

Montreal, March 19th, 1918.

To His Worship the Mayor
and Members of the City Council,
City Hall, Montreal.

Gentlemen:

As the City Council voted for the suspension of Captain Savard on charges which I brought against him on my responsibility as Commissioner of the City, I beg to lay before you my reasons for withdrawing from the Investigation before its termination.

On the first day of the Investigation, February 22nd., Chief City Attorney Laurendeau appeared before the Board, and clearly defined the scope and powers of the Board of Investigation, stating that it was not a judicial but a purely administrative enquiry, with inquisitorial powers -- that, therefore, we were not limited by the rules of judicial procedure, but could examine our witnesses and make proof in whatever manner we wished, with the fullest latitude, as an employer examining into complaints against an employee to determine if he were fit for the position he held. Further, that the admission of Counsel to represent Captain Savard at this Investigation was purely a matter of courtesy and was entirely at the discretion of the Board.

The ruling of Mr Laurendeau was followed for the first few days of the Investigation, although questions were declared illegal according to the rules of judicial procedure, in spite of the fact that such rules had been declared not to apply. And, in the evidence of Emma Boucher, while endeavoring to enforce these rules, I was not extended the privilege which appertains thereto, that of compelling the witness to answer.

During the last two days, that is on the 14th and 15th. inst., Mr Jarry, who was City Attorney in charge, proceeded to apply strictly the rules of judicial procedure, with the result that important evidence could not be produced. He, evidently, was not in accord with his Chief's ruling, but this may be accounted for by the fact that during recent years he has particular-

ly devoted himself to the City's large land expropriation deals, such as St Joseph Boulevard.

By his (Mr Jarry's) ruling, questions relating to the sale of lots of land to proprietors of disorderly houses at exorbitant prices, the profits of which sales went for police protection, were shut out, although evidence on this point had been admitted earlier in the investigation; and, in like manner, questions relating to the running, at present, of wide-open gambling houses at 22 Mance Street, 134a Peel Street, 75 Mansfield Street, the Lion's Club, Phillips Square, and the Club Liberal St Louis, where thousands of dollars are gambled away nightly, to the knowledge and under the protection of Captain Savard, the Chief and high officials of the police force, and of which the witness under examination knew personally, were suppressed as irrelevant.

The openly-expressed bias of the majority of the Board was such as to disqualify them from sitting as judges -- Mayor Martin, who had publicly declared that Savard was better than all the rest of the police force together; Controller Ross, who had protected him for two years, and who had, with the assistance of Chief Campeau supplied the Board of Commissioners and the City Council with false reports on this officer; Controller Turcot who had voted in the City Council against Captain Savard's suspension. It must be perfectly apparent to everybody who has followed this investigation that Controllers Ross and Turcot did not want the facts as they are to become known, and they were determined that the facts would not become known if they could prevent it.

The combined result was that the Enquiry was turned into a hollow sham, and I withdrew, refusing to be a party to such a farce, although there were still some 25 witnesses to be

heard in support of the charge, and still more important evidence to be produced.

In spite of the handicap which was imposed upon me, and the obstructing tactics of counsel for the accused, who resorted to lying insinuations and even threats of violence, I have fully proven all the charges which I made, viz: prolonged intoxication, protection of disorderly houses, more than intimate relations with traffickers of gambling and other forms of vice. There has been further evidence of an unspeakable nature against this police officer, and which calls for his immediate dismissal.

The matter is now in the hands of the Board of Commissioners, who formed the Board of Enquiry; I absolutely withdraw from this Investigation, calling upon the people of Montreal to watch closely whatever steps may be taken in this connection, with the suggestion that when the witnesses which have been summoned for the purpose of testifying as to Captain Savard's fitness for his post are called, that they will be presented with that part of the evidence which has not been permitted to the newspapers, that is the sworn testimony of Miss Leduc of the Catholic Society for Protection of Women and Children.

Although we have a civic machinery at the City Hall with full power to administer all departments, yet, notwithstanding numerous complaints, in order to have removed from the force a man whose actions have been a source of such scandal, it has been necessary for me to bring these facts together at serious physical strain, and without financial aid from any one.

It now devolves on the people of Montreal, in view of the facts which I have brought to light, to demand at once the immediate dismissal of Captain Savard from the force, and to petition the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to appoint a Royal Commission for a full investigation of the police department.

Particularly since the last two years the Police Department has been administered in a shameful and disastrous manner by the Chief and the Commissioner in charge, and the million and a quarter dollars voted for its administration has been to a great extent sheer waste. This has been borne out fully by the Driscoll Report recently completed, and which shows beyond question that the citizens of Montreal have not received the protection for which they are paying so lavishly, but that, on the contrary, vice and crime were being tolerated, protected and encouraged.

Before the administration can proceed to the proper reorganization of this important department, it is necessary that the most drastic action be taken against those responsible for the present rotten conditions.

Yours very truly,

J. W. McEwen
Commissioner.

La Presse et
le Commissaire
Villeneuve

19 Mars 1878

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Yours very truly,

Commissioner,

J. H. Villeneuve

Montreal Tramways Company

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER

Montreal,

February 23rd., 1918

IN REPLY KINDLY REFER TO FYLE _____

L. O. David, Esq.,
City Clerk,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:--

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th. inst., addressed to the President, with extract from the minutes of the monthly meeting of the Council, held, Monday, February 11th. 1918, by which this Company is asked to change the route of the City Hall-Riverside line, by having the cars run on Craig Street, from Berri St. and North by Amherst, instead of on Craig to City Hall Ave. then East on Ontario and North on Amherst St.

I desire to advise that this route as it is being operated, is named in the new contract and cannot be changed without the sanction of the Commission to be appointed.

I quite agree with the Council that it is a most desirable change to make, and will strongly urge

Montreal Tramways Company

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER

Montreal,

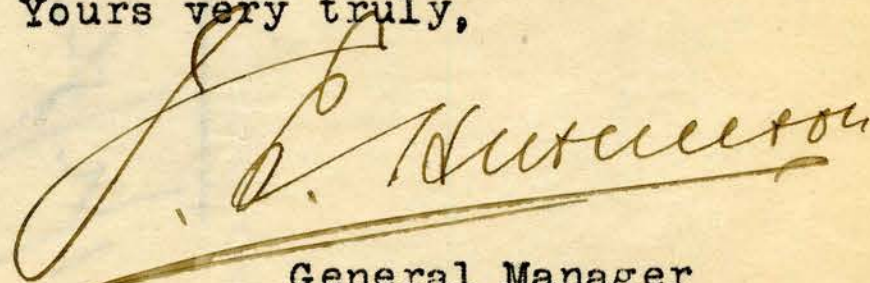
February 23rd., 1918

IN REPLY KINDLY REFER TO FILE _____

L.O.D.--2--

to the Commission that the wish of the Council be
complied with.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. B. Hutchinson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J" and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

General Manager

Montreal Tramways
Co. 7^e City - Hall
Avenue Line

complied with.
to the Commission that the work of the Council be
P.O.D. 5--

June 22/18

General Manager

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER

Montreal

SEPTEMBER 3rd 1918

Montreal Tramways Co. 7^e City - Hall Avenue Line



Hôtel de Ville

Montréal, ²⁸ ~~28~~ ^{Fev} janvier, 1918. 19

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA CITE.

A Son Honneur le Maire

et à MM. les Membres du ^{Conseil} ~~Bureau des Commissaires~~,

Hôtel de Ville.

Messieurs, -

Plusieurs membres influents du Conseil m'ayant offert la nomination de Commissaire de la Ville de Montréal pour remplir la vacance causée par le décès de Monsieur Thomas Côté, j'ai cru devoir accepter l'offre qui m'était faite et, par conséquent, j'ai décidé de donner ma démission comme échevin représentant du quartier Laurier au Conseil de Ville.

Je vous prierais de bien vouloir accepter cette démission.

Votre bien dévoué,

Rup. Turcor

Demission
de l'ancien Turcat

18 fev. / 18.



BUREAU DU SOUS-MINISTRE

MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC

Québec, le 1er février 1918.

M. L.-O. David,
Greffier de la Cité,
Montréal, P.Q.

Monsieur,

L'honorable Sir Lomer Gouin a transmis à l'honorable M. Caron votre lettre du 28 janvier et un extrait du procès-verbal d'une assemblée spéciale du conseil municipal de Montréal, demandant qu'il soit organisé une série de conférences dans le district de Montréal, afin que ceux qui s'occupent d'agriculture et d'élevage puissent se renseigner d'une façon plus pratique.

Je suis chargé de vous informer que le ministère de l'Agriculture a entrepris, à la fin de novembre dernier, une grande campagne de production de porcs, de blé, de fèves et de pois, et qu'à cet effet, la province de Québec a été divisée en trente-cinq districts, dans chacun desquels nous avons placé deux conférenciers. Ces conférenciers ont mission de parcourir chacune des paroisses de la province de Québec, de faire connaître les



BUREAU DU SOUS-MINISTRE

MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE

PROVINCE DE QUEBEC

M. L.-O. David -2-

Fév. 1/1918.

motifs de notre campagne ainsi que les moyens d'y répondre. Les cinq-sixièmes de toutes les paroisses ont maintenant été visitées, les autres le seront d'ici à la fin du présent mois.

Je ne doute pas qu'il vous fera plaisir de savoir que nous avons anticipé les désirs du conseil municipal de Montréal.

Votre dévoué,

Le sous-ministre de l'Agriculture,

JAG/HF.

Le Ministère de
l'Agriculture et
des Pêcheries
dans le district de
Montréal

Presented to Council 11 Feb

Présenté au Conseil

Filer

Referred to

Renvoyé à

170/11.

John Jones



CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PROVINCE DE QUEBEC

Québec, 30 janvier 1918.

L'honorable Sénateur L.-O. David,
Greffier de la cité de Montréal,
Montréal.

Mon cher sénateur,

J'ai votre lettre du 28 de ce mois ainsi que copie de la résolution adoptée par votre conseil au sujet de la rareté des vivres. Je vais y donner mon attention.

Veillez me croire

Votre tout dévoué,

Amos Gosselin

Le Hon. premier
Ministre de
l'Arrière des Bières



CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

SPÉCIMEN DE QUÉBEC

Québec, 30 Janvier 1918.

L'honorable Sénateur J.-O. David.

Secrétaire de la Cité de Montréal.

Presented to Council
Présenté au Conseil

11 Feb. 1918

J. Lévesque

Referred to
Renvoyé à

La famille Côté

*vous prie d'accepter ses plus sincères remerciements
pour la part que vous avez prise à son deuil,
à l'occasion de la mort de*

Monsieur Thomas Côté

Commissaire,

de la

Cité de Montréal

Montréal, Janvier 1918.

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH

261 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE 5860 BARCLAY

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ERNEST P. GOODRICH
SUPERVISOR OF TRAINING
SCHOOL
CHARLES A. BEARD

January 18th, 1918



To The Honourable
The Board of Commissioners, and
The City Council,
of Montreal, Canada.

Sirs:-

We have been advised that council has requested the Board of Control to keep it informed as to "proceedings taken at New York against one of the members of the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York.

We beg to inform you that there are no proceedings pending against any member of the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York in the City of New York, and to further inform you of the following facts concerning the subject of your inquiry.

Mr. Clement J. Driscoll of our staff, to whom your resolution refers, obtained a leave of absence from the Bureau in October, 1917. While on this leave of absence he became associated with the management of a non-partisan citizens' campaign which campaign was conducted by a committee of citizens of standing in our community who banded themselves together regardless of party affiliations for the purpose of reelecting the then mayor of New York. Following the election of the present mayor and reelection of the present district attorney, an informal inquiry was conducted by the district attorney before one of his assistants. This inquiry is now in progress and has to do with inquiring into the expenditures of the citizens' committee which conducted the campaign. All or practically all of those who were associated with the campaign were invited to voluntarily appear before the assistant district attorney and to give such information as they may choose concerning their connection with the campaign. Among those who were invited to appear voluntarily was our Mr. Driscoll, who appeared and made his statements of the facts in connection with his activities. Mr. Driscoll was not detained, nor intercepted, nor forced by law or any other way to appear at this inquiry. He accepted the invitation of the district attorney in a perfectly proper manner and in accordance with the spirit of the investigation. No charge whatever has been made either by the district attorney or any other official of the City of New York against Mr. Driscoll. No complaint is pending before the district attorney in connection with Mr. Driscoll or even in connection with the conduct of the campaign. Not even do the published statements of the two persons who mentioned Mr. Driscoll's name in their testimony before the district attorney, contain any charge or allegation of irregularity on the part of Mr. Driscoll.

The Bureau of Municipal Research is a non-partisan, non-political institution and took no part whatever in this or any other political campaign.

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SUPERVISOR OF TRAINING
SCHOOL

CHARLES A. BEARD

January 18th, 1918.

The fact that Mr. Driscoll, one of our staff, saw fit to interest himself as a private citizen on a leave of absence in a citizens' movement we do not consider disqualifies him in any manner from continuation as an employee of this Bureau and performing services in connection with studies of government throughout the country.

We regret that the newspaper accounts of this inquiry, which is purely informal and at which no persons testified under oath, should have been so distorted as to make it appear that Mr. Driscoll was complained of when the facts are that he was not. We regret further that the discussion of this matter by the members of your council led to a gross misunderstanding of the whole situation.

So far as we can learn, Mr. Driscoll has never been directly or indirectly involved in any strike-breaking activities. His whole relationship with labor was confined to the period when he was deputy police commissioner in New York City. During this period many strikes took place, but his work was simply that involved in so handling the police as to prevent violence, exact compliance with law, and generally maintain order.

