or pension in ordinary times cannot possibly be sufficient until normal times return once more. I believe that the Government have this matter in hand, and I know that they will deal with it in a fair and just manner, at the same time, representing as we do the civic interests of practically 90 per cent of the population of this Province, it is our duty and privilege to assist the Federal authorities by recording the support of our Union to any measure which they may take along these lines. No money can repay the men on the firing line for the sacrifices they are making, and the least we as a country can do, is to see that their dependents are given their full rights.

At our last convention your executive were instructed to urge upon the Government the necessity of the consolidation and revision of the Municipal Act. Upon attending at Victoria, we were met with every encouragement from the Municipal Committee and the executive of the Government, and the Attorney-General placed the drafting of the new Act in the hands of Municipal Inspector Baird, and Mr. F. A. McDiarmid, who has been our solicitor for some years. The manner in which we were received by the Government

CONVENTION OF B. C. MUNICIPALITIES— (Continued)

left nothing to be desired, and I know that they have every wish to place on the Statutes of British Columbia an Act which will be workable, and at the same time preserve in the best manner the financial stability of municipalities throughout the Province. From some delay in starting on the work, the new Act cannot be presented in detail to this convention. In some respects this may be as well, as it would be impossible for us to discuss all the details and the phraseology of drafting. This, in any case, would have to be left to those in whose charge the Act is placed. The proposed changes, however, are before us for full discussion, and I feel sure that the Government will give due consideration to any suggestion made by this Union.

One of the most important innovations is the establishment of a Local Government Board, which will have a very wide effect upon this Province. It has been suggested that powers to be conferred upon a Board of this kind may be too great, also that it is rather late in the day, seeing that in many instances municipalities have already stretched their credit almost to the breaking point. I am firmly convinced, however, that the establishment of some Board of this nature will be of great value in promoting financial stability. The fact alone that the Board will be active all the year round will be of immense benefit to municipalities. The Board will no doubt have power to settle difficulties existing between adjacent municipalities who will have the privilege of putting their cases before them, and obtaining immediate settlement; as it is at present, we have to wait each year until the sitting of the Legislature to obtain relief. Public utilities, also, will, in all probability, be placed in their hands. It is possible that through the wide powers which will in all likelihood be conferred upon this Board, it may appear to this convention that the administration of municipal affairs is to be handed over to a body appointed by the Provincial Government; but some of us who attended the convention at Kamloops when the position of Municipal Inspector was created had the same fear, yet in the working out of the position, I think I am safe in saying that no municipality has been disappointed either in the creation of the office or the manner in which it has been administered.

A very important clause in the new Act is that of the compulsory tax sale. After nine years' close study of municipal affairs, I am convinced that such compulsory tax sale will go a long way towards placing our municipalities on a sound financial basis. It is absolutely impossible to carry on under the present system. No municipality can collect only an average of 40 per cent to 60 per cent of the money owing to them, and keep on paying out 100 cents on the dollar for what they owe; and live. We have tried in the past many methods of temporary borrowing against arrears of taxes, either by treasury note or otherwise, but it is only putting off the evil day of reckoning. I know that all municipalities in British Columbia are quite prepared to do everything in their power to save the home of the taxpayer, and I believe provision can be made to this end; but it is impossible to save the speculative property of those who have acquired more than they can carry. When all is said and done, our duty when elected must be to carry on the work of our respective municipalities in as sane a manner as possible, collecting our dues, and meeting our obligations. Our present policy is undoubtedly working a hardship on the ratepayer who pays his taxes. If no tax sales are held, it is only a matter of a few years before no one will wish to purchase property, as the accrued taxes will have mounted to more than purchasers will wish to pay. In the meantime, municipalities are only carrying a false asset by deluding themselves with the idea that arrears of taxes are worth 100 cents on the dollar.

I am asking Messrs. Baird and McDiarmid to address the convention before the new Act comes up for discussion, so that the important changes advocated can be explained to us. I know that keen interest is sure to be taken by all present in the new Act, and as much latitude as possible will be given for discussion; at the same time, I would ask that as far as possible all delegates will try and keep to the points at issue, so that we may be able to finish our business in good time.

Last spring, on behalf of the Union, I attended a meeting held between the Executive of the Government and representatives of municipalities and Boards of Trade, with respect to the question of taxes and Government relief to municipalities in connection therewith. The Premier, the Hon. Mr. John Oliver, spoke very strongly as to the re-

sponsibilities of municipalities and the costly system of administration; and I should like to make a radical suggestion to this Union, namely, that where municipalities, whose interests are more or less identical, adjoin, the cost of operation might be merged in one central office respective Councils being elected as at present, but the detail work carried out at one central point, which would save a considerable expense, as the clerical, engineering, school, police and fire departments could be conducted under one head. Having the taxes kept separate would be a matter of bookkeeping. Should the convention thing this idea worthy of consideration, I should be glad if they would instruct the incoming executive to look into it, and report to the convention of 1919.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere thanks for the assistance rendered me during the past year by the Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, Solicitor and Members of the executive, also again to record my appreciation of the honour conferred upon me by last year's convention. The time I have devoted to the work of the Union has been a great pleasure, and I sincerely trust that benefit may accrue to our municipalities as the result of our efforts."

The Report was adopted.

SOLICITOR'S REPORT.

The work of the solicitor of the Union for this last year has consisted altogether in the drafting of legislation, a memorandum of which has been sent to you in printed form I want to discuss that memorandum, and I understand I have an opportunity this afternoon; the conditions on which it was based, the way the work has been done, and that sort of thing has taken practically the whole of the time that I have had since the meeting of last year.

At the last session there was no legislation of any importance; three or four emergent clauses which were passed as being emergent, but everybody was waiting for the passing of the new Act. Those municipalities which needed special legislation received the same by private bill which did not affect the rest, and consequently the solicitor had nothing to do with that.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

"I have only a short verbal report to make as Secretary. All the resolutions that were referred to the Executive Committee were taken before the Executive of the Union, and at that meeting in Victoria and arranged a meeting on the Attorney-General the whole re-drafting of the Municipal Act. We met in Victoria and arranged a meeting with the Attorney-General, who agreed that commissioners would be appointed and we urged upon the Attorney-General the necessity of these commissioners being placed upon the work at once, so that each municipal council could receive a copy of the new draft in plenty of time before coming to this convention. We stated that we would like those copies before the first of August, and the Attorney-General said that he would take the matter up with the Municipal Committee and he would do all in his power to obtain them before the first of August. We met the Municipal Committee, who passed a resolution that as the Attorney-General had stated that commissioners would be appointed for the re-drafting of the Act that no amendments to the Act except those that were absolutely necessary, would be allowed to be brought at the last session, and consequently we turned them over to the commissioner for the re-drafting, except those that were absolutely necessary for some of the municipalities who were in a difficult position with the Act in its present state.

Shortly after, the executive and myself took the matter up with the Attorney-General to find out what had been done with the re-draft. But it was impossible at that time to get a meeting of the Government to pass on the drafting of the new Act, so that the delay was not the fault of the Attorney-General nor of your executive, but we thought that the municipalities would have plenty of time to take it up with their own councils, so that the delegates would come to this convention fully prepared. However, I understand the President has a suggestion that he is going to present during this meeting.

Now, all the other matters that came up during the year, I have taken up with the President and members of the executive. I may say that the work of the Secretary of the Union was a surprise to me, I think I answered about thirty communications in a week.

I submit the following statement:—

**CONVENTION OF B. C. MUNICIPALITIES—
(Continued)**

Union of British Columbia Municipalities.
Statement from October 14th, 1917, to September 14th, 1918.

RECEIPTS:

Bank debits	\$269.30
Deposits, October 15th, 1917	59.25
	<hr/>
	328.55
	<hr/>
Balance	149.55
	<hr/>
Balance on hand	149.55
	<hr/>
Balance on hand	132.45
1917	
1918	
January	
3 Coldstream	20.00
February	
25 Kamloops	40.00
March	
1 Saanich	35.00
Vernon	30.00
Port Alberni	15.00
Port Coquitlam	15.00
North Vancouver	25.00
New Westminster	50.00
Victoria	75.00
Matsqui	20.00
6 Vancouver	75.00
Pitt Meadows	10.00
7 North Cowichan	25.00
Fernie	25.00
8 Burnaby	50.00
11 Alberni	10.00
Penticton District	20.00
12 North Vancouver	40.00
13 Armstrong	20.00
14 Trail	10.00
18 Langley	25.00
Port Moody	15.00
Revelstoke	20.00
Oak Bay	35.00
Duncan	20.00
26 Greenwood	10.00
Kelowna	25.15
Esquimalt	25.00
Chilliwack	20.00
30 Enderby	15.00
Prince George	15.00
Nanaimo	35.00
April	
19 Kent Municipality	10.00
Merritt	15.00
Cumberland	10.00
30 Courtenay	10.00
May	
2 Coldstream	15.00
Summerland	15.00
Spallumcheen	15.00
23 Esquimalt	15.00
North Vancouver	20.00
August	
26 Point Grey	50.00
September	
5 Salmon Arm City	20.00
9 Sumas	15.00
Grand Forks	15.00
13 South Vancouver	50.00
Salmon Arm District	20.00
	<hr/>
	1,175.15
	<hr/>
	1,307.60
RECEIPTS	\$1,307.60

DISBURSEMENTS:

F. A. McDiarmid expenses	15.00
Dominion Express, C.P.R. Telegraph	14.00
H. Bose, honorarium	150.00
Balance	149.55
	<hr/>
	328.55
	<hr/>

Less outstanding cheques	17.10
Balance	132.45
	<hr/>
	149.55

1917

October

25 Miss M. Booth, Duncan Convention	27.00
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January, 1918

4 Luncheon, Vancouver Executive	11.00
31 Postage	3.00
Canadian Municipal Journal	100.00
The Insley Press55

March

19 A. W. Gray, Sect. to Victoria	20.00
26 The Columbian Co.	53.00
Postage	5.00
30 F. A. McDiarmid on account	250.00

April

19 A. W. Gray, salary on account	100.00
30 Postmaster	5.00

June

27 F. A. McDiarmid	250.00
A. W. Gray on account salary	100.00

July

12 E. H. Bridgman, exp. Victoria	20.00
Columbian Co.	3.50

August

24 E. H. Bridgman expenses to Victoria	12.50
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September

9 Postmaster	5.00
14 A. W. Gray balance salary	100.00
Columbian Co.	13.75
Burr Office Supply Co.	2.00
Exchange	6.40
Balance	219.90

\$1,307.60

\$1,307.60

Bank balance	335.65
Outstanding cheques	115.75

Balance as per cash book

\$219.90

The report be received and referred to the Auditors.