That Mr. Driscoll is fully qualified to conduct the inquiry into the administration of the city departments assigned to him in the City of Montreal, has long since been established by reason of his training and experience. We desire to inform you that since his connection with the Bureau of Municipal Research covering a period of almost six years he has conducted, under our supervision, examinations of police and fire and other departments of government in the following municipalities:-

New York:-

New York City
Buffalo
Rochester
Syracuse
Monroe County
New Rochelle
Jamestown

Pennsylvania

Harrisburg
Reading
Pittsburgh
Allegheny County
Bethlehem

Ohio

Columbus
Dayton

New Jersey

Plainfield
New Brunswick

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH

261 BROADWAY

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MRS. E. H. HARRIMAN
SAM A. LEWISOHN
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GEORGE W. PERKINS
MORTIMER L. SCHIFF
EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN
ALBERT SHAW

DIRECTOR
ERNEST P. GOODRICH

DIRECTOR OF FIELD WORK
HERBERT R. SANDS

DIRECTOR OF
NEW YORK STATE WORK
SAMUEL MCCUNE LINDSAY

DIRECTOR OF
TRAINING SCHOOL
CHARLES A. BEARD

Indiana

Indianapolis

Connecticut

Stamford

California

San Francisco

Canada

Toronto

Virginia

Norfolk
Richmond

Missouri

Kansas City

Colorado

Denver

Rhode Island

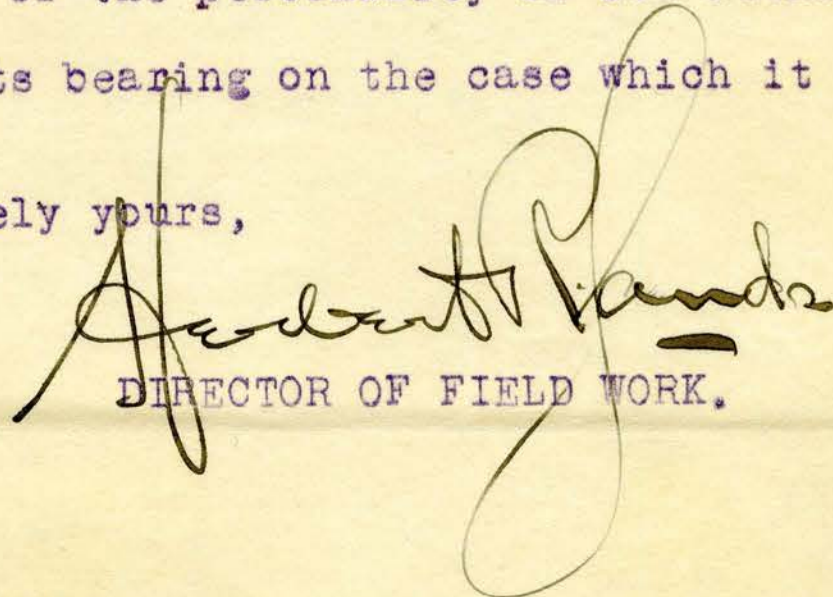
State Prison Study.

Our reports based on his findings in all of these cities have been received and been productive of concrete results. We have on file in this office many complimentary commendations from public officials, newspapers, and citizens of the respective communities in which Mr. Driscoll has performed services.

If any reasons seem apparent why Mr. Driscoll's work in Montreal could be questioned in any item, we would make haste to displace him by another investigator. Under the circumstances, however, we do not feel that the quality of his work or the fact conclusions which will be published in our report, can in the minutest detail be questioned. The report should and will stand for itself, irrespective of the personality of its author.

Enclosed are certain documents bearing on the case which it is believed will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,



DIRECTOR OF FIELD WORK.

Encl.

State of New York)
County of New York) ss.

Clement J. Driscoll being duly sworn deposes and says that;

On October 6, 1917, I was granted a leave of absence from the Bureau of Municipal Research. At the request of Mr. Emery R. Buckner, campaign manager of the Fusion Committee, which was a non-partisan committee composed of citizens in New York who sought the reelection of the administration which had been in office for the past four years, I accepted a position as assistant to Mr. Buckner during the period of the campaign.

My work during this period consisted of advising and cooperating with sub-committees and in supervising some of the activities already organized, as follows:

The committee on public education
The committee on labor
The Irish-American committee
The foreign-language committee

These committees were all organized in accordance with the provisions of the law and such expenditures as were made by these committees, were made pursuant to law and accounted for in accordance with the requirements of the statutes of the State of New York.

Every dollar paid out upon my approval was for proper expenditures, legally vouchered and accounted for. In not a single instance was an expenditure authorized by me which was for any purpose contrary to or evasive of the law or for purposes other than for the establishment and maintenance of headquarters, salaries, messenger service, printing, postage, and such other supplies as are necessary in the maintenance and operation of political campaign headquarters.

Associated with me in the management of the labor bureau of the committee were representative labor men whose honest efforts to organize labor men in support of the candidacy of Mr. Mitchel were in accordance with the law. In no instance did

I countenance or encourage or even know of any act on the part of any employee or person connected with the campaign which was contrary to the letter or spirit of the law.

I believed in the integrity and efficiency of the administration conducted during the past eight years, by the men who were nominated by the citizens' committee. I believed, as a citizen, that they should be retained in power because of the record they had established and because of the administrative experience they had gained in this time. Believing in these principles, I felt that it was my right and privilege as a citizen to temporarily retire from my work in the Bureau of Municipal Research and to engage in a campaign to retain these men in public office. I do not believe for one moment that because of my affiliation with the Bureau of Municipal Research, which institution has for its only purpose the promotion of the application of scientific principles to government and the improvement of municipal government not only in New York, but throughout the country, I lose my rights as a citizen to cooperate with other citizens in an effort to promote efficiency in government through the retention of men in office/^{who} by their deeds and accomplishments had proved worthy of such support.

The Fusion committee which I represented was not a partisan committee. In fact it included men of all parties and from all walks of life. It included some of the most representative men in the city of New York.

It has been stated that I was a "strike breaker". Such statement was intended to convey to the public in Montreal the impression that I had lead some organized forces against the interests of organized labor while engaged in a dispute with their employers. It was stated that my supposed activities as a strike breaker were during the teamsters' strike in the city of New York in the year 1910.

The facts are that during this period I was deputy police commissioner of the city of New York, sworn to comply with the law, to enforce the law, to preserve peace and to protect the rights and properties of all of the people. This I did to the best

of my ability under the supervision and direction of the then-mayor of the city of New York, William J. Gaynor and the police commissioner James C. Cropsy, both of whom along with myself exercised every honest effort to serve the public of the city during this period of labor difficulty impartially, temperately and judiciously.

No act of mine during that strike could honestly be construed to be in the interest of any group or set of individuals but in the interest of all people whose public servant I was.

At no time during this strike, and incidentally this strike was but one of a very large number which were in the course of progress at the same period, did I perform an official or private act which could be declared to be partial or such as has been termed an act of "strike breaking".

During the course of this strike there were many trying moments. Riot and disorder prevailed, and indeed loss of life.

The whole aim of the administration, both of the mayor, the police commissioner and myself, was to prohibit in so far as we could, any official act which might be construed by the public as an act for or against those engaged in the dispute. I performed merely the duty imposed upon me by statute and made every honest effort to preserve order and to protect the lives and property of the citizens of the city.

This was the only labor dispute in which I ever had an official part. That I have at any time been antagonistic or unfriendly to organized labor is an unqualified falsehood.

For a considerable period I served as editor of the labor column of one of New York's most prominent newspapers. I served in an advisory capacity for a long period with a group of men in the city of New York organized for the sole motive of aiding the organized labor forces of the city.

In the year 1906 I conducted an investigation of the charges against Moyer, Hayward and Pettibone who were accused of the murder of Governor Seunenbergh in Idaho and proved, I believe, to the people of America that their prosecution was nothing

more than an attempt to penalize organized labor for its activities. The result of my investigation and a campaign which I subsequently conducted throughout the country in the interests of fair play for these men was that they were acquitted of the charge.

The men who were associated with me in the labor bureau in the past campaign were representatives of organized labor who certainly would not serve on a committee with what is termed a "strike breaker".

The man who wrote the letter to the board of control characterizing me as a strike breaker, Mr. John J. Morey, was perfectly willing to be active on this committee providing the Fusion committee was willing to accede to his financial demands, which it did not and could not have decently done.

Alvin J. Sweeney

Sworn to before me this

16th day of January, 1918.

James G. Taylor.
Commissioner of deeds,
New York City

Term expires June 18, 1919.

BUREAU DE RECHERCHES MUNICIPALES

NEW - YORK

18 janvier, 1918.

A l'honorable Bureau des Commissaires
et au Conseil de Ville,
Montréal, Canada.

Messieurs,

Nous avons appris que le Conseil avait demandé au Bureau des Commissaires de le tenir au courant des "procédures" prises à New-York contre un des membres du Bureau de Recherches municipales de New-York.

Nous avons l'honneur de vous informer qu'il n'y a de procédures pendantes contre aucun membre du bureau de recherches municipales de New-York, dans la ville de New-York et nous croyons devoir vous exposer aussi les faits suivants.

Monsieur Clement J. Driscoll, membre de notre personnel auquel votre résolution fait allusion, a obtenu un congé du Bureau en octobre 1917. Au cours de ce congé, il dirigea, avec d'autres une campagne qui avait été entreprise par un comité de citoyens indépendant et marquant, qui s'étaient unis ensemble, ~~indépendamment~~ sans égard à leurs affiliations de parti, dans le but de réélire celui qui occupait alors le poste de maire de New-York. A la suite de l'élection du maire actuel et de la réélection du substitut du procureur général présentement en office, une enquête fut faite inofficiellement par ce dernier de concert avec un de ses adjoints. Cette enquête se poursuit actuellement et a pour objet de déterminer quelles sont les dépenses qui ont été faites par le comité de citoyens qui a dirigé la campagne. Tous ou presque tous ceux qui avaient pris part à la campagne furent invités à comparaître volontairement devant l'adjoint du substitut du procureur général et de fournir les renseignements qu'ils pourraient donner relativement à la campagne à laquelle ils avaient été mêlés. Parmi ceux qui furent invités à comparaître volontairement était Monsieur Driscoll qui se présenta devant l'adjoint du substitut du procureur général et exposa les faits se rattachant au rôle qu'il avait joué en cette occasion. M. Driscoll ne fut ni détenu ni tenu au secret ni forcé par la loi ou autrement de comparaître à cette enquête. Il accepta l'invitation du substitut du procureur général de bonne grâce et relata avec une parfaite franchise les faits qu'il s'agissait d'élucider. Aucune accusation quelconque n'a été portée contre M. Driscoll par le substitut du procureur général ou par un autre fonctionnaire de la ville de New-York. Aucune plainte n'est pendante devant le substitut du procureur général relativement à Monsieur Driscoll ou même quant à la manière dont il a mené la campagne. Les déclarations (telles que publiées) des deux personnes qui ont mentionné le nom de M. Driscoll dans leur témoignage devant le substitut du procureur général ne contiennent même aucune accusation ou allégation d'irrégularités de la part de M. Driscoll.

Le Bureau de Recherches Municipales est une institution indépendante et non politique, et il n'a pris aucune part quelconque ~~à~~ à cette campagne ~~nix~~ à aucune autre campagne politique. Le fait que M. Driscoll, un des membres de notre personnel a jugé à propos de s'intéresser comme simple particulier, au cours d'un congé qu'il avait obtenu à un mouvement entrepris par des citoyens, ne le rend ~~pas~~ ~~du~~ ~~ment~~, d'après nous, inapte à continuer à travailler comme employé

de ce Bureau à faire des expertises sur les systèmes d'administration municipale par tout le pays.

Nous regrettons que les compte rendus de cette ~~enquête~~ enquête publiés dans les journaux - enquête qui était purement inofficielle et où aucune personne n'a rendu témoignage sous serment - aient été dénaturés au point de faire croire que l'on s'était plaint de M. Driscoll, ce qui était tout à fait faux. Nous regrettons de plus que la discussion de cette question par les membres de votre Conseil ait été basée sur une idée tout à fait fautive de la situation.

D'après ce que nous avons pu apprendre, M. Driscoll ne s'est jamais occupé, directement ou indirectement, de mettre fin à des grèves. Toutes ses relations avec la classe ouvrière ont été restreintes à la période où il exerça la charge de sous-commissaire de police de la ville de New-York. Durant cette période il y a eu plusieurs grèves, mais il s'est alors borné à diriger la police de manière à éviter la violence, à faire observer la loi et à maintenir l'ordre.

Que M. Driscoll soit parfaitement apte à faire une enquête sur l'administration des départements municipaux qui lui ont été assignés dans la cité de Montréal, c'est là un fait ~~de~~ d'une grande expérience a depuis longtemps établi. Nous désirons vous informer que depuis qu'il fait partie du Bureau de Recherches Municipales, c'est-à-dire depuis près de six ans, il a fait, sous notre surveillance, des enquêtes sur l'administration du département de police, du département des incendies et d'autres départements dans les villes suivantes:

New-York:

Ville de New-York,
Buffalo,
Rochester,
Syracuse,
Monroe County,
New Rochelle,
Jamestown,

Pennsylvanie:

Harrisburg,
Reading,
Pittsburg,
Alleghany County,
Bethlehem,

Ohio:

Columbus,
Dayton,

New-Jersey:

Plainfield,
New-Brunswick,

Indiana:

Indianapolis,

Connecticut:

Stanford,

Californie:

San Francisco,

Canada:

Toronto,

Virginie:

Norfolk,
R

Richmond.