The Auditing Committee subsequently reported that they found the statement correct, which report was adopted.

That the Report of the Secretary-Treasurer be printed and copies thereof sent to each municipality.

Adjourned for luncheon.

The President called the Convention to order at 2 p.m.

THE FINANCES OF THE MUNICIPALITIES.

Report of the Inspector of Municipalities.

"I am sorry, Mr. President, that perhaps there was a misunderstanding. My intention was not to take up questions directly connected with the new Act, so much as to take up one or two points which have never been placed before this convention before, and which I am convinced are of great importance. The points that I would like to make and the figures in connection with them are boiled down, and I hope I can give them to you in a very few minutes.

Some four years ago, when the municipal situation in this Province became very acute the particular problem was to get sufficient money to carry on. In the year 1914 and the beginning of 1915 it looked very much as if a number of the municipalities were going to be greatly embarrassed for funds to carry out their obligations. That period was passed over with a certain degree of inconvenience, however, and they have been able to carry on with some measure of gratification to themselves and those who were interested.

However, during the last year or two the impression has been created that everything has been running easily, and while I have no intention of telling a blue ruin story, I think there are some facts in connection with the matter which should be brought before you, so that you can just see how things are going in your municipalities. I have reports gathered together for the year 1917, showing what the municipalities are doing.

**CONVENTION OF B. C. MUNICIPALITIES—
(Continued)**

The taxes actually collected by the municipalities in 1917 were \$9,552,000. Now, I have taken as a basis of calculation that figure of \$9,552,000, although that figure is greater than the amount of taxes collected in any other year. Your revenue for last year was approximately and in round figures \$10,701,000, made up as follows:—

Taxes	\$9,552,000.00
Government grant to schools	824,000.00
Trade licenses	160,000.00
Dog taxes	20,000.00
Road taxes	41,000.00
Fines and costs	104,000.00

Making a total of moneys collected by the municipalities of \$10,701,006.00

That was the total amount of the cash received by the municipalities; out of that \$10,701,000 there was paid in uncontrollable expenditure as follows:—

Yearly levy for debt	\$6,630,000.00
Schools, exclusive of interest and sinking fund	1,853,000.00
Administration of Justice	562,000.00

Making a total of \$9,045,000.00 over which the municipalities have no control.

You collected \$10,701,000, and out of that spent \$9,045,000, over which there was no control at all, leaving a balance to be expended for various matters of municipal administration of \$1,656,000. Of this sum, which was left to the discretion of the councils, you spent for street maintenance \$1,443,000, practically the whole amount left over from the uncontrollable expenditures. The street maintenance for last year was very light, it was the lightest for some years, and that maintenance, which ought to be increased, takes up the whole of your balance.

The expenditures, roughly speaking, were as follows:

For street maintenance	\$1,443,000.00
For fire protection	546,000.00
For health	167,000.00
For general administration	539,000.00
Indemnities to councils	77,000.00
Upkeep of parks	74,000.00
Sewers	160,000.00
Upkeep of municipal halls	52,000.00
Donations and grants	314,000.00
Interest on loans	372,000.00

Making a total of \$3,744,000.00

Your actual receipts being over-expended to the amount of \$2,088,000.

Now, that has been going on for four or five years, the over expenditure has averaged from two to three million dollars. Most of that, of course, is represented by arrears of taxes. The arrears of taxes at the end of

1914 were	\$5,994,000.00
1915	9,366,000.00
1916	11,857,000.00
and at the end of last year were	13,680,000.00

The point that I wish to make in connection with that statement of figures is just simply to raise the question plainly before the municipalities of the Province, as to whether you are drifting. How long is it going to go on with a deficit of two to three million dollars a year? As I said, it has gone on for four or five years and you have outside of your bonded indebtedness, a liability of \$8,076,000. The municipalities of the Province are also short in their sinking funds to the amount of \$3,602,288.

Now, that is practically all that I have to say at the present time. It is simply to put before you those figures and point out this fact, that under the present conditions, if you will retain the existing long credit system of taxes, you cannot hope to collect much more than the ten million dollars that you collected last year, and it just means this, that whereas your principal function should be the carrying on of municipal administration—that is what you are elected for, to carry on municipal administration—as things are now you are practically drifting to the point of existing as municipal councils for the purpose of paying outstanding debts. It also gives rise to the question as to how long that sort of thing can continue. As I said, in 1914, the arrears of taxes were \$5,994,000, now they are

\$13,680,000. You have existed since 1914, and continued administration by spending your arrears of taxes, and increasing your liabilities, but the point is, how long can this go on? It is beginning to look in some cases as if you were going the limit, in some cases going beyond. In some of the smaller municipalities the matter is getting very serious. As I said, it is not my intention to take up the time of the convention, but the point that I want to emphasize is that those questions of the general finance of the Province, are the questions which must determine the policy both of the municipalities and of the Provincial Government, the main question being, where are you drifting and how long can you continue in your present course?

In conclusion, I should apologize for not taking up the matters which you, Mr. President, asked me to take up, but my understanding is that I was to be given the opportunity of presenting just those questions which, at this time, should be placed squarely before the municipalities for consideration."

The Report was received and referred to the Resolutions Committee.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL ACT.

Solicitor's Report.

In opening a general discussion of this draft memorandum of the principles upon which it seems to me the new Act ought to be drawn, perhaps I might clear the ground by informing you as to just how and in what shape the matter comes before this Union. The convention in its session of 1916 passed this resolution:

"Whereas the Municipal and Local Improvement Acts have been found cumbersome, difficult to interpret, and lacking in reference to other Acts affecting municipal administration, this convention would most strongly urge upon the Provincial Government the advisability of empowering a commission to take evidence from all quarters for the purpose of drafting a new Municipal Act, in which will be incorporated all matters affecting municipal government; and that further, after three years close touch and experience with Municipal Solicitor McDiarmid and Municipal Inspector Baird—whose knowledge and experience we believe would be invaluable—would respectfully urge that they be placed in charge of this work and that copies of our solicitor's report be forwarded to the Premier and Attorney-General.

That the Municipal Act be arranged so that all sections relating to one subject be under one head and follow in correct sequence, and that a comprehensive index be provided. Also that marginal reference be made to other provincial acts affecting any section or the subject matter dealt with.'

That was in the session of 1916. In the session of 1917 nothing having been done in the meantime, that resolution was repeated verbatim and the following resolution was added to it:—

"Whereas, no success has so far attended the efforts of this union to secure the revision of the Municipal Local Improvement and other Acts directly affecting municipalities;

Therefore be it resolved that we reaffirm our resolution of last year, and that it be an instruction to our executive to continue to press upon the government the difficulties, annoyances and costs occasioned by the lack of continuity, of flexibility and of precision of statement which fill the text of these Acts. That they point out to the government that no amount of amendment, short of total revision will, in our judgment, afford any adequate relief, and that such a revision should only be undertaken by those familiar with the various and varied problems arising in municipal administration.

That this council having experienced difficulty in the administration of municipal affairs by reason of the fact that that the Municipal, Local Improvement and other Acts affecting municipalities are cumbersome, difficult of interpretation and lacking in reference to other Acts also affecting municipalities, most strongly urge upon the Provincial Government the necessity of a complete and thorough revision of these statutes and the drafting of a new Municipal Act in which will be incorporated all matters affecting municipal government.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities for presentation to the government by the

CONVENTION OF B. C. MUNICIPALITIES— (Continued)

executive of the Union and that each municipal council be requested to send a representative or representatives to the meeting with the government when this matter is presented, and that the members of the Provincial Legislature be requested to support same."

Mr. McDiarmid then continued with an explanation of the principles upon which the memorandum as to the drafting of the Act had been made up, and answered a number of questions asked by the delegates.

Moved by Mayor Perry, seconded by Councillor Webb, That the resolutions before the Resolutions Committee should be brought before the meeting.

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

The Committee considered the resolutions in the order in which they appear on the leaflet mailed to the Municipal Councils:

1.—Corporation of the City of Port Alberni:

To provide in the Municipal Act for specific authority to enable a municipality to own real property outside its own limits; with power to erect, maintain and regulate wharves and floats on such property, where it consists of foreshore lots.

Moved by Mayor Perry, seconded by Councillor Dickinson.

That this resolution be referred to the Convention with recommendation that it be referred to the Solicitor of the Union for action. Also that section (c) of Resolution No. 9 be considered in conjunction with the foregoing.—Carried.

2.—Corporation of the District of Burnaby:

To consider the advisability of making adequate provision in the Statutes for the care of feeble-minded, other than those who come under the provisions of Section 67 of the Infant's Act, as amended in 1918.

Moved by Reeve Fletcher, seconded by Councillor Mulgrew,

That the convention endorse this resolution and that provision be made in the new Municipal Act for the care of feeble-minded children at the expense of the Province.—Carried.

3.—Corporation of the City of New Westminster:

That no British subject who has, in the war against Germany, and its allies, served overseas in the military forces of the British Empire or any ally or who has in the war against Germany and its allies served anywhere in the naval forces of the British Empire or any ally who produces his discharge from either branch of the services aforesaid shall be liable to pay Road Tax, and that such exemption be provided in the Municipal Act.

Moved by Mayor Akers, seconded by Councillor Webb, That this resolution be adopted by the Convention.—Carried.

4.—That Section 426 of the Municipal Act be repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Every municipality paying an annual salary to a police magistrate and maintaining a police force, shall be entitled to retain and use as part of the municipal revenues all fines and penalties imposed by the police magistrate or acting police magistrate of such municipality not only for breach of its by-laws, but for other infraction of the law, and to retain as part of the municipal revenue all bail forfeited for non-appearance at the Police Court of such municipality, and to sell and dispose of, for export from the province, liquor seized by the police of such municipality forfeited to His Majesty under the "Prohibition Act" and to sell and dispose of other goods and chattels forfeited to His Majesty under the "Criminal Code" or other statute and to retain and use as part of the municipal revenue the proceeds of such sale or sales.

Moved by Mayor Perry, seconded by Mayor Wright, That this resolution be adopted by the Convention.

Moved by Councillor Loutet, seconded by Reeve Fletcher, That this resolution be left to the incoming Executive to take before the proper authorities whose duty it is to deal with it.—Carried.

5.—Corporation of the City of Fernie:

To provide in the Municipal Act for publishing money by-laws, etc., in the shortest form possible to save advertising expenses.