Missouri:
Kansas City;

Colorado:
Denver,

Rhode-Island;
Enquête au sujet de la prison de l'état.

Nos rapports, basés sur les constatations qu'il a fait faites dans toutes ces villes, ont été reçus et ont donné d'excellents résultats. Nous avons dans nos dossiers, plusieurs lettres de félicitations que nous avons reçues de fonctionnaires publics, de journaux et de citoyens des municipalités respectives où M. Driscoll a fait des expertises.

S'il existait des raisons pour que l'on put mettre en doute l'efficacité du travail de M. Driscoll, à Montréal, nous nous empresserions de le remplacer par un autre expert. Dans les circonstances, cependant, nous considérons que la valeur de son travail ou des conclusions qui seront publiées dans notre rapport ne saurait être nullement révoquée en doute, le rapport parlera par lui-même, indépendamment de la personnalité de son auteur.

Vous trouverez ci-joints certains documents se rattachant à cette question et qui vous intéresseront sans doute.

Votre bien dévoué,

(Signé) Herbert R. Sands,

Directeur de l'expertise quant aux constructions et aux installations municipales .

Etat de New-York
Comté de New-York.

Clement J. Driscoll, après avoir été dûment assermenté, dépose comme suit:

Le 6 octobre 1917, le bureau de recherches municipales m'accorda un congé. A la demande M. Emery R. Buckner, Directeur de la Campagne du comité de fusion, qui était un comité indépendant, composé de citoyens de New-York qui désiraient que les administrateurs qui avaient été en office depuis quatre ans fussent réélus, j'acceptai une position comme assistant de Monsieur Buckner durant la période de la campagne.

Mon travail durant cette période consista à aviser les sous-comités et à coopérer avec eux et à surveiller le travail de quelques comités qui avaient déjà été organisés, savoir:

Le Comité de l'Instruction Publique

Le Comité du Travail

Le Comité Irlandais-américain

Le Comité des citoyens parlant les langues étrangères

Ces comités furent tous organisés conformément aux dispositions de la loi et les dépenses qui ont été faites par ces comités l'ont été suivant la loi et il en a été rendu compte conformément aux statuts de l'état de New-York.

Chaque dollar qui a été payé avec mon approbation a été dépensé légitimement et il en a été dûment rendu compte. Dans aucun cas nulle dépense autorisée par moi a été faite contrairement à la lettre ou à l'esprit de la loi ou pour des fins autres que l'établissement et l'entretien d'un local, salaires, service de messagers, impressions, timbres-poste et autres choses nécessaires pour le quartier général des organisateurs d'une campagne politique.

J'avais pour m'aider dans la direction du Bureau du Travail du Comité, des ouvriers influents dont les honnêtes efforts pour organiser les membres de la classe ouvrière et les engager à appuyer la candidature de M. Mitchell, ont été déployés sans nullement violer la loi. Dans aucun cas je n'ai encouragé ~~aucun~~ nul employé ou autre personne mêlée à la campagne à faire un acte qui fut contraire à la lettre ou à l'esprit de la loi et j'ajouterai que je n'ai eu ~~aucune~~ connaissance d'aucun acte de cette nature.

J'étais en faveur des hommes qui avaient été mis en nomination par le comité des citoyens et qui avaient administré les affaires de notre ville depuis huit ans d'une manière intègre et efficace. Je croyais, comme citoyens, qu'ils devaient être ramenés au pouvoir à cause du record qu'ils avaient établis et de l'expérience qu'ils avaient acquise durant cet espace de temps. Je considérai donc que j'avais le droit et le privilège comme citoyen, d'abandonner temporairement mon travail au Bureau de Recherches Municipales et d'entreprendre une campagne pour la réélection de ces hommes. Je n'ai pas cru pour un instant que, à cause de mon affiliation avec le Bureau de Recherches Municipales, dont l'unique objet est d'appliquer des principes scientifiques à l'administration des affaires municipales, non seulement à New-York mais partout le pays, je perdais mon droit comme citoyen, de coopérer avec les autres citoyens dans leurs efforts pour maintenir notre administration municipale sur un pied d'efficacité en réélisant les hommes qui, par leurs actes, s'étaient montrés dignes de notre appui.

Le comité de fusion que je représentais n'était pas un comité composé de partisans. Le fait est qu'il comprenait des hommes de tous les partis, de tous les métiers et de toutes les professions. Il comprenait quelques uns des hommes les plus marquants de la ville de New-York.

L'on a dit que j'étais un "briseur de grèves". On a voulu ainsi créer parmi le public de Montréal l'impression que j'avais travaillé contre les intérêts des ouvriers organisés lors d'un différend qu'ils avaient eu avec leurs patrons. L'on a prétendu que c'est la ville de New-York, en l'année 1910, que je jouai le rôle de "briseur de grève" au cours de la grève des camionneurs.

Voici quels sont les faits. Durant cette période j'exerçais la charge de sous-commissaire de police de la ville de New-York. J'avais juré de me conformer à la loi, de la faire observer, de maintenir la paix et de protéger les droits et la propriété de tous les citoyens. C'est ce que je fis au meilleur de ma connaissance sous la surveillance et la direction de M. William J. Gaynor, qui était alors maire de la ville de New-York et de M. James C. Cropsey, le commissaire de police qui tous deux de concert avec moi, déployèrent tous leurs efforts pour sauvegarder les intérêts du public, durant cette grève, impartialement, honnêtement et judicieusement.

Aucun acte de ma part, durant cette grève, ~~ne~~ n'a pu être interprété comme étant dans l'intérêt d'un groupe ou d'une classe d'individus; au contraire tout ce qui a été fait par moi alors l'a été dans l'intérêt de tous les citoyens, dont j'étais le serviteur public.

En aucun moment au cours de cette grève (et je dois dire ici qu'il y eut un très grand nombre d'autres grèves à cette même époque) je n'ai fait aucun acte officiel ou privé qui pût être considéré comme partial ou qui pût justifier que ce soit de me qualifier de briseur de grèves.

Au cours de cette grève, ~~il y eut plusieurs incidents~~ il se produisit des incidents pénibles. L'émeute et le désordre régnèrent et il y eut même des pertes de vie.

Le seul but de l'administration, le seul objet que le maire, le commissaire de police et moi-même avions en vue était de prévenir autant que possible tout acte officiel qui pût être interprété par le public comme un acte pour ou contre ceux qui étaient mêlés à la dispute. J'accomplis purement et simplement le devoir que m'imposait la loi et je fis tous les efforts possibles pour maintenir l'ordre et pour protéger la vie et la propriété des citoyens.

C'est là le seul différend entre patrons et ouvriers où j'ai jamais joué un rôle officiel. Ceux qui disent que j'ai été, en quelque temps que ce soit, hostile aux ouvriers organisés mentent effrontément.

Pendant longtemps, j'ai rédigé la colonne ouvrière d'un des journaux les plus importants de New-York. Pendant plusieurs années, j'ai agi comme conseiller avec un groupe d'hommes de la ville de New-York organisé dans le seul but de venir en aide aux ouvriers organisés.

En l'année 1906, j'ai fait une enquête ~~sur l'accusation portée contre~~ dans l'affaire de Moyer Hayward et Pettibone qui ~~avaient été arrêtés~~ étaient accusés d'avoir assassinés le gouverneur Seunenberg dans l'Idaho, et je crois avoir prouvé au peuple américain que cette accusation

n'était ni plus ni ~~plus~~ moins qu'une tentative pour punir les ouvriers organisés pour l'activité qu'ils déployaient. A la suite de mon enquête et de la campagne que je fis subséquemment par tout le pays pour que l'on traite ces hommes avec justice, ces derniers furent acquittés du crime dont on les avait accusés.

Mes collègues dans le Bureau du Travail lors de la récente campagne, étaient des représentants des ouvriers organisés qui auraient certainement refusé de faire partie d'un comité dont un "briseur de grèves" aurait été membre.

Celui qui a écrit ~~xxxxxxx~~ au Bureau des Commissaires la lettre où je suis qualifié de briseur de grèves, M. John J. Morey, était parfaitement disposé à nous prêter son concours actif pourvu que le comité de fusion accéda à ses demandes financières, ce que nous n'avons pas fait et ce que nous ne pouvions pas honnêtement faire.

(Signé) Clement J. Driscoll.

Assermenté devant moi, ce
seizième jour de janvier, 1918.

(Signé) James A. Taylor,
Commissaire,

New-York.

Terme expire le 18 juin 1919.

H. R. Sauts and C. J. Driscoll, of N. Y. Bureau of Municipal Research
re participation of said
Mr. Driscoll in recent
election in New York.

Commissaires
James A. Taylor,
janvier, 1918.

Presented to Council
Présenté au Conseil 21 jan 1918

Table

Referred to
Renvoyé à
Clement J. Driscoll.

Filed 25/2/18

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City of Harrisburg

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

DANIEL L. KEISTER

MAYOR



Harrisburg, Pa. February 2nd, 1918.

Rene Bauset, Esq.,

Assistant City Clerk,

Montreal, Canada.

My Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter to the Mayor dated January 23rd, 1918, would say the Bureau of Municipal Research of the City of New York did make a survey of the Harrisburg Police Department, the Harrisburg Public Schools and the Harrisburg Railways about a year ago, but I am unable to inform you as to the results obtained through the survey of the schools and railways and for this information I would respectfully refer you to Mr. D. D. Hammelbaugh, Secretary Harrisburg School Board, and Mr. F. B. Musser, President of the Harrisburg Railways Company.

As to the police department survey would say our present mayor having only been inducted into office last November does not say very much about the matter and in the absence of his opinion I am taking the liberty of giving you the thoughts of several of the individual members of the Police Department on the subject, so that you may be guided, in a measure, as to the results to be derived from such a survey being made in your city. Before doing this, however, I might state that the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce, with a membership of about nine hundred, and under whose direction this survey was made, think very highly of it, but to my knowledge very few of their number, if any, ever had any actual police experience and therefore, in my opinion, are unable to judge intelligently whether or not the recommendations embodied in the report are for the betterment of the service.

Now then, against the opinions of the men comprising the Chamber of Commerce, I am going to give you the opinions of some experienced policemen, men

R. B. #2.

who have made a study of police problems, not only as they exist in Harrisburg, but as they are in the larger cities of the country.

Chief of Police, J. Edward Wetzel, with his sixteen years of experience, says: "The survey made by the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York did not disclose any defects of the department that I was not aware of, but the report issued was the means of inaugurating certain reforms in the department that was impossible for me personally to bring about and to this extent I would say the survey was successful".

Police Captain, Joseph P. Thompson, with 30 years of police experience, says: "Mr. Driscoll is a brainy man and has a wide reputation as an expert along his line, but he did not tell us anything we did not know, neither can he tell Montreal anything they do not know.


In the past fifteen years the writer has served under four administrations in the capacity of patrolman, desk officer, patrol driver, wagon guard, acting chief and secretary to the mayor, and therefore believe I am entitled to submit my opinion with the officers named above. I have read the lengthy report of the survey, a copy of which I am mailing you under separate cover, and can truthfully say that I fully concur with the other named officers in their opinions on the subject. If I were as brilliant a man as Mr. Driscoll I could go to New York City, make a survey of the police department there, and make a report on conditions as they exist as lengthy as the Holy Bible, but would you believe it were possible for me to tell Inspector Faurot anything he did not know in reference to defects in his department? Impossible indeed, and this applies to your city as well as to New York, Harrisburg, or any other city in the country. Therefore I am of the opinion that the results obtained from a survey of this character does not justify the expenditure of the amount of money necessary to conduct such an investigation.

Yours very truly,

Co. Backenstoss

Secretary to the Mayor.

18



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA



1918.

Rene Bauset, Esq.,
Assistant City Clerk,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of January 23, 1918, in which you ask certain questions about the Bureau of Municipal Research of the City of New York.

The City of Norfolk employed the Bureau of Municipal Research to come here and give a general overhauling of the various departments of the City and recommend what they might suppose to be improvements. Upon the receipt of your letter I sent it to our City Comptroller asking him to tell me what he thought were the results here of the visit of the Bureau of Municipal Research. His letter in reply I am forwarding to you herewith. I am also sending you under separate cover Report on a Survey of the City Government of Norfolk, made by this Bureau.

Taking into consideration the amount of money, which I think was about \$5,000.-- I have not the exact figures before me-- paid to the Bureau of Municipal Research for the work they did here, and for other reasons, I am convinced that it did not pay the City of Norfolk to employ the Bureau.

I hope that the enclosure and the Report may be of service to you.

Very respectfully,

Wyndham R. Suave

Mayor.



OFFICE OF
THE CITY COMPTROLLER

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

February 2, 1918.

Hon. W. R. Mayo, Mayor,
City of Norfolk,
Virginia.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of January 29, 1918, relative to a communication to you from the Mayor of Montreal, Canada, on the survey made of the City of Norfolk by the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York City. I would suggest that a copy of the report be sent to them so they can draw their own conclusions as to the nature of it.

Concerning the practical effect of their report, this is a matter hard to arrive at. Some of the departments adopted a good many suggestions made by them, and I am informed by a member of the Charter Commission that the report was referred to and a good many suggestions of the Bureau were embodied in the New Charter. I know that the report dwelt upon a great number of improvements, but the report was not taken up by the Council Committee, and some of the members' terms expired shortly after it was referred to them, and the new Council did not appoint another committee to consider it.

Respectfully,

Jas. W. Bell
City Comptroller.

CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

CHARLES W. JEWETT, MAYOR

February 8th, 1918.