Moved by Clerk Dickinson, seconded by Mayor Perry, That this resolution be considered with the new Act.—Carried.

6.—To provide that Municipal Assessment Rolls can be kept in loose leaf form.

Moved by Mayor Wright seconded by Reeve Fletcher, That this resolution be struck off the list in accordance with representations made by Mr. Moffatt, City Clerk, Fernie.—Carried.

7.—Corporation of the City of Victoria:

That it be provided in the Municipal Act that the cost of transportation of criminals be borne by the province, and not by municipalities as at present.

Moved by Clerk Dickinson, seconded by Mayor Wright, That this resolution be adopted by the Convention.—Carried.

8.—That sources of revenue created by the provincial authorities, which rightfully belong to municipalities, be placed amongst the revenues to be derived by municipalities in the Municipal Act.

Moved by Mayor Perry, seconded by Clerk Dickinson, That this resolution be considered with the new Act.—Carried.

9.—(a) Taxation of all railway lands for municipal revenue in organized districts, and also that the titles furnished by railway companies to purchasers of railway lands should be so revised as to contain transfer of all interests, including mineral rights.

Moved by Reeve Fletcher, seconded by Mayor Acres, That this resolution be considered with the new Act.—Carried.

9.—(b) Increased sources of revenue for British Columbia municipalities to supplement land taxation.

Moved by Mayor Perry, seconded by Alderman Sargent, That this resolution be considered with the new Act.—Carried.

9.—(c) Power for municipalities to acquire, hold and dispose of real estate outside of its own boundaries under certain conditions, said power to be retroactive.

See resolution No. 1 from Port Alberni.

9.—(d) Proportion of costs to be made against properties abutting on works of local improvement to be undertaken by municipalities in future, and what responsibility will be placed on said abutting properties for portion of costs in excess of official estimates; also what steps should be taken by municipalities for securing the necessary funds for defraying the cost of completed works of local improvement, previous to undertaking the same.

Moved by Mayor Acres, seconded by Alderman Sargent, That this resolution be referred for consideration with the new Act.—Carried.

9.—(e) Employment of interned aliens in building trunk roads and clearing land for settlement.

Moved by Mayor Wright, seconded by Reeve Fletcher, That this be recommended to the Convention for favourable consideration.—Carried.

10.—Corporation of the City of Penticton:

That the Municipal Act provide that no appeal shall lie against an assessment unless it can be shown that the land in respect of which an appeal is made is assessed disproportionately from adjacent lands of the same class.

Moved by Clerk Dickinson, seconded by Mr. Crehan, That this be taken into consideration with the new Act.—Carried.

11.—Corporation of the City of Trail:

That the Union of B. C. Municipalities petition the Provincial Government to increase the limit of the general tax rate to at least two cents on the dollar.

Moved by Reeve Fletcher, seconded by Councillor Mulgrew, That this resolution be referred for consideration with the new Act.—Carried.

New Resolution:

Corporation of the District of Oak Bay:

That the Municipal Act be amended so as to give Municipalities a first charge on the income of all revenue producing property for the purpose of applying it in payment of arrears of taxes, except where the person receiving the income is entitled to the benefits of the War Relief Act. The Collector to attach the income by notice to the person paying same, and payment to the collector by such person to be a satisfactory discharge.

Moved by Mayor Akers, seconded by Councillor Ford, That this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Committee for report.

Moved by Reeve Fraser, seconded by Mayor Akers, That this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive with the endorsement of this meeting.—Carried.
The Convention here adjourned.

CONVENTION OF B. C. MUNICIPALITIES— (Continued)

September 19th, 1918.

The President called the Convention to order at 9 a.m.

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE (Continued):

12.—Corporation of the City of North Vancouver:

That the Provincial Government be petitioned to pass all necessary legislation, and thereupon that the government appoint a hydro-electric commission for this province with like or similar powers and authority granted to the hydro-electric commission appointed by the government of the Province of Ontario, under and by virtue of Sections 8, 9, 10 and sub-sections thereof, Cap. 39, R.S.O. 1914, and amendments thereto.

The Committee strongly recommends that the Convention go on record in favour of this resolution, and that it be taken as a basis for one of the clauses comprising a Public Utilities Act.

Moved by Alderman McBain, seconded by Clerk Greig, That this resolution be referred for consideration with the new Act.—Carried.

13.—Municipality of North Cowichan:

Whereas, the Fisheries Department has made regulations forbidding Cowichan and Nanaimo Indians to catch fish without a special permit, and to sell fish to residents; regarding which the Chiefs of the Cowichan and Nanaimo Indians have addressed the Deputy Minister of Fisheries;

And whereas, injury to the future of fisheries is not caused by fishing with hook and line, but by the use of nets, whether licensed or unlicensed;

And whereas, it is evident that the free sale of fish caught with hook and line will afford an important addition to the local food supply and to forbid such capture and sale can have no object but to favour some licensed canning concern to the detriment of the general food supply of the nation.

This Municipal Council respectfully urges on the Honourable the Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries that he should throw open all sea and river areas to commercial fishing with hook and line by all comers, and at the same time take adequate steps to have all netting regulations faithfully observed. Under the present arrangement there is no adequate patrolling to prevent illegal netting.

Whereas, the administration of the Fisheries Department has presented many remarkable features in this neighbourhood during recent times;

And whereas, it is necessary for the moral health of our people that public confidence in that branch of the administration should be re-established;

This Municipal Council respectfully urges upon the Honourable the Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries that he should make personal investigation into the administration of the Fisheries Department on this coast during the last two years; or if a personal investigation is not practicable, then we respectfully urge that it be made through persons entirely unconnected with the Fisheries Department and also unconnected with any canning concern.

And we respectfully urge the desirability of remedial action being taken as soon as the enquiry is completed.

The Committee refers this Resolution to the Convention without comment.

Moved by Reeve Fraser, seconded by Alderman Harvey, That this Resolution receive the endorsement of the Convention.—Carried.

New Resolutions:

1. **Corporation of Esquimalt:**—A resolution proposing to limit the speed of motor trucks of one ton and over to six miles an hour.

On motion the Committee decided not to recommend the endorsement of the resolution.

Moved by Reeve Fraser, seconded by Councillor Loutet, That the above resolution be not adopted.—Carried.

2. **Corporation of Esquimalt:**—Providing for the imposition of property qualifications on candidates for Board of Police Commissioners.

The Committee endorses this proposal.

Moved by Reeve Fraser, seconded by Alderman Woodside, That this resolution be adopted.

3. **Provision of cheap homes for soldiers and sailors.** Referred to convention without comment.

Moved by Reeve Fraser, seconded by Alderman Harvey, That this resolution be laid over for consideration, and that a special committee be appointed to report on the matter.—Carried.

4. **City of Victoria.**—Resolved, that where a municipality improves any road, street or highway within its boundaries for the benefit of the public, and, in so doing, changes the grade of such road, street or highway, no claim for damage shall lie with the owners of abutting properties unless the grade, on a distance of at least 300 feet in length of such road, street or highway is altered by such change, and the change is at least equal to two per cent of the total 300 feet, and only where a change of at least, on an average of one and one-half feet has taken place opposite anyone property shall the owner be entitled to make any claim for damage because of such change in grade.

The Committee refers this for consideration with the new Act.

Moved by Alderman Sargent, seconded by Councillor Loutet, That the recommendation of the Committee be adopted.—Carried.

5. **Re Library Act.**—Moved by Mayor Gale, seconded by Alderman Sargent, That the Union of British Columbia Municipalities, in annual convention assembled, after explanations of the provisions of the draft bill for a Library Law for British Columbia, expresses its approval of the principles of the measures taken, and urges on the Provincial Government its enactment, with such modifications as further investigation may prove advisable, at the forthcoming session of the Legislature.

This matter was left to the consideration of the Convention.

Moved by Mayor Gale, seconded by Alderman McBain, That this resolution be laid over for further consideration by the Convention.—Carried.

6.—City of Alberni.

That the City of Alberni, in Council assembled, strongly recommend that the 10 years' payment clause as is now in force in the City of Victoria, in regard to delinquents be embodied in the new Municipal Act, to come into force next year. It might be optional or definite.

Committee disagreed as to action to be taken.

Moved by Alderman McBain, seconded by Auditor Crehan, That this resolution be laid over for further consideration by the Convention.—Carried.

7.—City of Prince George.

Whereas in certain municipalities a large percentage of the assessed property is owned by the Government, and is therefore exempt from taxation.

Whereas the said property derives all the benefits of public improvements and consequently acquires an enhanced value with no corresponding advantage to the municipalities.

Whereas this condition places the Government as a speculator in city land values with discriminating favour shown them by being exempt from taxation.

Whereas this is manifestly an unfair additional burden on struggling municipalities.

We resolve that the Municipal Act be amended to embody one or other of the following remedies:

- (a) That Government shall pay taxes on all Crown property in municipalities when such property is not used for Government purposes.
- (b) That the Government shall sell all Crown owned property in cities to the highest bidder without reserve.
- (c) Permit municipalities to tax Crown owned property, such taxation to be a first charge against such property when sold, and municipalities to have power to borrow against such taxation.

The Committee strongly endorsed this resolution.

Moved by Clark Farmer, seconded by Reeve Fletcher, That the resolution of the Committee be adopted.—Carried.

8. Corporation of Oak Bay.

That the attention of the Finance Minister be called to the serious effect on municipal borrowings which will be caused by the issuance of Dominion Bonds free of Dominion income tax.

The Committee disagreed on what action should be taken.

Moved by Commissioner Gillespie, seconded by Alderman Sargent, That this resolution be laid over for further consideration by the Convention.—Carried.

CONVENTION OF B. C. MUNICIPALITIES— (Continued)

9.—Indigents.

Moved by Mr. G. D. Ireland, seconded by Alderman Woodside.

Whereas the present legislation determining the periods of time domiciling indigents throughout the Province of British Columbia is not working equitably in various districts of the Province, and

Whereas various representations seeking to have present legislation with reference to the domicile of indigents amended have been made during the past few years,

Be it therefore resolved that the Union of British Columbia Municipalities appoint a committee representing all sections of the Province to make a comprehensive study of this entire problem and submit a report on same to the next Convention of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities.

Committee recommended sponsors of this motion be appointed a committee for this purpose.

Moved by Reeve Fraser, seconded by Reeve Fletcher, That such committee be appointed.

Ald. Woodside, seconded by Commissioner Gillespie, moved in amendment, That the President appoint a Committee representative of the whole Province.

On a vote being taken, the Amendment carried.

10.—City of Vancouver.

That the Government be requested at the next session of the Legislature to bring in an amendment to the "Motor Traffic Act" providing for allowing fire and police ambulance departments in all places in the Province to exceed the statutory limit in the Act as now provided so as to allow the departments to proceed to fires at a rate of twenty-five (25) miles an hour.

The Committee recommended,—That as apparently this resolution only applies to the City of Vancouver, which operates under a separate charter, it does not come within the jurisdiction of this Convention.

Moved by Clerk Floyd, seconded by Auditor Crehan, That this resolution be not adopted.—Carried.

11.—City of Port Alberni.

That provision be made in the Municipal Act for the levying of a "frontage rate" where water and electric light mains are laid along lanes or alleys.

Committee did not recommend adoption.

Moved by Councillor Mulgrew, seconded by Councillor Webb,—That this resolution be not adopted.—Carried.

12.—City of Victoria.

Resolved that provision be made in the new "Municipal Act" for the appointment by resolution of the Council of "Acting" officers during the absence or incapacity of Municipal Officers, or pending any vacancy in any municipal office; the Act to provide that such acting officer may fulfil all the duties and functions of the officer, or office, whom they represent, and whether such duties or functions be imposed or conferred by Statute or by By-law or Resolution of the Council.

Committee recommended no action be taken in respect of this resolution.

Moved by Mayor Miller, seconded by Clerk Moore, That this resolution be not adopted.—Carried.

13.—School Matters; Point Grey.

That the School Act be amended to provide that one member of the School Board shall be appointed by the Municipal Council from one of their number, and have full voting power on such school board.

Referred for consideration by Convention.

Moved by Reeve Fletcher, seconded by Alderman Arnold, That this resolution be laid over for consideration by the Convention.—Carried.

14.—Coquitlam. School Trustees.

That the present qualification for the position of school trustee in rural districts, viz., \$250.00 value of real property over and above all encumbrances, be amended and that the following be substituted therefor:

Any resident property owner paying property tax in the municipality and who has continuously resided in the municipality for one year or more, shall be qualified to act in the capacity of school trustee.

No action taken on this resolution.

Moved by Clerk Moore, seconded by Councillor Webb, That this resolution be not adopted.—Carried.

15.—Port Moody.

That the section of the Hospital Act relating to the liability of municipalities for treatment of indigent patients from such municipality be amended by setting a limit of time in the case of a continuous illness, in which a municipality shall be liable, and further that the Provincial Government be asked to provide for a home for incurable to take care of cases of this description.

No action taken on this resolution.

Moved by Councillor Loutet, seconded by Clerk Dickinson, That this resolution be laid over for further consideration by the Convention.—Carried.

16.—City of Victoria.

Resolution requesting no definite decision be arrived at by this Convention regarding new Municipal Act.

Referred to Secretary to be dealt with as a communication.

Moved by Reeve Fraser, seconded by Alderman Harvey, That this recommendation be adopted.—Carried.

Resolutions laid over for further consideration:

3. Cheap homes for soldiers and sailors:—Moved by Reeve Fraser, seconded by Councillor Mulgrew, That a special Committee be appointed to make a report upon the matter.—Carried.

The President appointed the following gentlemen as a committee: Mr. Leon J. Ladner, Auditor Crehan, Commissioner Gillespie, and Councillor Loutet.

5. Re Library Act.—Moved by Clerk Greig, seconded by Reeve Fletcher, That this resolution be adopted.—Carried.

6. City of Alberni.—Moved by Clerk Dickinson, seconded by Clerk Bracewell, That this matter be left to the drafters of the new Act.—Carried.

Oak Bay Resolution:—Moved by Councillor Shallcross, seconded by Auditor Crehan, That this resolution be adopted as amended.

Moved by Mayor Miller, seconded by Auditor Floyd, That this resolution might be safely left over until the end of the war.—Carried.

13. School Matters. Point Grey.

Moved by Councillor Pearson, seconded by Councillor Mulgrew, That this resolution be not adopted.—Carried.

17. District of Surrey:

That the Union of British Columbia Municipalities in Annual Convention assembled, urge upon the Government of the Province the desirability of passing into law at the coming session of Parliament an urban and rural planning and development Act, and that the Government be requested to invite the co-operation of the legal adviser of the Union and the commission of conservation in connection with the preparation of the desired measure, and that a copy of the draft act when prepared be sent to the heads of all municipalities in the Province.

Moved by Clerk Floyd, seconded by Mayor Miller, That this resolution be considered as part of the new Act.—Carried.

18. Municipality of Surrey.

Moved by Councillor McKenzie of Surrey, seconded by Councillor Seymour Huff, of Delta, That the Hospital Act be amended so as to provide that amounts paid by any municipality under the said Act on account of any resident of such municipality shall be a charge against the interest of such person in any lands in the municipality, and to be collected in the same manner as taxes, and that the municipal solicitor draft an amendment embodying the above principle.

Moved by Reeve Fraser, seconded by Reeve Vinson, That this recommendation be made to the drafters of the new Act.—Carried.

RESOLUTIONS FROM GOOD ROADS CONVENTION. GOOD ROADS LEAGUE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

List of Resolutions Passed by Resolutions Committee and Adopted by Convention.

1.—Moved by Mr. Wilson, M.L.A., Rossland, B.C., seconded by Mr. E. M. Grenier, Trail, B.C.

Whereas—in this district there is no direct road connection between West Kootenay and the Boundary—Okanagan, which leads to Western British Columbia,

Rossland, Trail and Nelson are located within the West Kootenay District, and are practically isolated as far as outlets by road to the east or west are concerned. To reach the Boundary country it is necessary to travel into

CONVENTION OF B. C. MUNICIPALITIES— (Continued)

the State of Washington for a long distance, and then back into Canada. This route necessitates ferry crossings and the delays and inconveniences coincident with crossing the international boundary.

Whereas, the foregoing can be avoided by connecting these districts with a road from Rossland to Christina Lake.

Whereas, another important link is the construction of a road between Brilliant and Thrums.

Be it resolved, that this League co-operate with the different organizations throughout this district in urging upon the Provincial Government to construct these roads immediately.

2.—Moved by Alderman J. J. Johnston, New Westminster, B.C., seconded by Reeve Fletcher, Point Grey, B.C.

Whereas the Legislature has quite properly passed a regulation requiring all motor vehicles to stop, at least 10 feet behind when street cars are about to stop for the purpose of taking on or discharging passengers.

And whereas although motorists as general thing are anxious and willing to carry out this law, they have great difficulty in doing so because of the fact they are given no warning of any kind that the street cars are about to stop.

Be it resolved that in the opinion of this League the act should be so amended as to require those operating street cars to give some kind of sufficient warning that such cars are about to stop.

3.—Moved by Mr. F. E. Simpson, Kamloops, B.C., seconded by Mrs. H. H. Goddard, Revelstoke, B.C.

Whereas it is realized by the Good Roads League of British Columbia that the construction of a National Highway connecting the Pacific Coast with the Provinces to the East will operate to the great social and economic advantage of the entire Dominion

Therefore be it resolved that the Provincial and Federal Governments be requested to make an immediate investigation for the purpose of determining the route through this Province which would be the most advantageous and beneficial to the people of British Columbia.

4.—Moved by W. A. Wagenhauser, Penticton, B.C., seconded by John W. Harvey, Victoria, B.C.

Whereas the project of a cross Canada road, to be known as the "Canadian Highway," extending from Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, to Cape Scott, Vancouver Island, has been frequently discussed at conventions and meetings of Good Roads Leagues, Boards of Trade, etc.

And whereas the Government of the Province of British Columbia and also the Provincial Governments of other provinces have already linked together many of their East and West roads with the object of ultimately connecting together the Canadian Highway across Canada

And whereas the Federal Government of Canada has, on several occasions during the past three or four years, intimated that the Federal Government would make some contribution towards the construction of main roads throughout Canada,

And whereas in the opinion of this convention of the Good Roads League of British Columbia, the connecting together of the Canadian Highway would stimulate settlement in many sections of Canada which are at present isolated and inaccessible, and would encourage intercourse East and West between the people of Canada, and would strengthen the spirit of Canadian unity, and would be of great commercial advantage to every section of Canada traversed,

Therefore, be it resolved that this convention of the Good Roads League of British Columbia request, the Federal Government to give careful consideration, at the earliest possible date, which, in the opinion of the Federal Government, is proper, to the desirability of granting financial assistance to the various provinces towards the completing the linking together of the Canadian Highway from Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, to Cape Scott, Vancouver Island.

5.—Moved by John W. Harvey, Victoria, B. C., seconded by Bruce Watson, North Vancouver.

Resolved that this Convention request both the Dominion Government and the British Columbia Government to co-operate for the purpose of putting at work upon the roads or at clearing land all able-bodied aliens at present interned in Canada.

And that the Secretary be instructed to forward copies of this resolution to the Premier of Canada, and to the Sec-

retary of State, at Ottawa, and to all of the members of the Provincial Executive at Victoria, with the request that early co-operative action may be taken by the two Governments in the matter.

6.—Moved by Mr. John Harvey, Victoria, B.C., seconded by Mayor Acres, Grand Forks, B.C.

Whereas, automobile owners are placed at a great disadvantage in protecting themselves and their property, and in preventing injury to others who drive on the highways at night without displaying a light on their vehicles.

Whereas there is no definite legislation in existence compelling other than motor driven vehicles to carry lights at night.

Resolved that the Provincial Government be urged by all automobile clubs in British Columbia, and this League to enact the necessary legislation compelling all vehicles drawn by horses or other animals and bicycles to display a light at night while on any public highway as a warning of their presence.

7.—Moved by Mayor Gale, Vancouver, B.C., seconded by H. M. Diggon, Saanich, B.C.

That the Executive Committee of the Good Roads League be instructed to prepare a memorial to be presented to the Provincial and Dominion Governments impressing upon said Governments the necessity of giving effect to the resolutions passed by this Convention, which resolutions shall be embodied in said memorial, and that same shall be circulated throughout the various districts represented at this convention in order that as many signatures as possible may be attached thereto, and that it shall be the duty of the Executive Committee or special committee appointed by it to present said memorial to the Government at the earliest possible date.

8.—Moved by Mayor Acres, Grand Forks, B.C., Seconded by Mr. John W. Harvey, Victoria, B.C.

That whereas the Western Canadian Motorist is the official organ of many automobile clubs in British Columbia,

Be it therefore resolved that the Good Roads League recognize the said Western Canadian Motorist as the League's official magazine.