Mr. Rene Bauset,
City Hall,
Montreal, Canada:

Dear Sir:

Your letter of January 26th, concerning the survey of the City of Indianapolis made by the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York City, received.

The New York Bureau of Municipal Research made a complete survey of every department of our City government last year. This survey is not yet ready for distribution. However, I have read it over carefully and consider it a most excellent work. It is thorough in every detail. The suggestions for reformation and the perfection of a business scheme of business management are unusually beneficial. It is the most constructive survey that I have yet seen. We are preparing at this time to go into their recommendations, department by department, with a view of doing great things for municipal government in this city. I cannot say too much in praise of this survey and the work of the Bureau of Municipal Research in this city. Their men are peculiarly efficient in the various branches of municipal government and their suggestions are extremely practicable and workable in the solution of municipal problems. I most heartily recommend their work to any city. Their ideas are up-to-date and, if properly applied to local government by honest public officials, are sure to give excellent results.

Yours truly,

Charles W. Jewett



Yours truly,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

are sure to give excellent results.

If properly applied to local government by honest public officials, the best work to any city. Their ideas are up-to-date and, in the solution of municipal problems, most heartily recommended and their suggestions are extremely practical and workable. Particularly efficient in the various branches of municipal government of Municipal Research in this city. Their new

of going great things for municipal government in this city. I into their recommendations, department by department. I that I have yet seen. We are preparing at this time to are immediately beneficial. It is the most constructive survey and the perfection of a business scheme of business management is thorough in every detail. The suggestions for reform are read it over carefully and consider it a most excellent work. It this survey is not yet ready for distribution. However, I have please survey of every department of our City Government last year.

The New York Bureau of Municipal Research used of New York City, received. by the Bureau of Municipal Research the City of Indianapolis and by the Bureau of Municipal Research. Your letter of January 18th, concerning the survey of

Dear Sir:

Montreal, Canada:

City Hall,
Mr. Rene Bussac,



Reçu le 18 Janvier 1918

CHARLES W. JEWELL, MAYOR

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS



January 24th, 1918.

Rene Bausen^{et}, Esq.,

Assistant City Clerk,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:-

I have your letter regarding the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York. I may say that my recollection is, this Bureau never made a report for the Government of the City, but some private business men requested them to conduct a survey and found that we had up-to-date methods of administering the affairs of this city. I may say the Bureau has a branch here in Toronto and they have been giving us assistance from time to time of a voluntary nature, regarding the methods of administering our departments. We are continually making improvements in the management of our various departments, in order to procure greater efficiency and economy. I shall be glad to give you and your Council any further assistance you may require. The Bureau here was started by a number of public spirited citizens, and my policy is to welcome suggestions from any quarters that are of value for the betterment of our city.



....2

Wishing you every success in your work, and
with Best Wishes and kindest regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

T. H. Church

Mayor.

CITY OF DAYTON

COMMISSIONERS
G. W. SHROYER, MAYOR
J. M. SWITZER A. I. MENDENHALL
J. R. FLOTRON HENRY HIDDESEN
JOHN B. HARSHMAN
CLERK OF THE COMMISSION

DAYTON, OHIO

REFER TO FILE NO. 1 A 7

Jan. 28, 1918.

Mr. Rene Bauset,
Asst. City Clerk
Montreal, Canada.



Dear Sir:

The Bureau of Municipal Research of the City of New York has not done any work in this city during the past four years. It may have done some work a little before that time. When the ^{Local} bureau was organized, the director, who had received his training under Mr. Allen, then with the New York bureau, took charge of the work and remained in that position for more than three years. He was succeeded by another man, also trained by the New York bureau.

It is in this way that the New York Bureau has had relations with the City of Dayton for the past five or six years. It is possible, however, that the bureau did some work for Mr. J. H. Patterson prior to the establishment of the local bureau, as Mr. Patterson was very much interested in the reform of our municipal government and was the main support of the local bureau for several years.

Yours truly,

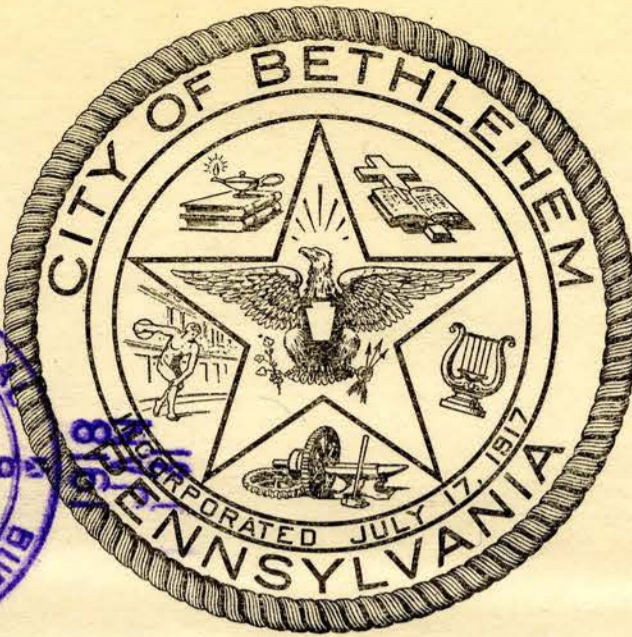
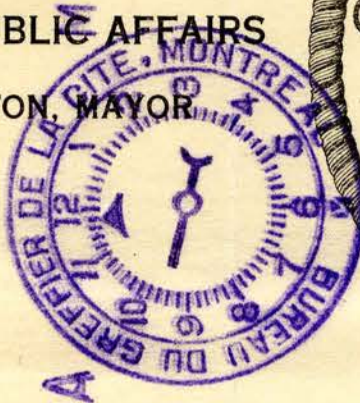
J. B. Harshman
Clerk of the Commission.

JBH-P

5
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, MAYOR

RECU



BETHLEHEM, PA.

Jan. 28th, 1918.

Mr. René Bauset,
Assistant City Clerk,
City Hall,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:-

Beg to acknowledge yours of January 23rd in reference to the Bureau of Municipal Research, of the City of New York.

The above firm has been engaged to consolidate the bookkeeping systems of Bethlehem and South Bethlehem (which have recently joined) in order that a uniform bookkeeping method may be adopted.

Up to the present time, the work has not been completed; their preliminary survey is all that we have received to date, and therefore, we are not in a position to express an opinion as to the services performed.

I would greatly appreciate any information which you could give me along this line.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Archibald Johnston". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Mayor.



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

HIRAM H. EDGERTON

MAYOR

BERNARD J. Haggarty

SECRETARY

January 29th, 1918.

Mr. Rene Bausch,
City Clerk's Office,
City Hall, Montreal, Canada.

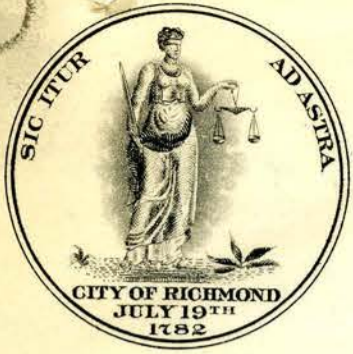
Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of January 23rd, I am directed by Mayor Edgerton to advise you that a survey of the departments of the City of Rochester was made three years ago by the New York Bureau of Municipal Research. Since that time a local bureau has been maintained by one of the philanthropic citizens of Rochester.

Some suggestions of value have been made by the Bureau and adopted by the city. The work of the Bureau certainly assisted in improving local government conditions.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to the Mayor.



GEORGE AINSLIE, MAYOR

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



Rene Bauset,
Assistant City Clerk,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 23rd of January, I beg to say that the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York made a survey of the municipal government of Richmond last summer, but the printed report has just been received so that it is impossible ~~for~~ to say what practical effect the report will have upon conditions in the government.

Very truly yours,

George Ainslie
M a y o r.



OFFICE OF
THE MAYOR

BRANDON, MAN. January 26th 1918



To the City Clerk
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 23rd to hand re our experience with the work of the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York.

There was no appreciable result in general of the Government of the City, but the work done by the Bureau in revising our accounting system was very creditable to the Bureau and valuable to the Municipality.

Yours truly,

Mayor.

HC/W.

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CITY OF PLAINFIELD
NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
LEIGHTON CALKINS
MAYOR

January 26, 1918.

City Clerk's Office,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your communication of January 23d, would say that the Bureau of Municipal Research made a careful survey here about two years ago, and gave us a report on the various departments which we think will be of benefit to us in working out improvements from time to time. The war has interfered with any plans which we have had and some changes in administrative methods which are suggested in this report and which appeal to us have been postponed for the time being. I might say that it is not our purpose to work any upheaval or make radical changes.

We simply have this report on file and refer to it for suggestions where it seems advisable to improve our methods of transacting business.

Yours truly,

.....*Leighton Calkins*.....
Mayor. *B.*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
BUREAU OF CITY CLERK
READING, PA.

CHARLES MARKS,
City Clerk

January 26, 1918.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, Can.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of January 23, 1918 addressed to the Mayor of Reading, has been referred to me for a reply.

I am sending you under separate cover, the survey made by the Municipal Research of New York. I can say that the actual work performed by the Municipal Research, has come up to all expectations. One of the principal items in their survey, was the installation of a new accounting system.

Very truly yours,

Charles Marks

City Clerk.

CM"MB.

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City of Buffalo

Department of Finance and Accounts
(COMPTROLLER, ASSESSORS, TREASURER, AUDITOR)

CHARLES B. HILL
COMM. OF FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS
ROBERT E. POWERS
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

JOHN F. COCHRANE,
COMPTROLLER
WILLIAM J. BURKE,
JOHN T. MAHONEY,
JOHN C. BETZ,
ASSESSORS
ISAAC N. STEWART,
TREASURER
JOSEPH M. GLEASON,
AUDITOR

January 26, 1918.

Mr. Rene Bauset,
Assistant City Clerk,
Montreal. Que.

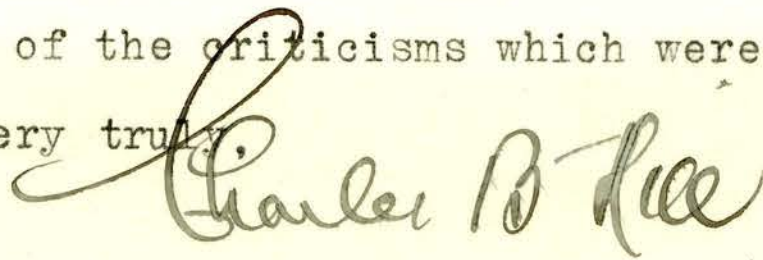
Dear Sir :-

Your favor of January 23rd, addressed to the Mayor, has been handed to me for reply for the reason that the survey made of this city by the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York, was made at the expense and under the direction of a citizens' organization known as the Better Buffalo Association of which I had the honor *to be* ~~of being~~ president.

Answering your question, I beg to say that the nature of the work performed was a detailed examination and report of the operations of the different city departments and the practical effect of the report on the work of the city departments was considerable and is still continuing.

Several of the departments, especially the Department of Health, became quite active in adopting the recommendations of the report. As is always to be expected, some of the departments were inclined to minimize the value of the criticisms which were made.

Yours very truly,



Commissioner.

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CITY OF SYRACUSE

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

WALTER R. STONE
MAYOR

ROBERT H. JONES
SECRETARY

Jan. 25, 1918.

Mr. Rene Bausch,
Asst. City Clerk,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:-

Answering your communication of the 23rd I beg to advise you that there has been no service rendered the City of Syracuse by the Bureau of Municipal Research of the City of New York during my term of office.

I find, however, and know by personal recollection, that the Bureau of Municipal Research did make an investigation of some phases of our City government during the term of my predecessor, Mayor Will and that certain recommendations were made, the effect of which, I am informed, was to improve the methods of keeping records and reports.

There may have been other suggestions, or recommendations, but, this seems to be the most important result obtained by this Bureau.

Not having any more definite information in respect to this matter, I have only to regret that I cannot advise you more particularly.

Yours very truly,

Walter R. Stone

MAYOR.

WRS:E.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND & PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
PROVIDENCE

January 26, 1918.

Mr. Rene Bauset,
Assistant City Clerk,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of January 23rd was handed to me
by Governor Beeckman for reply.

In regard to the matter I would say that the
Bureau of Municipal Research of the City of New York
made an exhaustive study of our State Institution and its
probable needs, which report was found most satisfactory.

Trusting that this will give you the information
you desire, I am

Very truly yours,

RG



Executive Secretary.

(5)

MAYORS OFFICE
CITY OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT
JOHN J. TREAT, MAYOR

January 25, 1918.

Mr. Reni Bauset,
Assistant City Clerk,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your communication of January 23rd in reference to the survey made by the Bureau of Municipal Research of the City of Stamford, I will state that they did very satisfactory work here in Stamford, and we were much pleased with the results.

Under separate cover, I am mailing you their report on the City of Stamford. While we have not adopted all of the recommendations contained in this report, we have in operation a number that we feel has amply rewarded us for the amount expended for the survey. For instance, we have now in use, under their supervision, an Accounting System for the City of Stamford, that I feel has saved the tax payers quite a sum of money and also enable s them to know more about the expenditure of their money.

I gives me great pleasure to most highly recommend the Bureau of Municipal Research to you.

Yours very truly,

John J. Treat
Mayor.

JJT. M.

3
Office of Mayor
Kansas City, Mo.

GEO. H. EDWARDS, MAYOR

January 29th, 1918.

Mr. Rene Banset,
Assistant City Clerk,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your inquiry of January 23rd,
I have the honor to inform you that the Bureau of
Municipal Research of the City of New York made a
survey of our Municipal Departments something over
a year ago. Their work was perfectly satisfactory
to the City, was made in a thorough and intelligent
manner, and a number of their suggestions have been
adopted and found valuable.

Yours very truly,

G. H. Edwards

MAYOR.

2

City and County of Denver
Mayor's Office

ROBERT W. SPEER
MAYOR

C. F. REED
SECRETARY

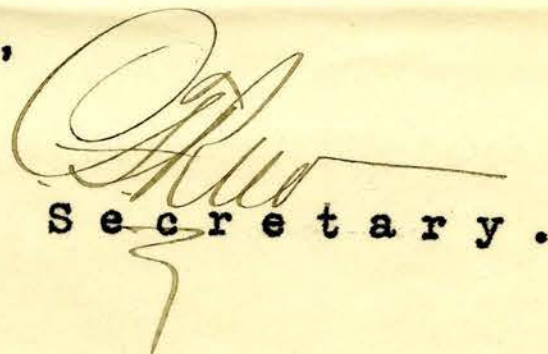
January 28 1918

Dear Sir:

In reply to your inquiry in reference to a survey of Denver made by the Bureau of Municipal Research, some years ago, I regret to say the recommendations made are nearly all considered ill-advised, impossible under the law, or already in force. Nearly all entailed additional expense and few, if any, of the meritorious suggestions were new to experienced city officials, but they were easier said than done.

The majority of our local officials do not think their work was satisfactory, and I could not recommend their services from their record here.

Yours truly,


S e c r e t a r y .

Mr. Rene Bauset,
Asst. City Clerk,
Montreal, Canada.

1

City of New York
Office of
The President of the Board of Aldermen
City Hall

ALFRED E. SMITH
PRESIDENT

New York, January 31st, 1918 .

Hon. Rene' Bauset,
Assistant City Clerk,
City Hall,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your letter of January 23rd. Because of absence from my office I was unable to answer any earlier.

In reply would say that I am in no position to comment on the work of the Bureau of Municipal Research. I heard a great deal about it in this City, but I know of no practical good that it ever accomplished. Some of its suggestions were probably alright. How many were put into effect I am unable to say.

Very truly yours,

Alfred E. Smith

9



GEORGE J. KARB,
MAYOR

Office of the
Mayor

Columbus, Ohio

January 26, 1918.

Mr. Rene Bausch, Assistant City Clerk,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear sir:-

Answering your inquiry of the 23rd, relative to the work done here by the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York, permit me to advise;

The Bureau made a survey here, recommending some things which were of value and others which were not suited to the temper of the citizens of Columbus. Practically none of the recommendations made by the Bureau have been put into effect, some because, as we have said, the public was not sympathetic with and others either because the charter of the city would have to be amended by popular vote to secure same or state law would have to be changed.

Very Truly Yours,

George J. Karb
Mayor.

RESUME DES REPOSES RECUES DE CERTAINES VILLES

DES ETATS-UNIS AU SUJET DU

BUREAU DES RECHERCHES MUNICIPALES DE

NEW-YORK.

(Voir résolution du Conseil du 21 janvier 1918)

- NEW-YORK: (Alfred E. Smith) Ne peut donner d'opinion sur le travail du Bureau. Ne connaît aucune amélioration pratique apportée. Suppose que quelques unes de ses suggestions étaient bonnes mais ne saurait dire combien ont été mises à exécution.
- CITY OF DENVER
C. F. Reed, Secrétaire
du Maire. Presque toutes les suggestions faites ont été mal inspirées, contraires à la loi ou déjà en vigueur. Améliorations plus faciles à suggérer qu'à réaliser. Travail jugé non satisfaisant.
- KANSAS CITY (Mayor) Travail jugé très satisfaisant. Plusieurs suggestions acceptées avec profit.
- CITY OF DAYTON Le Bureau n'a fait aucun travail dans cette Ville, A simplement eu dans son bureau local rapport d'un homme instruit par le Bureau de Recherches même.
- CITY OF BETHLEHEM Le Bureau n'a pas encore complété son travail et cette Ville ne peut en conséquence donner son opinion.
- ROCHESTER, N.Y., Quelques suggestions du Bureau ont été acceptées. Le travail du Bureau a contribué à améliorer l'administration des affaires.
- CITY OF RICHMOND. Ne peut donner d'opinion, n'ayant que récemment reçu le rapport du Bureau.
- CITY OF BRANDON, Manitoba Aucun résultat appréciable dans le gouvernement général de la Ville mais amélioration sensible dans le système de comptabilité
- CITY OF PLAINFIELD N.J. Le Bureau a fait un rapport que l'on croyait devoir être profitable à la Ville. On ne se propose pas de faire de changement radical mais on consulte seulement ce rapport quand il est question d'améliorer, les méthodes d'affaires.
- READING, Pa. Le travail du Bureau a donné tous les bons résultats qu'on en attendait.
- CITY OF BUFFALO L'effet pratique du rapport a été considérable et continue de l'être.
- SYRACUSE Améliorations aux systèmes d'archives et de rapports.
- STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND Rapport jugé très satisfaisant.

CITY OF STAMFORD

Travail jugé très satisfaisant et ce résultat dédommage amplement pour la somme dépensée.

TORONTO

Le Bureau aide de temps à autre la Ville de Toronto en rapport avec les méthodes d'administration des départements.

HARRISBURG

La Chambre de Commerce apprécie le travail fait au département de Police mais les membres de cette Chambre ne sont pas d'accord. Le secrétaire du maire prétend que le résultat de l'expertise a été nul et n'a pas justifié la dépense qu'elle a occasionnée.

NORFOLD

D'après le Contrôleur de la Ville plusieurs suggestions du Bureau ont été adoptées. D'après l'expertise n'a pas donné des résultats équivalents aux dépenses qu'elle a entraînées.

City OF INDIANAPOLIS

Le Maire se dit très satisfait du travail du Bureau de Recherches Municipales dont il dit beaucoup de bien.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.

Le Bureau a fait un rapport contenant des recommandations pratiques et d'autres qui n'ont pas été agréables aux citoyens de cette Ville. On n'a presque pas donné de suite à ces recommandations d'abord parce que le public ne les a pas agréées avec faveur et ensuite parce qu'il était nécessaire d'amender la Charte ou la loi de l'Etat au moyen du vote des citoyens.

Recherches
Municipales
Reponses des Villes Americaines

21 Janv 18

MONTREAL
INDIANAPOLIS
OHIO
CINCINNATI
COLUMBUS

HARRISBURG

TORONTO

CITY OF STAMFORD

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ANNEXE DE L'

Hôtel de Ville

Edifice de la rue Gosford,

Montréal

15 Janvier, 1918.,

BUREAU DE LA COUR DU RECORDER,
T. A. GAUTHIER,
CHEF DE BUREAU.

M. L. O. David,
Greffier de la Cité de Montréal,
Hotel-de-Ville,

Re: "Alexandre Berthiaume"
No. 38 R.P. du 12 Jan/18.,

Cher Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que M. le
Recorder G. H. Semple a annulé, le douzième (12) jour de Jan-
vier courant, la licence de cocher de place de "Alexandre
Berthiaume", pour avoir laissé un cheval sous harnais dans
662 rue Cadieux,
une rue sans une personne pour en prendre soin, et pour avoir
négligé de porter sur lui son numéro insigne, etc.,

Votre obéissant serviteur,

L. H. Gauthier

Greffier de la Cour du Recorder.,

Cour du Recorder
au sujet de
l'ampulature de
la licence du
cocher Butchman



négligé de porter sur lui son numéro insigne, etc.
une rue sans une personne pour en prendre soin, et pour avoir
Berthienne, pour avoir laissé un cheval sans soins dans

Officier de la Cour du Recorder.

Votre obéissant serviteur,

[Handwritten signature]

Presented to Council
Présenté au Conseil *21 Jan 1918*

Motion

Referred to
Renvoyé à

AMERICA DE L.

Edifice de la rue Gordon,

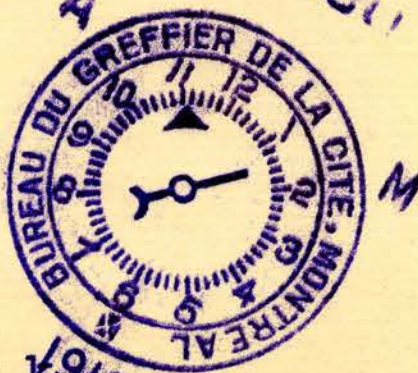
18 Janvier,

18..

The Montreal Board of Trade.



Montreal, January 17, 1918.



Honourable L. O. David,

C i t y C l e r k

Dear Sir,-

Acknowledging receipt of yours of 10th inst. with copy of letter from the Food Controller of Canada in reply to the City Council's resolution asking that a minimum price be fixed for Oleomargarine, I beg to say that this Council is specially interested in the matter as was made evident by its being represented on the civic delegation which in March last pressed upon the Government the necessity, in the interests of those classes of the community on whom the high cost of butter seemed to press with undue severity, for the removal of the restrictions on the importation, manufacture, and sale of Oleomargarine.

As the result of consideration of the question of fixing a maximum price for Oleomargarine, the Council is of opinion (1) That since the importation of this product is allowed without the exaction of a customs duty, and it is manufactured by at least two large concerns in Canada, it is likely that the price, so far at any rate as the manufacturer, importer or jobber is concerned, is, by reason of competition, kept at a fair level,- (2) That the prices at which Oleomargarine is sold by the manufacturers and jobbers in Canada are on a parity with the prices of similar transactions in Chicago, quotations of a large Montreal firm ranging recently from 26½¢ for the low grade to 32¢ per lb for the highest.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

Secretary.

Council Board of
Trade re price of
aluminium



21/1/18

Honorable J. O. David

1818



Presented to Council. *21st Jan 1918*
Présenté au Conseil

Filed of record.

Referred to
Renvoyé à

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

Department of Finance

Ottawa, Canada.



January 4, 1918,

Dear Sir,

By direction of the Minister of Finance I enclose herewith copy of a special issue of the Canada Gazette containing an Order-in-Council regulating the issue of securities in Canada.

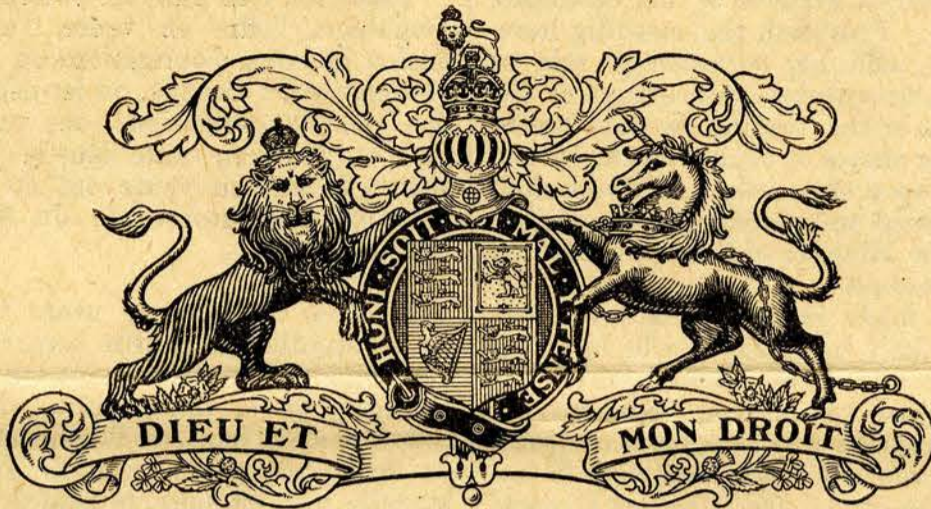
Forms of application for permission to issue securities or shares of stock may be obtained from this Department.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading 'H. P. Reville'.

Deputy Minister of Finance.

EXTRA.



The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1917.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

[3439]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 22nd day of December, 1917.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is advisable that the Canadian investment market should be conserved to facilitate the borrowing of the large sums of money that will be required for the prosecution of the war and to enable His Excellency's Government, if need be, to fully avail itself of the loaning capacity of the country for the paramount purposes of national defence, and that the impairing of the market should be prevented by forbidding the offering and sale thereon of securities for raising money for purposes the execution of which may in the public interest be postponed until peace has been restored, provision being made for the issue by the Minister of Finance of a certificate permitting the offering and sale of such securities as the said Minister shall deem proper to except from such prohibition,—

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance and under the provisions of The War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to enact the following regulations and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

1. It shall be unlawful within Canada, by or on behalf of any provincial, colonial or foreign government, municipality, commission, local government, institution, corporation or incorporated company, to issue, sell, offer or advertise for sale, any bonds, debentures or other securities evidencing an obligation to repay money borrowed, which may hereafter be issued by or on behalf of any such colonial or foreign government, municipality, commission, local government, institution, corporation or incorporated company as aforesaid, or any shares which may hereafter be issued of the capital stock, whether preferred or common, of any such corporation or incor-

ARRÊTÉ EN CONSEIL.