9.—Moved by Alderman J. J. Johnston, New Westminster, B.C., seconded by J. S. Todd, New Westminster, B.C.

Whereas that portion of the Pacific Highway lying between the City of New Westminster and the International Boundary at Blaine is at present in a very bad state of repair.

And whereas said highway is tributary to a very large and fertile agricultural and dairy district, where good roads are most essential to the proper development of same,

And whereas said road is a Provincial Highway and the only means of egress to automobile tourists desirous of touring the Pacific Northwest,

And whereas it is highly essential that tourist traffic should be encouraged in every possible manner.

Be it therefore resolved that the Provincial Government be urged to take immediate steps to have said highway hard-surfaced.

10.—Moved by Mayor Gale, Vancouver, B.C., seconded by Mr. C. N. Lee, Vancouver, B.C.:

Whereas there are now many thousands of automobile tourists visiting the Province of British Columbia each year, coming from the United States and from various outside Canadian points.

And whereas the number of visitors is expected to increase very considerably during the next few years.

And whereas numerous accidents are constantly occurring as a direct result of the existing rule of the road in British Columbia, all of which tends to keep tourists away.

And whereas it is most desirable that the influx of visitors should be encouraged and everything possible done toward that end.

And whereas British Columbia is the only portion of North America with the exception of one other Province, where our present rule obtains.

Be it therefore resolved that the Government of British Columbia be urged to immediately take whatever steps may be decided necessary in order to change the rule of the road in this Province.

Moved by Reeve Borden, seconded by Councillor Mulgrew, That the above resolution of the Good Roads League of British Columbia be received and filed, and that all steps be taken by the Executive of the Union to lay these resolutions of the Good Roads League before the Executive of the Government.—Carried.

To be Continued Next Month.

The Forum

Edited by HOWARD S. ROSS, K.C.

Man is the only animal which has to struggle in the midst of plenty in order to keep from starving to death.—Cleveland Citizen.

To yoke up learning with life must be the great educational work of the future.—Bruce Calvert.

THE SCOTTISH EDUCATION BILL.

The Scottish Education Bill which provide for the election of Scottish school boards by the Hare system, had already passed through the Grand Committee when we received information about it at the end of August. At that time it was expected to become law on the re-assembly of Parliament. When this bill is enacted, P.R. elections for school boards will be held from one end of Scotland to the other—From American P.R. Review.

The Hare system of proportional representation has been prescribed by Act of Parliament for the City of Sligo. The first election is to take place in January, 1919. The finances of the City of Sligo had fallen into an unsatisfactory condition, and it was necessary to obtain Parliamentary authority to extend the City's powers of taxation. Under these circumstances some of the taxpayers insisted, before assenting to the extension, that the principle of proportional representation should be adopted for the election of the Council.—From American P. R. Review.

The following article by Charles A. Beard, Director, New York Bureau of Municipal Research, and formerly professor at Columbia University, New York, and who apparently was considered rather too radical by the University authorities, appeared in the October number of the American P. R. Review. In view of the importance of the subject this article is, we think, well entitled to the space now given it. Professor Beard is doing splendid constructive work for the new democracy. The article follows:—

P. R.—The Basis of Co-Operative Democracy.

Proportional representation is associated in the popular mind with commission government, the recall, and the initiative and referendum as one of the "frills" attached to the broad garment of the new democracy. This view is both incorrect and unfortunate. It is incorrect because proportional representation has no intimate or necessary relation to any of the devices of direct government. It is unfortunate because it checks the interest of large portions of the country in the advancement of the new plan for drawing all of the diverse and rich elements of our social life into the work and processes of government.

Proportional representation is not a mere mechanical device for counting heads on matters of public policy. It is a system of representative democracy which seeks to bring to the high purposes of modern government the use of all the different kinds of heads in the solution of our perplexing problems, problems affecting not merely numbers of people but groups of varying occupations, enterprises, opinions, and interests. This should be firmly fixed in mind. Proportional representation is not merely a scheme for counting heads (though it makes provision for that). It is primarily a plan for inviting the use of all the different kinds of heads to be found in a complex industrial society.

It is said above that it is a new plan. This statement is hardly correct. The idea is of course an old one. It was thoroughly discussed by some of the best thinkers of the French Revolution (to go no further back in history than that period). It was weighed and found acceptable by many of the wisest and most sincere friends of democracy in the nineteenth century. It has, moreover a growing record of practical achievement which removes it from the class of political experiments.

That is not all. In the long history of representative government the present practice of merely counting heads

is comparatively new. Representative government in its national origins (most of which belong to the twelfth and thirteenth century in Spain, England, and France) was not a scheme for the mathematical or quantitative reckoning of heads, but a plan for securing the matured opinion of all sorts and conditions of men in the realm. The complete English parliament of the fourteenth century included the lords spiritual and temporal, the representatives of the knights of the shire, and the burgesses of the towns. The old Swedish parliament consisted of representatives of the clergy, nobility, burghers, and peasants. The states general of France embraced the clergy, nobility and third estate. This old idea of estate or group representation is not unknown to American history. For example the legislature of the state of New York under the constitution of 1777 was founded on that principle; the senate represented the large landed interest of the state, while the assembly represented the other elements of the population possessing the requisite voting qualifications.

It was the radical ideas of abstract and absolute equality of all men (not women) loosened upon the world by the American and, more particularly, the French revolution that finally undermined and destroyed almost everywhere the system of representation by estates. Rousseau was the great preacher of the new gospel. He held that the state was created by the voluntary association of free and equal men; that the sovereign power is in the collectivity of the men thus associated; that each individual possesses an equal share of sovereignty—that is, if there are ten thousand men in the state, that each man has one ten thousandth part of the sovereignty; and finally that the numerical majority expresses the sovereign will of the state, the minority being always in the wrong.

It was on the basis of this philosophy that men came to hold that representative government is one in which representatives are apportioned among the people on a mathematical basis, namely one representative for each of the equal quotas into which the entire population is divided; and in which also each representative is elected by a majority or plurality of the voters in each quota.

That this notion of abstract equality and perfect likeness of all men and all groups of men has rendered a powerful and useful service in breaking down class privileges and in democratizing the world there can be no doubt. But that representative government founded upon it has not met the expectations of its sponsors is likewise undeniable. Everywhere in the western world before the outbreak of the Great War there was dissatisfaction with the parliaments and popular assemblies as constituted on the Rousseau doctrine. The masses were discontented and demanded the establishment of "direct government." Conservatives were coming to regard parliaments as unreliable and shifty organizations of elusive politicians. Labor was turning from "political" action to direct or industrial action. Demagoguery and corruption were all too frequently found in the assemblies of the people.

The fault was not with the politicians or the people, but with the system. In each constituency the candidate for the representative assembly has to be a very nimble citizen, with an elastic neck which enables him to turn his face now vigorously in the direction of the chamber of commerce, now in the direction of the central federated labor union, now towards the Irish vote, now towards the Jewish voters—back and forth with an astounding speed which leads even the unsophisticated to suspect that he is more supple than honest. In other words, it makes representatives mere brokers of public opinion, to use President Lowell's ingenious phrase, that is, guessers about the market currents of public opinion. The system proved to be the rich soil in which secret subserviency to capitalists could be readily combined with demagoguery in the labor world. Representatives, in their frantic effort to represent everybody and every interest, really represented no one and no thing. Discontent with the system led to the spread of direct government in this country and in France to the advocacy of a return to the old system of representation of groups and interests.

THE FORUM—(Continued).**DIRECT GOVERNMENT.**

Direct government, whatever may be its virtues or vices, is no substitute for representative government. No one in his right mind thinks that it is or ought to be. Every one of the highly complicated questions of modern government calls for expert inquiry and for full and open discussion of all aspects before action is taken. In that discussion it is admittedly desirable to have the views of all considerable groups of interests and opinions. The more light from various angles, the better for democracy. But a return to the direct representation of farmers, labor, capitalists, professional classes, etc., is unthinkable. It was possible only in the rigid and unchanging society of the middle ages which was sharply divided into legal classes so that each man knew where he stood in the economic scale. Such a stratification of modern society is impossible—highly undesirable if possible.

Proportional representation is the way out. It calls for no legal and rigid classification of groups. It simply permits the voluntary and natural groupings of citizens to secure honest and direct representation of their views. It encourages them to put forward their best spokesmen—men whose views are known and understood, not shifty gentry who are never just where they are expected to be. It recognizes the obvious fact that while all men and women may be equal in the sight of the Lord they are not engaged in the same mundane occupations and are not alike in their interests, their tastes, and their opinions.

Proportional representation is a plan for the co-operation of all the diverse interests of modern society in the solution of common problems and the management of common affairs. We are following the plan in the vigorous prosecution of the Great War. In all the important boards and commissions the representatives of capital and labor are to be found, and the rules promulgated by these boards and commissions are the result of co-operative consideration. In our local communities it is through a fusion of all associations, groups, and interests that we raise money, undertake relief work, and plan for the future services in winning the War. Community co-operation is the national watchword. Co-operation is to be the great sign of the twentieth century, just as democracy was the great sign of the nineteenth century. Democracy is now winning its final triumph on the fields of battle. Co-operation has yet to win, but it is steadily winning.

Proportional representation is the governmental instrument through which a co-operative democracy can realize its ideals and accomplish its purposes.

FRANCHISE OBLIGATIONS.

Mayor Hylan countered cleverly on the New York street railroads that are asking for higher fares when he directed Corporation Counsel Burr to begin at once an investigation to determine whether the corporations are living up to their franchise obligations. If they are not he wants legal proceedings begun to annul the franchises. The Mayor explains in a letter to Mr. Burr that the corporations now asking for more revenue are not the companies to whom the franchises were granted, but holding companies organized to take over the original companies. "Each holding company that is organized," the Mayor says, results in additional financial burdens in the shape of watered stock, and then they endeavor to make a return or profit on such watered stock, with the result that the property rights in the old company are three or four times capitalized. The result of this is additional financial burdens, the curtailing of service and equipment to the people, and the payment of small wages to employees in an endeavor to meet the enormous obligations that these many different corporations, one on top of the other, are under obligations to meet on account of watered stock transactions." The Mayor cites as an illustration the case of the persons who were given a franchise to use Fourth Avenue. This was turned over to another company, which actually runs the cars, while the franchise owners receive \$400,000 a year without performing any service at all to the people. "Millions of dollars," he says, "have been paid to one family since the franchise was granted all of which was taken out of the pockets of the people in nickels." This sounds promising. It is to be hoped that it is not all politics; for in it really lies the answer to the demand for increased fares.—"The Public."

BRITISH LABOR AND P. R.

From Pamphlet No. 39 of the English P. R. Society.

Resolutions in favour of proportional representation were debated at the Trades Union Congress, September, 1917, and at the Labour Party Conference, Nottingham, January, 1918. At the latter, the resolution was made part of a composite resolution on electoral reform and was carried without a division. This was the first Conference of the Labour Party at which the principle of proportional representation was endorsed. It was subsequently embodied in No. XI. (Political Reforms) of the Resolutions on Reconstruction submitted at the London Conference (of the Labour Party), June, 1918, in the following words: "the best practicable arrangements for ensuring that every minority has its proportionate and no more than its proportionate representation." A motion to delete these words was rejected by a large majority. Further, a new proposal by the National Union of Clerks that proportional representation should be applied to municipal and other local government election was accepted by the Executive Committee of the Party and carried unanimously.

The London Labour Party decided (June, 1918), when considering its constitution, to elect its Executive Committee by proportional representation.

A very interesting periodical is the "New Jersey Municipalities." The editor is Professor Claude H. Anderson, of Princeton University. The October number contains a particularly interesting article on the "Housing Proposition Policy With Regard to Local Needs," and also an interesting article on "Power of State Council to Deal with Rent Profiteering."

A new weekly paper, "The Leader," is being published at Maisonneuve. It covers the eastern part of the City of Montreal, Maisonneuve, Rosemount, Longue Pointe and Tetreauville. The editor is Mr. T. R. Harvitt, who is employed with Vickers, Limited. It is a sign of the times to have an English paper in the eastern part of the City. On account of the establishment of the shipbuilding works of Vickers Company in the East End there was a great many more English speaking people than heretofore. Let us hope "The Leader" will do some useful educational work and that it will keep the good will of our French speaking people.

A standing committee on plans and propaganda of the Canadian National Re-constructive Groups has just issued a useful brochure on the problems of national re-construction. The chairman of this organization is Mr. Warwick Chipman, K.C., a member of the Montreal Bar. The honorary secretary is Mr. Francis Handkin, formerly president of St. James' Literary Society. This committee wishes to co-operate with other bodies which may have similar objects, such objects as Canadian Clubs, Rotary Clubs, Industrial Association, Canadian problems, Women's Clubs, Literary organizations, returned soldiers' societies, Canadian Industrial Re-construction Association, and other societies which may be interested. The committee may assist in the creation of a Ministry of Re-construction, which they effectively co-ordinated to further government action in Canada. They will be glad to have the groups formed in different parts of Canada. Communications may be addressed to the honorary secretary at 201 Coristine Building, Montreal, and from whom copies of their pamphlets may be obtained.

"THE HOTELS OF THE CENTURY."

The Grand Trunk System has created a chain of magnificent hotels to serve the travelling public and cater to the social life of the large Canadian cities. In service, design, construction and furnishings they have set a new standard for the Dominion of Canada. They are, in every sense, great hotels, operated by specialists of wide experience. In the city of Ottawa there is The Chateau Laurier one of the most beautiful hotel buildings in America. In the city of Winnipeg, on the site of the old Fort Garry of frontier days, there is the Fort Garry, which confidently challenges comparison with any of the famous hotels of this continent. In the capital city of Alberta, Edmonton, on the banks of the Saskatchewan, is The Macdonald, another notable link in this chain of hotels built for public service.

CANADIAN GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION.

Through the generosity of the publishers of "Contract Record" the Canadian Good Roads Association has been enabled to publish in book form the proceedings of its Convention which was held in Hamilton last May. The report, which is well gotten up, is full of good material for the student of road construction by such men as Deputy Minister Michaud of Quebec, Deputy Minister W. A. McLean of Ontario, Mayor Booker (Hamilton), S. L. Squire, Col. Wm. D. Lohier, Arth. H. Blanchard, Col. W. G. McKenrick, A. Lalonde, C.E. (Outremont), E. Drinkwater, Chas. A. Mullen, E. R. Gray (Hamilton), who deal with such subjects as "Who Should Pay for the Roads"; "The Highway and Transportation Difficulties"; "Tar Surfaces and Pavements"; "Drainage"; "Concrete Roads"; "Bituminous Construction"; "Asphalt Pavements."

The convention was under the presidency of Mr. J. Duchastel, C.E. (Outremont), the secretary being George A. McNamee. Both these officers are to be congratulated for "carrying on" so well for two years during a time when road construction was at a discount, because of the war. Now hostilities have ceased, their work will bear fruit in the reconstruction period. It is to be noted that the Canadian Good Roads Association is a continuation of the Dominion Good Roads Association, the change in name evidently being considered necessary to enable a federal charter being obtained from the Government. Be the name what it may, every support should be given this worthy organization from all parts of Canada.

HIGHWAYS AND RECONSTRUCTION.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Good Roads Association the following resolution was adopted:—

"The directors of the Canadian Good Roads' Association have observed with satisfaction the announcement that the building of modern highways will form an important part of the reconstruction programme of the Dominion Government believing as they do that no other public works are more urgently required in connection with the improvement of conditions in agriculture, industry, and of the people generally, or will afford so much labor in proportion to the money cost.

"This association is aware that various provinces already have well organized highways departments, equipped as to personnel with men of engineering and executive ability and possessing a vast amount of information about the conditions and requirements in their respective provinces.

"Appreciating the efforts of the Dominion Government in reconstruction work, and the call which has gone from Ottawa for assistance in such work on the part of all bodies, governmental or otherwise, in the manner in which each is best fitted to assist, and realizing the advantages of avoiding duplication of effort, this board unanimously resolves, as follows:—

To Divide Cost.

"1—To communicate with the governments of the various provinces, respectfully suggesting that they offer to carry out such highway building plans as may be arranged on a basis as to cost between the Dominion and provincial governments to be agreed upon.

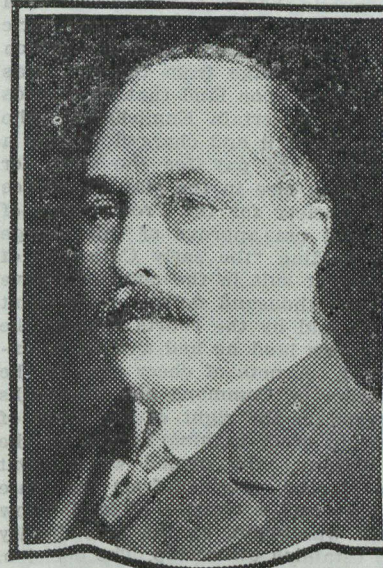
"2—To communicate with the Government of Canada, pointing out the facts cited above, and respectfully suggesting that the Government of Canada favorably consider the advisability of using the road-building knowledge and facilities of the provinces by making grants for highways which may be built by the provinces, in consideration of certain expenditures by the provinces themselves; and that the Government of Canada call into counsel representatives of the various provinces at the earliest possible date to give effect to so much of this resolution as may be agreeable to it."

The annual convention of the Canadian Good Roads' Association will be held at the end of May, 1919, at Quebec City.

THE BATH CITY OF AMERICA.

The mineral baths of Mount Clemens, Michigan, are noted for the treatment of rheumatism and kindred disorders. Mount Clemens has eleven public bath houses and many hotels and boarding houses, and the baths and hotels are open the entire year. Now is an ideal time to visit "The Bath City of America," which is best reached via the Grand Trunk Railway System. For full information apply to Mr. M. O. Dafeo, 122 St. James Street, Montreal.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.



The Grand Trunk System, with its railway and steamship lines, serves practically ninety per cent of Canada's urban population grouped in its principal cities. It is one of the most important factors in the business life of the Dominion. The Presidency of the Grand Trunk is naturally regarded as one of the most highly prized positions in the railway world. Mr. Howard G. Kelley, who recently completed his first year as President of the System, has long been known in the transportation world as an able executive officer, and his wide experience fits him admirably

for the high position to which he was called. That experience has been gained in thirty-five years of railway work. His first railway battles were fought and won in the wilderness. As a young engineer he took part in the location and construction of great transcontinental lines, sleeping in the open, and knew the hardships of a pioneer builder's life. His engineering ability led to his holding positions of steadily increasing responsibilities, being placed in charge of the construction, maintenance and other departments, and having jurisdiction over many thousands of miles of line. Mr. Kelley joined the Grand Trunk as chief engineer in 1907.

Four years later he was promoted to the position of Vice-President in charge of operation, maintenance and construction, an office which he held up to the date of his appointment as President of the road.

In addition to splendid scientific and practical training, Mr. Kelley has the qualities of mind which make for the successful handling of big tasks. His railway associates speak of him as a man who inspires the loyalty and affection which lead to efficiency and accomplishment. His courtesy is not a veneer, but part of the man himself, and it is extended not only to the influential caller, but to all who come in contact with him. His capacity for work is a tradition in a business where hard and exacting labours are demanded of all. Work, it is said, is his only hobby. He delights in it. He finds in his daily crop of problems relative to railway administration all the exhilaration that he needs. He is a big man in a big position, and his achievements are being watched with close interest by all who realize the important part which the Grand Trunk has played, and continues to play in the development of the Dominion.

AMERICAN ROAD BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION.

At the invitation of Mayor Hylan, the American Road Builders' Association will hold its sixteenth annual convention in New York City. This is the first time in the long history of the organization that an annual convention has been held in the city of New York, and every effort is being made to make the meeting an even in keeping with the municipality in which it is to be held. The Convention will be held during February.

HOW TO RECUPERATE.

There is no pleasanter way to recuperate from fall colds or influenza than by taking a trip to California. Splendid climatic conditions and beautiful scenery await you, while there are scores of attractive resorts. The Grand Trunk System affords a variety of routes, and its representatives will gladly map out a tour for you. Consult M. O. Dafeo, 122 St. James Street, Montreal.

THE RIGHTS OF THE PUBLIC.