[3439]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 22e jour de décembre 1917.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU qu'il est opportun que le marché des placements au Canada soit réservé pour faciliter l'emprunt des sommes d'argent considérables qui seront nécessaires à la conduite de la guerre et permettre, au besoin au Gouvernement de Son Excellence, d'utiliser pleinement la puissance de placement du pays pour les fins suprêmes de la défense nationale, et qu'il est opportun de prévenir l'affaiblissement de ce marché en y prohibant l'offre et la vente de valeurs dans le but de prélever des capitaux pour des fins dont la réalisation peut dans l'intérêt public être retardée jusqu'après le rétablissement de la paix, tout en réservant au Ministre des Finances le droit de délivrer un certificat permettant l'offre et la vente des valeurs que ledit ministre jugera à propos d'excepter de telle prohibition,—

A ces fins, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, sur la proposition du Ministre des Finances et en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi de 1914 des mesures de guerre*, d'établir les règlements suivants, qui sont par les présentes établis et décrétés en conséquence :

1. Il sera illégal en Canada pour un gouvernement provincial, colonial ou étranger, une municipalité, une commission, un gouvernement local, une institution, une corporation ou une compagnie autorisée, par eux-mêmes ou par d'autres en leur nom, de vendre, offrir en vente ou annoncer des bons, obligations ou autres valeurs attestant l'obligation de rembourser un emprunt d'argent, qui peuvent être émis à l'avenir par tel gouvernement, colonial ou étranger, telle institution, corporation ou compagnie autorisée comme susdit, ou toutes actions, ordinaires ou privilégiées, qui peuvent être émises à l'avenir par telle corporation ou compagnie autorisée ; ou d'acheter ou de s'engager à acheter

porated company, or to purchase or agree to purchase any of the bonds, debentures or other securities or shares of capital stock aforesaid, unless the offering and sale thereof within Canada shall have been first approved by the Minister of Finance by his certificate of approval in writing; Provided, that nothing herein shall affect the issue, offering, advertising, sale or purchase of any bonds, debentures or securities of the Government of Canada, or the trading in any bonds, debentures, securities or shares of capital stock, heretofore issued and placed upon the market, or which shall have been originally issued and placed upon the market with the approval of the Minister of Finance evidenced by his certificate as aforesaid.

2. Any issue or sale made in contravention of the foregoing prohibition shall be deemed to be in excess of the authority of the provincial, colonial or foreign government, municipality, commission, local government, institution, corporation or incorporated company on behalf of which the same is made, and may be restrained by action at the suit of the Attorney General of Canada in the public interest; and moreover, any person issuing, selling or offering or advertising for sale or purchasing or agreeing to purchase any such bonds, debentures or other securities, or any shares of capital stock so issued, sold, offered or advertised for sale, without the certificate of approval hereinbefore required, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable, on summary conviction before two or more justices under the procedure prescribed by Part XV of the Criminal Code, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to both imprisonment and fine, in the discretion of the tribunal.

3. For the purposes of the foregoing regulations the words "sale," "sell," and "purchase," and their parts, shall be held and interpreted to include mortgaging, pledging or parting with any right or interest in consideration of money, or, as the case may be, acquiring, by way of mortgage, pledge or otherwise, any right or interest in consideration of money.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

des bons, obligations ou valeurs ou actions tel que susdit, avant que la dite offre ou la dite vente en Canada ait été approuvée au préalable par une autorisation écrite du Ministre des Finances;

Toutefois, rien dans les présents règlements n'affecte l'émission, l'offre en vente, l'annonce, la vente ou l'achat de bons, d'obligations ou des valeurs du Gouvernement du Canada, ou les négociations portant sur des bons, des obligations, des valeurs ou des actions, émis et offerts en vente dans le passé ou dont l'émission et la mise en vente ont été approuvées au préalable par une autorisation du Ministre des Finances tel que susdit.

2. Toute émission ou vente faite en contravention de la prohibition susdite sera censée être un abus de l'autorité du gouvernement provincial, colonial ou étranger, de la municipalité, de la commission, du gouvernement local, de l'institution, de la corporation ou de la compagnie autorisée au nom duquel ou de laquelle elle est faite, et peut être interdite au moyen d'une poursuite à la requête du Solliciteur général du Canada dans l'intérêt public; et de plus, toute personne qui émet, vend, offre en vente, annonce ou achète ou s'engage à acheter de tels bons, obligations, autres valeurs, ou actions ainsi émis, vendus, offerts en vente, ou annoncés, sans l'autorisation telle qu'exigée dans les présents règlements, se rend coupable d'une contravention et passible, sur conviction sommaire devant deux juges ou plus après procédure prise tel que prescrit par la Partie XV du Code criminel, à l'emprisonnement pour un an ou plus, ou à une amende n'excédant pas cinq mille dollars, ou à l'emprisonnement et à l'amende, au gré du tribunal.

3. Pour les fins des présents règlements les mots "vente," "vendre" et "acheter" et leurs dérivés seront considérés et interprétés comme comprenant l'hypothèque, la mise en gage ou l'aliénation d'un droit ou d'un intérêt pour une considération pécuniaire, ou selon le cas, l'acquisition, par voie d'hypothèque, de mise en gage ou autrement, d'un droit ou d'un intérêt pour une considération pécuniaire.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

*Dep't. des Finances
du Canada au sujet
des fonds de l'épargne*

Referred to
Chas. Cotton
Renvoyé à.....

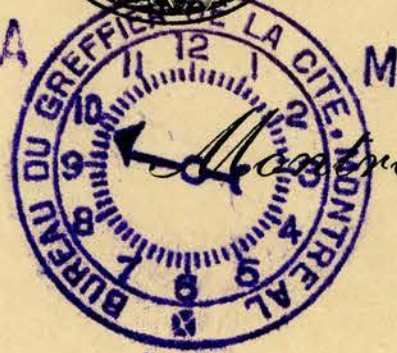
Subles

Presented to Council
J. A. Dumas
Présenté au Conseil

*Dep't des Finances
du Canada au
sujet de l'emprunt
des fonds de l'épargne*



Département en Loi.



1918
JAN
12

Montréal, 11 janvier, 1918.

A SON HONNEUR LE MAIRE ET
AUX MEMBRES DU CONSEIL.

Re: ARRETE EN CONSEIL DU GOUVERNEMENT
FEDERAL.

Messieurs:-

Par sa résolution du 9 janvier courant Votre Conseil nous demande si le Gouvernement Fédéral peut intervenir dans l'administration des affaires des corporations municipales dans la Province.

Par son Arrêté en Conseil en date du 22 décembre 1917, le Gouvernement Fédéral déclare qu'il sera illégal pour un Gouvernement Provincial, une municipalité, etc., de vendre, d'offrir en vente ou annoncer des bons, obligations ou autres valeurs attestant l'obligation de rembourser un emprunt d'argent, etc., à moins que cette offre de vente ou cette vente ne soit préalablement autorisée par le Ministre des Finances.

Le Gouvernement de cette Province a, par un Arrêté en Conseil publié dans la Gazette Officielle de Québec le 5 janvier 1917, donné au peuple de cette province l'opinion que le Gouvernement Fédéral n'avait pas le pouvoir de passer l'Arrêté en Conseil du 22 décembre 1917, que cet Arrêté en Conseil est illégal et inconstitutionnel et n'oblige en aucune façon cette province.

Si l'Arrêté en Conseil du Gouvernement Fédéral, du 22 décembre 1917 est illégal et inconstitutionnel et n'oblige pas la Province, cet Arrêté en Conseil n'oblige pas non plus la Cité de Montréal.

Nous sommes aussi d'opinion que l'Arrêté en Conseil du Gouvernement Fédéral en date du 22 décembre 1917 empiète sur les droits de la Province, que le Parlement du Canada n'avait pas le pouvoir de l'adopter lui-même, ni de déléguer au Gouvernement

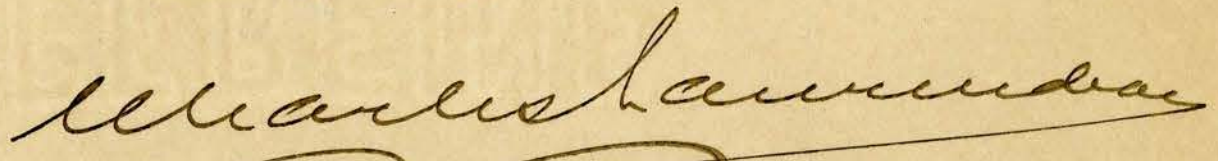
du Canada le pouvoir de l'adopter, que le pouvoir exercé par le Gouvernement Fédéral par son Arrêté en Conseil du 22 décembre 1917 appartient exclusivement aux Provinces, en vertu de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867.

Si la Cité de Montréal se trouve dans la nécessité de faire des emprunts visés par l'Arrêté en Conseil du 22 décembre 1917, il appartiendra alors aux autorités de la Cité de décider si cet Arrêté en Conseil doit être ignoré.

LE TOUT RESPECTUEUSEMENT SOUMIS.

Nous avons l'honneur d'être, Messieurs,

Vos bien dévoués,



Avocat en Chef de la Cité,
(Pour les Avocats de la Cité.)

CL/AC.

11 janvier,

8.

A SON HONNEUR LE MAIRE ET
AUX MEMBRES DU CONSEIL.

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LE TOUT RESPECTUEUSEMENT SOUMIS.

Nous avons l'honneur d'être, Messieurs,

Vos bien dévoués,

Charles Laurendeau

Avocat en Chef de la Cité,
(Pour les Avocats de la Cité.)

CL/AC.

Orph En Loi sur
ligature de l'ordre
En Conseil au
sujet de l'Emission
de debentures.

et est Arrêté en Conseil doit être ignoré.

LE TOUT RESPECTUEMENT SOUMIS.

Non avoir l'honneur d'être agréé.

Vos pl. vourés.

14 June 18
file

Presented to Council.....
Présenté au Conseil.....

Referred to.....
Renvoyé à.....

1817. Il appartient alors aux autorités de la Cité de décider
de faire des emprunts visés par l'Arrêté en Conseil du 22 décembre
et la Cité de Montréal se trouve dans la nécessité
de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord. 1867.
1817 appartenent exclusivement aux Provinces. en vertu de l'Acte
Gouvernement Régéral par son Arrêté en Conseil du 22 décembre
du Canada le pouvoir de l'adopter. que le pouvoir exercé par le

RECU



Honorable Monsieur J. O. David,
Greffier de la Cité.

Cher Monsieur, -

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser
réception, avec remerciements,
d'une copie de la résolution
adoptée par le Conseil
Municipal de Montréal, le 9
du Courant, en opposition, ainsi
qu'à Madame Martin, des

Félicitations et des bons
Souhaits à l'occasion du
25^{ème} Anniversaire de votre
mariage.

Le Maire de Montréal

M. Martiny

le 11 janvier, 1918.

O. H. le Maire
remerciant le
Conseil pour
félicitations.

Presented to Council.....

Présenté au Conseil.....

14th Jan^y / 18

filed



Hôtel de Ville

Montréal 11 Janvier 1918

RECU

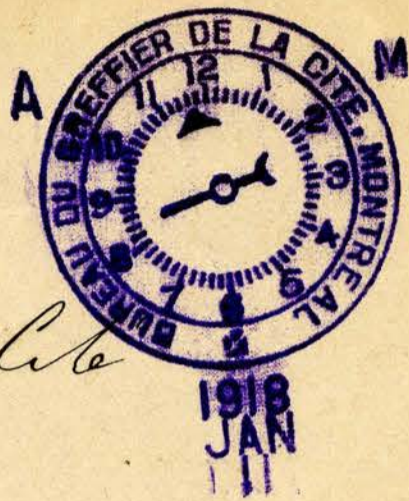
Bureau du Trésorier de la Cité.

CHAS. ARNOLDI,

Trésorier de la Cité.

Monsieur L. O. David,

Greffier de la Cité



Cher Monsieur,

Je vous prie d'être mon
interprète auprès des membres du
Conseil de Ville, pour les remercier
bien sincèrement de la résolution de
condoléances adoptée à la séance du 9
courant, au sujet du décès de M. Arnoldi.
Ma famille et moi-même avons été
profondément touchés de cette marque
de sympathie dont nous conserverons
le plus reconnaissant souvenir

Votre dévoué

Chas. Arnoldi,

Trésorier de la Cité

Remerciements
à
M. C. Arnaldi.

Presented to Council.....
Présenté au Conseil.....

14th July 18

file



December 22nd, 1917,

The Women's Food Economy Committee,

Room 401 Drummond Bldg,

Montreal,

Ladies,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 21st instant concerning the proposed amendments to the bread by-law. In reply I beg to say that I will submit your objections to the City Council when the question of amending the bread by-law will be discussed.

Yours very truly,

Mayor.

"Women's Food
Economy Com-
mittee" re price
of bread

Presented to Council

Présenté au Conseil

9th Jan'y 18

Jobb
with order of the day.

Referred to

Renvoyé à

14th Jan'y 18
Filed



City Hall

Montreal

December 28th 1917

CITY ATTORNEYS OFFICE.
Charles Laurendeau, K. C.
Chief City Attorney.

Jules Crépeau, Esq.,
Ass't City Clerk,
City Clerk's office,
City-Hall.

Dear Sir,-

RE: B.R.C. FILE NO. I77I6.I2, APPLICATION OF THE C.P.R.
FOR AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT, MAINTAIN AND OPERATE ITS
LONGUE-POINTE SPUR IN HOCHELAGA WARD, MONTREAL.

We herewith enclose you a copy of the Order No.26850 which was made in the above matter by the Railway Commission, for your file and future reference.

We beg to specially point out to you that the Railway Company's application for the approval of that part of the location of its railway in Mercier Ward, to wit, from Station I06 à 23.5 to station 233 à 67.4, that is that part of the location which involved the diversion of Souigny Avenue, has been refused by the Railway Commission.

Under this Order, therefore, the City of Montreal can carry on any municipal work whatsoever that it might deem proper upon the present site of Souigny Avenue in Mercier Ward, and

deal

deal with it in the same manner as if no application for the location of a railway on the present site of Souigny Avenue and involving the diversion of Souigny Avenue had ever been made.