A bit of news in the foreign dispatches, to the effect that Stonehenge had been bought by a public spirited man and presented to the British public, has a close relation to a recent decision of a New York court. The prehistoric temple in Salisbury plain known as Stonehenge which brings to this age a mystic message from the past was carelessly placed by its builders upon land that afterwards came into the possession of a certain Englishman who threw a barbed wire fence about it and charged visitors a shilling admission—presumably to pay for the wire, for the "owner" had done nothing else in the way of service except to "hold" it. The Society for the Preservation of Commons and Footpaths did not approve of this charge to the public for merely holding "the early Cathedral of the British race," and brought suit in the courts to have the fence removed. Twenty thousand dollars were spent by the Society, only to be told by the courts that as the monument was on the owner's land he had a right to exclude the rest of the world. A note of cheer goes to the Society for the Preservation of Commons and Footpaths from the New York courts on the right of the town of Oyster Bay, Long Island, to erect bathing houses on the beach. One Louis C. Tiffany, who owned water front property on Cold Spring Harbor, obtained from the State the right to fill in an acre and a quarter of land below high water in 1905. Suit was begun by the municipality of Oyster Bay in 1908 to establish ownership. The decision, at the end of ten years, virtually is that the filled-in land belongs to the town, and that the State had no right to dispose of it to Tiffany. The New York case does not raise the question of equity, but only of a technicality; for had Mr. Tiffany secured his title from the town, instead of from the State, it may be assumed that the courts would have given him the right to exclude all bathers from the beach. It does, however, when taken in connection with the wire enclosed monument of Stonehenge, bring forcibly to mind the injustice of denying to the public access to things that by their very nature are common property. To permit individuals to exclude the public from beaches, shores, lakes, streams, mountains, and other desirable points of nature, merely because of titles running back to early kings or governments is a travesty on justice.

WHEN A MUNICIPALITY GOES BACK ON ITS INTEREST.

A very significant illustration of the baneful influence of what one small municipality that goes back on its bond interest can have on the standing of the securities of even the province in which the municipality is located, is given in the present bond issue made in London (Eng.), by the Province of Saskatchewan, of £650,000, bearing interest at 5³/₄ per cent. As this was the first Canadian issue made after the cessation of hostilities, it was fully expected to be fully subscribed. But only 60 per cent. was taken up. The London Times, in commenting on this, suggested that the failure of Prince Albert (Sask.), to meet its interest charges to British investors, and which was given much publicity at the time, had its influence on the securities of the Western province not being taken up as readily as expected.

Such a hint from such a paper cannot be taken too seriously by those municipalities—happily very few—that think somewhat lightly of going back on their bond interest. What is more, such a lesson should not be lost on the Provincial authorities of Saskatchewan, for had this municipality been looked after more sharply by the municipal department, the situation might have been saved for Prince Albert, and the credit of the Province not subjected to the indignity that it was in its issues not being taken up promptly.

NOTES FROM THE PUBLIC.

The N. Y. Legislature is to be appealed to place a limit on the time that unimproved property can be held by church organizations and charitable institutions free from taxes. Jacob A. Cantor, president of the New York Tax Board, has decided to take this action after the discovery on the tax books of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property exempt from taxes, much of it unused and constantly increasing in value. Some of the property has been held twenty-seven years, and is still unimproved and tax free.

Amos Pinchot, who argues for the creation of a Federal Business Administration for the purpose of freeing the government and the public from the evils of the profiteer, states in a letter to Chairman Kitchin, of the Ways and Means Committee that 287 of the larger business corporations in the United States made excess profits aggregating \$1,559,331,730 during the fiscal year 1917. The 1917 profits of the United States Steel Corporation were \$457,685,000; its pre-war profits were \$63,585.77. In support of his claim that the 80 per cent. tax will not crush business, Mr. Pinchot cites the increase in British trade under an 80 per cent tax. Great Britain's export trade in 1915 was £384,900,000; in 1916 it was £506,300,000; and in 1917 it was £526,000,000.

A new political group, called the Radical Council, and formed by a number of Liberal and Radical members of the British Parliament, has recently issued its manifesto. Its proposals for social reconstruction after the war include a capital levy, retention of the excess profits duty in an appropriate form, a tax on land values, reform in the assessment and collection of income tax, revision of the death duties, and above taxes to be accompanied by complete free trade, and the consequent abolition of the breakfast table duties. The Radical Council also demands "Recovery by the State of the publicly created value of land by (a) taxation of land values and the removal of rates from houses and improvements, leading up to (b) Nationalization and State control of the use of land if found to be necessary." The manifesto may be obtained from the Acting Hon. Secretary, E. W. Morton George, Glenview, North Finchley, London, N. 12.

On July 18 the Johannesburg Council, whose valuation roll shows site values £14,000,000, and improvements £17,000,000, adopted a rate (tax) of 6¹/₂d. on site values only. Thus in Johannesburg for the coming financial year the owners of land will pay £382,000 in rates, and buildings and other improvements will go entirely free. Their system is to rate on capital value.

ST. CATHARINE'S WELL.

In giving due credit to the wonderful remedial springs of Europe, we are apt to lose sight of the value of the ones nearer home. About one thousand springs of various medicinal virtues exist in America. Of one of them Hare's System of Therapeutics (1891) page 523, thus speaks: "A number of Saline Springs exist in America and Europe, very strong water of this kind being the St. Catharine's Well in Canada, which contains about 275 grains sodium chloride to the pint, as well as 135 grains calcium chloride. Its prototype in Europe is the celebrated Kreutznach Springs in Prussia, which contains about 110 grains sodium chloride (Kurbunnen)."

Other references are Encyclopaedia Britannica, Appleton's American Encyclopaedia, The Allbutts System of Medicine, etc. The Grand Trunk Railway System's trains run direct to St. Catharines, and further information can be obtained from their representatives.

Learning is not education. A man may possess a vast amount of learning and yet be a fool. Information is not education. To know how to make the right use of information is the only education.—Bruce Calvert.

Look out for our Special Number, dealing with Repatriation, Housing, Employment, Public Works.

LOWERING VALUATIONS.

A recent decision in the Law Courts of Montreal may have a very far-reaching effect upon the municipal valuation of property in these times of uncertainty as to what values really are.

In a case heard before Judge Mercier, as reported in the Montreal Gazette, St. Aubin asked that certain assessments on his property made by the City of Maisonneuve be reduced.

The Judge ordered the reduction asked for, ruling that the valuation must be made on the actual value at the time of assessing.

This, of course, is correct when values are normal. But can anyone say what is the actual value of property at the present time?

The business of an assessor is the most difficult one in all public work in ordinary times, for he has to enquire as to sales of property, in order to find a basis for value. And even current sales do not fully establish the real values, for a sale may be forced through circumstances which govern the owner, but have nothing to do with the property. Or someone may, for some reason, strongly desire to get hold of a certain property, and may be willing to give more than an ordinary purchaser would do. So the Assessor's "life is not a happy one" even in normal times.

But how is he to find out the actual value of property while reconstruction is on, and the only transfers are abnormal ones, giving very little clue to actual values?

Apparently, valuations have been left undisturbed at the figures that were accepted before the war. But if many proprietors follow the example of Mr. St. Aubin, and succeed in getting decisions for the lowering of valuations, the Assessors will have to re-value all the property, making a general reduction all round, so that all may be fairly treated. This will, naturally, lead to a revision of the tax rate, for the income of the municipality has to be kept up, whether by a low tax on a high valuation, or by a high rate on a low valuation.

But justice can only be handed out to all proprietors by either maintaining the accepted valuation, or lowering all values to meet the demands of a few, who would try to escape paying their share of the public expenses.

That there should be some uniform system of valuations, is admitted by all who have studied the present irregular and unfair plans which vary widely in different places.

For, while in some municipalities, the valuation is based upon as low as twenty-five per cent of actual values—and this in spite of the oath of the assessors, or valuers, that they will assess "at the real value," yet in many places a very full market value is imposed. The consequence is that when any general tax has to be levied upon the municipalities, such as a County or Parish tax, the places that have perjured assessors, who have deliberately undervalued the property, escape lightly, while those where full values are imposed, have to pay an extra share.

This is an injustice, and offers a premium to false valuations, and should be stopped. Presumably, when all the Provinces have adopted a Municipal Minister, it may be handled properly.

An instance of how far the injustice goes is found in the grant given in the Province of Quebec to the Protestant Schools. One factor in determining the grant is the tax rate which the School Commission levies. But as the Commission has nothing to do with the valuation, but accepts the roll made by the municipal authorities, it can only base its tax rate upon the valuation handed to it. If the municipality has a fictitious valuation, based upon one quarter of the actual value (and there are places that do this), the school rate must be high. But if the municipal valuation be at full value, then the School Commissioners must have a low tax rate. And the Commission with a low tax rate does not get as much of the grant as does its neighbour where the assessment is unfairly low. There are some School Commissions in the Province of Quebec that are levying a tax rate of over ten mills,—and this because of a fictitious valuation; while others have as low or less than four mills, because of high valuation. And yet the former gets the lion's share of the grant.

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CONFIDENCE INSPIRED BY BANK OF MONTREAL STATEMENT.

Bank in Strongest Position Reports Total Assets in Excess of Five Hundred and Fifty Millions—Prepared For After War Period of Re-Adjustment.

The Bank of Montreal has come out with its Annual Statement at a time when the strength shown must lend considerable confidence regarding the manner in which the Dominion will be able to pass through the period of re-adjustment.

It is especially fortunate that the Bank of Montreal, at a time of general uncertainty like the present, should be in a position to disclose such strength and solidity. This is the best guarantee of the assistance the Bank stands prepared to give the country and Governments.

With its total assets in excess of Five Hundred and Fifty Millions and Liquid assets in excess of Three Hundred and Seventy Million Dollars, the Bank of Montreal in reality becomes a National Institution that enables the manufacturers and commercial interests of the country to realize the resources back of Canada in a period during which must occur such a marked industrial evolution.

Throughout the uncertainty of the war period the Bank of Montreal, while lending fullest assistance to Canadian industry, has steadfastly followed and counselled a policy of keeping strong. As a result the reversal to peace conditions finds the Bank in exactly the position it desired to occupy when the change came to this country as well as to the rest of the world.

A study of the Bank's position at the close of its fiscal year will immediately enable every Canadian to become more confident regarding the outlook. Such an exhibit could hardly come at a better time when it could be calculated to benefit Canada to a greater extent in the money centres of the world.

The very unusual strides made during the year are due

in part to the absorption of the Bank of British North America but at the same time, month by month the Bank has forged ahead and with its large resources has been able to lend fullest assistance to both the Imperial and Canadian Governments as well as looking after the growing requirements of a considerable portion of Canadian municipalities and industries.

Just how great has been the progress made during the past few years can be appreciated from the fact that in 1914, the first year of the war, the total assets stood at \$289,562,678 while to-day they have increased to \$558,413,546. Liquid assets alone now stand at \$370,351,000, being \$80,000,000 above what the total assets were four years ago.

Expansion of Year.