Will you please bring this order to the attention of Mr. Larivière.

Yours truly,

Lamontagne & Co
City Attorneys.

WHB/HB.

Please address all correspondence and communications in the above matter to Mr. W.H. Butler, Ass't City Attorney, City-Hall, Montreal.

THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

IN THE MATTER of the application of the Canadian Pacific

Railway Company, hereinafter called the "Applicant Company", under Sections 222, 223 and 237 of the Railway Act, for authority to construct, maintain and operate its Longue Pointe Spur from a point on its main line in Hochelaga Ward to a point in Longue-Pointe Ward, in the City of Montreal, as shown on the plan, profile, and book of reference combined - deposited in the Registry Office for the Counties of Hochelaga and Jacques-Cartier, at Montreal, on the 10th day of June 1914, on file with the Board under file No. I7716.12.

FRIDAY, THE 21st DAY OF
DECEMBER A.D. 1917.

D'ARCY SCOTT,
Ass't Chief Commissioner
HON. W.B. NANTEL,
Deputy Chief Commissioner,
A.S. GOODEVE,
Commissioner.

Upon hearing the application at the sittings of the Board held in Montreal, November 8th, 1917, in the presence of Counsel for the Applicant Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and what was alleged --

IT IS ORDERED that the application for authority to construct the said spur on Souigny Avenue, Montreal, Station 106 ± 23.5 to the Eastern end at Station 233 ± 67.4, be, and it is hereby, refused; that leave be, and it is hereby, granted the Applicant Company to renew the said application at any future time, if it so desires.

(SIGNED) D'ARCY SCOTT,

Assistant Chief Commissioner,

Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS
FOR CANADA.

Examined and certified as a true copy
under section 28 of "The Railway Act"
A.D. Cartwright,

Sec'y of Board of Ry. Commissioners for
Canada. Ottawa, Dec. 27. 1917.

Canada, Ottawa, Dec. 27, 1914.

Sec'y of Board of Ry. Commissioners for
A.D. Garthright,
under section 28 of "The Railway Act"
Examined and certified as a true copy
FOR CANADA.
BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS

Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

Assistant Chief Commissioner,

(SIGNED) D. ARCY SCOTT,

future time, if it so desires.

the Applicant Company to renew the said application at any
is hereby, refused; that leave be, and it is hereby, granted
106 & 23.5 to the Eastern end of Station 233 & 6V.4, be, and it
construct the said spur on Souigny Avenue, Montreal, Station

IT IS ORDERED that the application for authority to
Railway Company, and what was alleged --

Law Dept. trans-
mitting copy of
order of Bd. of Ry.
Commissioners to
applicant of C. P. Ry.
Co. to establish spur
on Souigny st

Presented to Council 9th Jan'y 18

File

FRIDAY, THE 21st DAY OF
DECEMBER A.D. 1914.

THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

ORDER NO. 26850

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY COMPANY, HEREINAFTER CALLED
"THE APPLICANT COMPANY," UNDER SECTION
28 OF "THE RAILWAY ACT," FOR AUTHORITY TO
CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE ITS LONGRUE POINT,
MAINTENANCE AND OPERATING SPUR FROM A POINT ON
THE SPUR FROM A POINT ON ITS MAIN
RAILWAY TO THE POINT OF THE LONGRUE POINT,
AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SPUR FROM THE
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OF THE LONGRUE POINT, AND THE CONSTRUCTION
OF A SPUR FROM THE POINT OF THE LONGRUE
POINT TO THE POINT OF THE LONGRUE POINT.

of Counsel for the Applicant Company and the Canadian Pacific
Railway Company, and what was alleged --

Presented to Council 9th Jan'y 18
Presenté au Conseil



Hôtel-de-Ville

Montreal

28 décembre 1917.

Hon. L. O. David,
Greffier de la Cité,

Monsieur,

Je vous transmets sous ce pli copie d'une lettre de MM. Aubry & Fils Limitée, laquelle je vous prierais de bien vouloir soumettre au Conseil à sa prochaine séance.

Votre bien dévoué,

LE MAIRE DE MONTREAL,

M. Mackay

Montréal 27 décembre, 1917,

A Son Honneur M. Médéric Martin,
Maire de Montréal,

Monsieur le Maire,

Nous apprenons par la voix des journaux que votre intention est de changer le poids du pain, ce qui nécessitera chez nos boulangers de Montréal un changement de toles servant à cette fabrication.

Assurément nous ne sommes pas contre la réduction du prix du pain qui est une chose absolument nécessaire pour le peuple en ces temps de misère, mais d'un autre côté comme nous sommes les fournisseurs de toles pour la grande majorité des boulangers, nous devons vous dire que si ce changement devenait en force, cela mettrait ces derniers dans une mauvaise position, ne pouvant se procurer des toles, car pour nous nous sommes dans l'impossibilité de remplir aucune commande n'ayant pas de ferblanc en mains et ne pouvant nous en procurer pour aucun prix.

Espérant que ce renseignement, sans nuire à l'avantage public, sera pris en considération dans vos délibérations, nous avons bien l'honneur de nous souscrire,

Vos tout dévoués

A. Aubry & Fils Limitée

600 Ave. Bélorimier

(Signé) J. B. A. Aubry,

Président.

A. Aubry & fils
Au sujet de
poids du pain

A Son Honneur M. Médéric Martin,
Maire de Montréal.

rien l'honneur de nous souscrire.

Dont somme dix.

600 Ave. Bélair
A. Aubry & Fils Limitée
Vos sont dévoués

(Signé) J. B. A. Aubry.

Président.

Presented to Council
Mouvé au Conseil
Avec 12 voix
9 juin 1918

Referred to
Renvoyé à
14 5/18
Fils

Montréal 27 décembre 1917.



Hôtel-de-Ville

Montreal, 7 janvier, 1918.

A Messieurs les Membres
du Conseil Municipal,

Messieurs,-

J'ai l'honneur de déposer devant vous des lettres que j'ai reçues du Commissaire au sujet du coût de la vie, relativement au poids du pain.

Votre bien dévoué,

LE MAIRE DE MONTREAL,

Jm. Mackay

BJM/MR



Ottawa, December 28, 1917.

Mederic Martin, Esq.,
Mayor of Montreal,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir,-

As promised in my letter of the 26th, I am herewith enclosing certain data with regard to the cost of changing the standard weight of bread in your city.

Schedule number 1, shows the estimated cost to an individual bread company in Montreal as calculated by them, for changes in plant and equipment, which would be necessitated by a change in the standard weight of bread. This company produces about 1,400,000 pounds per month or approximately 17,000,000 per annum.

Schedule number 2, is a copy of the general rules and regulations, licensing the bakers of the United States, with a brief summary referring to weights, attached. Will you be good enough to return the latter to me as soon as you have finished with it, as it is the only copy which I at present possess?

BJM/MR 2



Trusting that this is the information which you wish.

Yours very truly,

W. F. O'Connor
Per B. M.

Acting Commissioner re Cost of Living.

P. S. Please find enclosed also a letter from another baker in Montreal, showing costs incident to change in weight of bread.

The latter has just been received.

Enc. 3.

SCHEDULE 1.

ESTIMATED COSTS OF CHANGES IN PLANT AND EQUIPMENT WHICH WILL BE
/ NECESSARY IF PROPOSED NEW BY LAW BECOMES EFFECTIVE.

SCRAPPING OF	\$
1. Pans now in use	8,000.00
2. Automatic 6 loaf scaling and rounding up plant, as per contract enclosed not installed.	11,000.00
3. Installation of ditto, estimated 10%	1,100.00
4. One Baker Callow 4 loaf Dough Divider	2,500.00
5. 2 Canadian Fletcher 1 loaf Dough Divider	1,400.00
6. 2 Bread Mouldling Machines	1,500.00
7. The above makes no provision for Bread Racks, Provers, Boxes, etc., made to handle present weights.	
	<u>\$25,500.00</u>

The foregoing pans will have to be replaced at an estimated increase in cost of from 20 to 25%, and the machinery at an advance in cost of at least 35%. This gives an additional amount, in round figures, of approximately \$33,300.00

Making a total expenditure of Machinery and Equipment scrapped	25,500.00
R Replacement	<u>33,300.00</u>
	<u>\$58,800.00</u>

LICENSING BAKERS

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Whereas, Under and by virtue of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to Provide for the National Security and Defence by Encouraging the Production, Conserving the Supply, and Controlling the Distribution of Food Products and Fuel," approved by the President on the 10th day of August, 1917, it is provided among other things as follows:

That by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the army and navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement of foods, feeds, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, and fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds, and fuel, hereafter in this act called necessities; to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulations, and private controls, affecting such supply, distribution, and movement, and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessities during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations, and prohibition hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred, and prescribed. The President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of the act.

And, Whereas, It is further provided in said act as follows:

That from time to time, whenever the President shall find it essential to license the importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessities, in order to carry into effect any of the purposes of this act, and shall publicly announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in the announcement, engage in or carry on any such business specified in the announcement of importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessities as set forth in such announcement, unless he shall secure and hold a license issued pursuant to this section. The President is authorized to issue such and to prescribe regulations for the issuance of licenses and requirements for systems of accounts and auditing of accounts to be kept by licensees, submission of reports by them, with or without oath or affirmation, and the entry and inspection by the President's duly authorized agents of the places of business of licensees.

And, Whereas, It is essential, in order to carry into effect the provisions of the said act, that the powers conferred upon the President by said act be at this time exercised, to the extent hereinafter set forth,

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by said act of Congress, hereby find and determine and by this proclamation do announce that it is essential, in order to carry into effect the purposes of said act, to license the manufacture of necessities to the extent hereinafter specified.

All persons, firms, corporations, and associations, who manufacture for sale bread in any form, cake, crackers, biscuits, pastry, or other bakery products (excepting, however, those whose consumption of any flour and meal in the manufacture of such products is, in the aggregate, less than ten barrels a month,) are hereby required to procure a license on or before Dec. 10, 1917. This includes hotels, restaurants, other public eating places, and clubs, who serve bread or other bakery products of their own baking.

Application for license must be made to the United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C., Law Department, License Division, on forms prepared by it for that purpose, which may be obtained on request.

Any person, firm, corporation, or association, other than those hereinbefore excepted, who shall engage in or carry on any business hereinbefore specified after Dec. 10, 1917, without first procuring such license, will be liable to the penalty prescribed by said act of Congress.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

General Rules and Regulations Governing all Licensees Manufacturing Bakery Products (Official)

RULE 1. The licensee shall give to such representative as may be designated by the United States Food Administrator, whenever the said representative shall so require, any information concerning the conditions and management of the business of the licensee. Reports, when requested by said representative, shall be made on such blanks, to be furnished by the United States Food Administration, as the United States Food Administrator may designate, giving complete information regarding transactions in any commodities imported, manufactured, refined, packed, purchased, contracted for, received, sold, stored, shipped or otherwise handled, distributed or dealt with by the licensee or on hand, in the possession or under the control of the licensee, and any other information concerning the business of the licensee that such representative may require from time to time. Whenever the said representative shall require it, the licensee shall furnish such information in writing under oath.

RULE 2. The authorized representative of the United States Food Administrator shall be at full liberty, during ordinary business hours, to inspect any and all property stored or held in possession or under the control of the licensee, and all records of the licensee. All necessary facilities for such inspection shall be extended to the said representative by the licensee, his agents and servants.

RULE 3. The licensee shall keep such records of his business as shall make practicable the verification of all reports rendered to the United States Food Administration.

RULE 4. The licensee shall report within ten days, in writing, to the United States Food Administration any change of address, or any change in the management or control of the firm, corporation or association licensed, or any change in the character of the business.

RULE 5. No agent or employee of the United States Food Administration shall divulge or make known in any manner, while he is such agent or employee or thereafter, except to such other agents or employees of the United States Food Administration as may be required to have such knowledge in the regular course of their official duties, or except in so far as he may be directed by the United States Food Administrator or by a court of competent jurisdiction, any facts or information regarding the business of the licensee which may come to his knowledge through any examination or inspection of the business or accounts of the licensee or through any reports made by the licensee to the United States Food Administration.

RULE 6. The licensee shall not manufacture, distribute, sell or otherwise handle any bakery products on an unjust, exorbitant, unreasonable, discriminatory or unfair commission, profit or charge.

RULE 7. The licensee, in selling bakery products, shall keep such products moving to the consumer in as direct a line as practicable and without unreasonable delay. Resales within the same trade without reasonable justification, especially if tending to result in a higher market price to the retailer or consumer, will be dealt with as an unfair practice.

RULE 8. The licensee shall not buy, contract for, sell, store or otherwise handle or deal in any food commodities for the purpose of unreasonably increasing the price or restricting the supply of such commodities, or of monopolizing, or attempting to monopolize, either locally or generally, any of such commodities.

RULE 9. The licensee shall not destroy any bakery products and shall not knowingly commit waste, or wilfully permit preventable deterioration in connection with the manufacture, distribution or sale of any bakery products.

RULE 10. The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, keep on hand or have in possession or under control, by contract or other arrangement, at any time, wheat flour in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use by him during a period of thirty days; provided, however, that this rule shall not prevent the licensee having in transit sufficient flour to maintain the licensee's stock within the limits herein fixed.

Note: This conforms to a rule governing millers of wheat flour.

RULE 11. The licensee shall not knowingly sell any bakery products to any person engaged in the business of selling such products who shall, after this regulation goes into effect, violate the provisions of the Act of Congress approved August 10, 1917, by making any unreasonable rate or charge in selling or otherwise handling or dealing in such products.