The past twelve months have witnessed steady expansion even allowing for the absorption of the B. N. A., and now the total assets stand at \$558,413,546, compared with \$403,980,236 at the end of the previous year. Liquid assets total \$370,351,651 and are equal to 71.28 per cent of the total liabilities to the public and compare with \$276,298,397 last year.

The measure of assistance lent the Dominion and British Governments is reflected by Dominion and Provincial Government securities of a value of \$46,870,586 as compared with \$28,573,322 a year ago and Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian of \$52,085,835 up from \$33,455,254. The expansion of the general commercial business is indicated by Current Loans and Discounts of \$146,028,861, as compared with \$97,607,404, while at the same time Loans to Cities, Towns and Municipalities have gained to \$15,598,069 from \$11,415,383, and Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada \$14,649,836 up from \$10,045,811.

Deposits at Record Levels.

That the policy of thrift so strongly advocated by the Bank has been followed in a large measure by the people of Canada is shown by the increase in interest bearing deposits to the record level of \$345,552,764 as compared with \$246,041,786, a gain of almost One Hundred Million Dollars, while Deposits not bearing interest stand at \$124,175,047 up from \$71,114,641. As there is no increase in the Bank's capital stock in connection with the purchase of the Bank of B. N. A. it is assumed the amount required to redeem the shares of that institution has been set aside and included in the total of non-interest bearing deposits.

Profit and Loss Account.

The more favourable conditions under which the Bank has operated during the year have resulted in a slight increase in the Profits as compared with the previous year. The profits amount to \$2,562,720, equal to 16.01 per cent on the capital and compare with \$2,447,969 in the previous year. These profits added to the Balance of Profit and Loss brought forward made the total amount available for distribution \$4,227,613. Of this amount dividends and bonuses required \$1,920,000, War Tax on Bank note circulation \$160,000. Subscriptions to Patriotic Funds \$46,000 and Reservation for Bank Premises \$200,000, leaving the balance to be carried forward to Balance of Profit and Loss of \$1,901,613 as compared with \$1,664,893 at the end of the previous year.

The chief items in the statement of the Bank as of October 31st with comparisons with those of the previous year are as follows:—

	1918.	1917.
Total Assets	\$558,413,546	\$403,980,236
Deposits bearing interest	345,552,764	246,041,786
Deposits not bearing interest ..	124,175,047	71,114,641
Current Loans and Discounts ..	146,028,861	97,607,404
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	46,870,586	28,573,322
Railway and other Bonds	11,375,199	12,571,625
Canadian Municipal Securities & British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities	52,085,835	33,455,254
Gold and Silver Coin	25,492,841	20,592,891
Dominion Notes	68,531,256	30,760,233
Deposit in Central Gold Reserves	27,700,000	14,500,000
Profits for year	2,562,720	2,477,969
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	1,901,613	1,664,893

PARLIAMENTARY MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN SASKATCHEWAN.

W. E. JOPP, B.A.

By four short sections of the Cities Act of the Province of Saskatchewan, a form of municipal government is provided that should ultimately, if not immediately, result in better administration for the cities that adopt it, for it is founded on certain principles that are essential to the success of any government, and have been salient features of that of all parliamentary government countries. One of the main branches of a government in a country so governed is the executive and the other is the legislature. The executive is in close touch with the difficulties of administration and knows from experience in enforcing other and similar legislation what are likely to be the difficulties in the application of a proposed new law. The legislature not being burdened with intense application to details, has greater opportunities of knowing the law as it appears to and affects the citizens. The executive works at the details of government day in and day out, whereas the legislature have to attend thereat but a few weeks or months of each year.

When these two bodies meet in conference each has an important contribution to make toward arriving at the measures which should be most satisfying to the needs of the nation, and most practical in their application to difficulties that confront the state.

The essential feature then of parliamentary government is reciprocal instruction between those who know the details of administering the law and those who know the effects of the law. Since there is reciprocal instruction the result is that the initiation of new policies may originate with either branch. Though the initiative generally lies with the executive since they have been chosen largely on account of their capabilities in this line they are not in reality sovereign in this respect, for though they may get the credit for originating practically all policies the ideas may have come from the legislature, but the intelligence of the executive and the manifest suitability of the remedy compels the adoption of the policy no matter which branch suggests it.

Anyone who sits in the gallery of the legislature and draws his conclusions as to the abilities of the legislators solely from what he sees them do therein would be either pleased with the wonderful astuteness of the government in bringing down measures so suitable that they evoke the spontaneous and unanimous support of the government supporters, or pained with the docility of those members in accepting anything that is proposed without hesitation or objection. But those who have been behind the scenes of a political caucus of a majority party in the legislature could testify that it is in those meetings that plain speaking takes place between the government and their followers, and both often defer to opposition and measures are modified to meet objections raised in caucus. The virtue of parliamentary government is dependent therefore as much on the co-operative thinking between the executive and the legislature as it is upon the intelligence of the individual members of both branches.

The same opportunity for intensive application to respective duties and co-operative deliberation exists as between the commissioner executive and municipal councils in the so-called commissioner form of municipal government, where it has been adopted in the Province of Saskatchewan. The council is elected as heretofore, but is largely relieved of the details of committee work. They are still open to hear the complaints and suggestions of citizens, and it is to them that the electors directly look to see that proper bylaws are enacted and the administration properly conducted. Though the council does not administer they are held responsible by the people for the acts of the commissioners, because they have sovereign authority over them. The commissioners consist of the Mayor, who is elected by the direct vote of the people, and one or more others appointed by the council. The appointed commissioners can be dismissed on three months' notice, pursuant to a resolution of the council with all members present. As a council which dismisses a commissioner is faced with the possibility of having to pay both the dismissed official and his successor, salary for three months, this provision insures that councils will not dismiss except for reasons that they can amply justify to the electors.

The relationship as to sovereign authority and the opportunity for reciprocal advice between the two branches results in public affairs being discussed in the daylight

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MUNICIPAL GOVT. IN SASKATCHEWAN—Cont.

of publicity by those who should be in the best position to consider them with due regard to the needs of the times and the practicability of the remedies proposed.

President Wilson has said that the great weakness of the American Federal system of government on which their state and municipal governments are modelled is that it parcels out power and confuses responsibility.* Many of the commissioner forms of municipal administration that have been set up in some of the cities of the United States are still open to this objection being nothing less than councils of reduced numbers called commissioners instead of aldermen, and drawing salaries for work for which the aldermen received none.

Another feature of parliamentary government is that the executive early in the sessions of the legislature submits a budget or program of contemplated expenditure. President Wilson and ex-President Taft have expressed regret that their political systems do not afford opportunity for the submission to the legislature of such a financial program, and efforts are being made to have budget methods adopted in several States.

Section 49 of the Saskatchewan Cities Act requires the commissioners to bring down a budget and reads as follows:—"The commissioners of the city shall submit to the council at its first meeting in each year recommendation and estimates for expenditures which in their opinion should be made by the city during the year; and the council shall deal with the same and shall provide the necessary funds for such expenditures as it may determine to make."

Many of the Canadian municipalities which are contemplating seeking changes in their charters should consider the essential features of this native system, which parcels out power, but fixes responsibility both as to duties of the commissioners and of the council. It also makes self-evident the obligations and opportunities of citizenship in its relationship to the council, so that the commissioners, the aldermen and the people can see which of these bodies are derelict in their respective duties. The mere facilities which the system affords for definitely placing blame for mistakes and negligence insures that there is not so many mistakes nor so much negligence to locate as there is where "the city" is held guilty for the carelessness exhibited by the administrative agents, where municipal affairs are handled under the direction of council committees.

This form of government has been in use as above described for some years in the city of Regina. The animated discussions which take place around the council board of that city between those who administer the affairs and those who represent the people would, to the casual observer, seem to indicate that everything there was going wrong, but these very conferences between these bodies have the result that nearly everything is carried on in a much better manner than they would be under a council committee system. Commissioners who are always accountable to the aldermen are bound to constantly examine their own record to see if they have left undone anything that they should have done, or have done anything that they should not have done. The aldermen must take greater interest in the affairs of the city in order that they may intelligently discuss its business with the commissioners. Regina had for a while also something very similar to the caucus when the council for some time endeavoured to hold some of their meetings with the press and public excluded.

The people's part, which consists of instructing and electing the Mayor and Council is still hampered, as it is in practically all our municipal systems by the electoral laws which invite haphazard nominations and indiscriminate competition among candidates. This difficulty will not be overcome until the people realize that in any democratically governed community it is necessary to have election laws which permit of the orderly elimination of candidates representing minor issues and ambitions in order that there may be fair contests between those representing main issues and real abilities.

References x ss. 44-49. Cap 16, St. Sask., 1915.—*"Congressional Government."

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Canadian Municipal Journal

North American Reindeer Company, Limited.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 9th day of November, 1918, incorporating Nicholas Henry Kern, physician, George Benedict Seiter, electrical engineer, and Richard Henry Jones, manufacturer, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America; Frederick Swan Lawrence, of the City of South Bend, in the State of Indiana, one of the United States of America, manager; Harry Bragg of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, journalist, for the following purposes, viz:—

- (a) To engage in the commercialization of the reindeer industry in all its branches in Canada and elsewhere;
- (b) To secure such rights, concessions, privileges, leases, properties, services and good-will necessary to the successful carrying on of the business;
- (c) To acquire by purchase or otherwise herds of reindeer wherever they may be procured, to transport the same by any means or methods desired, to raise reindeer for the market at any point or points selected for the purpose, to prepare for market and to place upon the markets of the world the said animals and all manufactured or prepared products or by-products thereof;
- (d) To construct, acquire, purchase, lease, operate, contract for or otherwise secure for the uses of the company all necessary lands, buildings, yards, docks, equipment and transportation facilities of whatsoever nature, cold storage and warehouses and all other means required for the carrying out of the purposes of the corporation;
- (e) To acquire by purchase or otherwise, the securities of any other corporation having similar objects and to exercise all the rights and privileges of such ownership, including the right to vote thereon;
- (f) To sell, issue and dispose of the capital stock of the company for cash or its equivalent, properties of any nature whatsoever, live stock, supplies, rights, services, concessions, good-will, information deemed of value to the company, privileges of any nature whatsoever, equipment or any other commodity not specifically mentioned which may be required for the proper conduct of the business;
- (g) To accept or make donations or contributions of any kind and character consistent with the best interests of the company;
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- (i) To act as agent for any company having similar objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "North American Reindeer Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 10,000 shares of ten dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 18th day of November, 1918.

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Under-Secretary of State.

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