RULE 12. The licensee shall not make any allowance or payment to the agent or employee of any exchange, association, or other person from whom he buys, or to whom he sells, without the written permission of the principal of such agent or employee.

NOTES RELATING TO THE UNITED STATES FOOD REGULATIONS.

WEIGHTS.

NOTE 1 Standard weights determined upon are 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

EXPLANATORY.

NOTE 2 In the United States practically all units of bread are from 8 to 24 ounces. In exceptional cases where larger units may be required, these are obtained by combining units of 24 os. or less. We would specially point out that throughout all the American Regulations, and the Report and suggestions of the Commission, where a large loaf is specified a weight of 16 or 24 ounces is meant. This is substantiated by the paragraph referred to under note 5. Reference to this paragraph shows that after naming all the ^{dis-}advantages of a "small loaf" (and this is from 8 to 12 ounces) the Commission says " the weights most favored are 16 and 24 ounces".

ADVANTAGE OF WEIGHTS DETERMINED UPON, NAMELY 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ POUNDS.

NOTE 3 Economy of labor in baking, and of materials.

NOTE 4 Standard weights protect the consumer.

NOTE 5 Emphasizes economy of production and gives details where such economies will appear.

NOTE 6 Again refers to economy of manufacture and again shows that even a 1 lb. loaf is regarded as a "large loaf".

NOTE 7 Convenience and economy in use, eliminating waste of bread left over from day to day, a small or average family consuming one loaf a day.

NOTE 8 Practically all bread machinery is made, and all bakeries equipped, to handle 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. loaves. The adoption of these weights as Standard will therefore not call for large additional outlays for plant and equipment, as would result from any change from these weights.

NOTES PERTAINING TO THE

General Rules and Regulations (Continued)

no change.

RULE 13. The licensee shall not accept returns of bread or other bakery products, nor make cash payments, nor allow credit, to any retailer for any unsold bread or other unsold bakery products, nor shall the licensee exchange any bread or bakery products for other bread or bakery products which he has sold.

RULE 14. The licensee shall not issue, or make public, market quotations, or make any statement to any person regarding the price at which food commodities are being sold, which quotations or statements cannot be verified either from his own records or from the records of other licensees, and shall not make any other misleading statements which tend to enhance the price of any food commodities.

RULE 15. The words used in these rules and regulations shall be construed to import the plural or the singular, as the case demands. The word "person," wherever used in these rules and regulations, shall include individuals, partnerships, associations and corporations. The words "food commodities" wherever used in general or special rules and regulations, unless otherwise specified, shall include all commodities specified by the President in any license proclamation already issued or which may hereafter be issued by him under the authority of the Act of Congress, approved August 10, 1917, known as the Food Control Act.

RULE 16. Nothing contained in these general rules and regulations shall be construed as restricting, modifying or affecting in any manner the operation of any special rules and regulations which have already been promulgated or which may hereafter be promulgated, and whenever any special rule is inconsistent with a general rule, the special rule shall prevail.

RULE 17. The licensee shall place on every contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list and quotation issued or signed by him which relates to food commodities, the words "United States Food Administration License Number", followed by the number of his license. No licensee shall buy any food commodities from or sell any such commodities to, or handle any such commodities for, any person required to have a license by any license proclamation now issued, or which may hereafter be issued, unless such person has secured such license and complied with the provisions of this rule.

Special Rules and Regulations Governing Licensees Manufacturing Bread and Rolls

See Note I

RULE 1. The licensee shall manufacture bread and offer it for sale only in the following specified weights, or multiples thereof, which shall be net weights, unwrapped, twelve hours after baking:

16 ounce units (not to run over 17 ounces)

24 ounce units (not to run over 25½ ounces)

Where twin or multiple loaves are baked, each unit of the twin or multiple loaf shall conform to the weight requirements of this rule.

RULE 2. The licensee shall manufacture rolls and offer them for sale only in units weighing from 1 to 3 ounces, but no rolls shall be manufactured or offered for sale which shall weigh, unwrapped, twelve hours after baking, less than 1 ounce or more than 3 ounces.

RULE 3. The standard weights herein prescribed shall be determined by averaging the weight of not less than twenty-five loaves of bread of any one unit, or five dozen rolls of any one unit, and such average shall not be less than the minimum nor more than the maximum prescribed by these rules and regulations for such units.

RULE 4. The licensee in mixing any dough for bread or rolls shall not use the following ingredients in amounts exceeding those specified below, per unit of 196 pounds of any flour, or meal, or any mixture thereof:

Sugar: Not to exceed 3 pounds of cane or beet sugar or, in lieu thereof, 3½ pounds of corn sugar. Where sweetened condensed milk is used, the licensee, in determining the permitted amount of sugar, shall deduct the added sugar content of such condensed milk from the net amount of other sugar, of the kinds herein designated.

Milk: Not to exceed 6 pounds of fresh milk from which the butter fats have been extracted, or the equivalent thereof.

Shortening: No shortening shall be used except as follows: Not to exceed 2 pounds of "compounds" containing not more than 15% of animal fats. In lieu of such "compounds" the licensee may use not to exceed 2 pounds of vegetable fats.

Note: The United States Food Administrator, in view of the national necessity for conserving sugar, and in view of the fact that bread is being successfully baked by many bakers without the use of any cane or beet sugar, requests bakers to reduce the sugar content below the maximum permitted by the above rule.

It is probable that a reduction of the sugar allowance will be found necessary at a later date.

RULE 5. The licensee in making any bread or rolls shall not add any sugars or fats to the dough during the process of baking, or to the bread or rolls when baked.

**Recommendations to Bakers by the United States Food Administrator
(Official)**

The United States Food Administrator earnestly urges all wholesale bakers to establish as the wholesale prices of their products the prices at which they will offer such products for sale in lots of twenty-five pounds or more, unwrapped, for cash, at the bakery door, the prices so established to be subject to such additional charges as may be fair for wrapping and delivering when such services are performed by the baker. The United States Food Administrator requests that, when such wholesale prices are established, the licensee report this fact and state such prices to the Federal Food Administrator in the State where his bakery is located.

Inasmuch as some wholesale bakers in certain communities are now retailing bread at their plants direct to the consumer, unwrapped, undelivered, and for cash, at wholesale prices, the United States Food Administrator recommends that this practice be extended wherever bakers find it possible to do so.

The United States Food Administrator, believing that frequent deliveries are uneconomical and tend to enhance prices, urges all bakers to reduce deliveries wherever possible to one a day over each route, and to consolidate deliveries or zone their territories in order to reduce the expense of deliveries as far as possible.

Official Comment and Explanation

Investigations made by the Food Administration as to the ingredients of bread and by the Federal Trade Commission as to the cost of bread, have led to the issuance of the following explanatory paragraphs by the Food Administration. These give the reasons underlying each rule and state the objects it is hoped will be attained by all of the rules.

See Note 2

The bread of the United States is approximately forty per cent. baked in bakeries, and sixty per cent. in the homes. The object of standardization is to reduce the cost of public baking and distributing bread, to reduce the waste of flour, and to limit the use of sugar and lard in the preparation of bakery bread. By fixing the weight of bread at 1 pound minimum loaf, with 1½ pound, 2 and 4 pound loaves, and with a stabilized price of flour, the present variables in bread will be largely eliminated and competition will be centralized upon price.

The Administration has no power to fix the price. There are grocery stores in many cities whose whole business is conducted upon a basis where the consumer pays the price. Carries the goods home and who conduct their own bakeries. It is anticipated that a standard one-pound loaf of baked bread can be put before the public from these groceries at about 7 cents. The other type of grocers doing business upon a credit and delivery basis must charge more.

Competitive conditions have built up a number of practices in bread which can be limited to the advantage of the industry and the public. The Food Administration and the Commercial Economy Committee of the Council of National Defense has already requested the bakers of the country to refuse the acceptance of returned bread, and this will now be made a legal regulation. The investigations show that a large portion of returned stale bread was actually destroyed, and that the amount of flour so lost amounts to upwards of 600,000 barrels per annum. The regulation that bakers shall not accept the return of bread will force the retailers and public to watch their purchases more carefully.

The use of other ingredients than flour, yeast and salt in a great deal of the American bread has been growing steadily for years and exists to a larger degree than elsewhere, and without any intrinsic compensation in either added nutritive value or palatableness. In order to conserve the use of sugar, a maximum of three pounds of cane or beet sugar per barrel of flour is fixed by the Food Administration, against an average consumption of about six pounds, and it is expected that a saving of about 100,000,000 pounds of sugar per annum will result. As there are from 270 to 280 one-pound loaves from a barrel of flour, the sugar in any event is not noticed by the consumer.

A maximum of two pounds of shortening is imposed against an average consumption of about six pounds, and the use of vegetable oil substitutes is required. The saving in lard should amount to 100,000,000 pounds per annum. The milk used in bread is limited to skimmed milk, as the microscopic amount of butter fat which appears in whole milk bread gives no adequate compensation for its use for this purpose.

Many large bakeries in the United States are operating on this formula of sugar, shortening, and milk, and are catering to all classes of customers to the latter's satisfaction. These combined savings should result in cheapening the average cost of baking bread materially.

The requirement that all bread shall be baked in multiples of one pound has several objectives—Economy in labor of baking and economy in materials, as small breads are more wasteful in baking than larger units. The bread remains fresh longer in larger loaves, and there will be less loss of stale bread.

Furthermore, a standard weight will protect the consumer. At the present time, the tendency is to adjust the weight to the cost of the bread in an endeavor to maintain a unit of price. The result is that some thirty-eight different weights are on the market, and the consumer has little opportunity of real comparison. By the standardization of weight and the limitation of ingredients, the Food Administration hopes to focus competition upon price and good baking. If the bread in the country is of fixed weights, the consumer will be able to determine at once the cheapest bread, of which he is now incapable because of the variability in weight from six ounces up to four pounds. Rolls will be permitted of certain sizes if baked of the same dough as bread.

Generally, the standardization of the bread should lay the foundations for the elimination of many wasteful practices forced upon the bakers and distributors by the luxurious demands of the public for various types of bread.

The Federal Trade Commission completed its investigation in the cost and practices, wholesale, in bread baking before the new regulations were announced. The following is a summary of the report:

The average cost for wholesale bakers was as follows for a pound of bread baked. For the purpose of computation, flour at \$11 per barrel was used as a basis.

	Wholesale Bakers.				Chain Store Bakers.	
	Lowest Territory	Highest Territory	Average	Per cent.	Average	Per cent.
Flour	\$.038768	\$.039440	\$.039453	52.7	\$.038576	65.9
Other Ingredients .....	.006064	.008400	.006822	9.1	.007328	12.5
Manufacturing Costs .....	.009408	.012288	.011236	15.0	.007024	12.0
Overhead .....	.003024	.004016	.004595	6.1	.001552	2.6
Total Cost at Baker's Door .....	.057296	.064160	.062107	82.0	.054512	93.1
Cost of Salesmen's Salaries & Commissions & Delivery to Retailers .....	.010352	.012756	.012784	16.9	.003952	6.7
TOTAL.....	\$.067664	\$.076832	\$.074855	100%	\$.058494	100%

The above does not include baker's profits nor retailers' charges.

A classification of bakeries according to size shows that the cost increases with the size of the business.

	Cost per pound
Bakeries over 20,000 pounds per diem.....	.073766
Bakeries from 5,000 to 20,000 pounds per diem.....	.072299
Bakeries under 5,000 to 20,000 pounds per diem.....	.069268

The different localities show a variation in cost from .067664 in the Potomac Division of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and West Virginia to .077528 in the Central Division of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa.

The chain stores show a considerably lower cost of production than the wholesale bakers, their costs being .0584 per pound, the lower cost being due largely to the saving in overhead selling and delivery.

The Commission recommends

Standardization:

The cost schedules indicate that the bakers producing the largest number of kinds and sizes of bread have the highest manufacturing cost. It is the universal testimony that the production of large loaves is much more economical than that of small loaves, as, for a given number of pounds of bread small units require more hand labor, more machine and hand operation, more pans, more oven space, more racks, greater wrapping expense and greater delivery expense. The testimony is also universal that the large loaf has a better flavor and superior keeping qualities, and that the fermentation losses of the large loaf are lower than those of the small loaf. The weights most favored from the point of view of economy of production are 16 and 24 ounces. Therefore, it is absolutely safe to conclude that standardization of product will reduce manufacturing cost. So far as the different kinds of bread are concerned, the following styles of bread have a latitude wide enough to include all different demands. They are listed in the order of their importance. Any one or all of the last three could be eliminated without working any hardship on the producer or consumer, except the manufacturer of special varieties.

1. Loaf of white wheat bread baked in pan.
2. Loaf of rye bread.
3. Loaf of restaurant or sandwich bread.
4. Loaf of white wheat bread baked on the hearth.
5. Loaf of special bread.

The following facts should be considered in connection with the standardization of bread:

The weight of bread recommended should be based on the following considerations:

First, the cost figures. These figures indicate that the manufacturing cost on a large loaf is less in proportion to a small loaf, i. e., these items of cost on a one-pound loaf do not greatly exceed the same items on an eight-ounce loaf.

Second, a large loaf will be of better quality and texture, and will have better keeping qualities.

Third, convenience and economy in use. A loaf should not be larger than that which a small family will consume in a day, thereby eliminating the waste that would occur in having any quantity of bread left over from day to day to become stale. In this connection, it should be stated that the one-pound loaf is generally recognized as the most satisfactory and economical.

Fourth, present manufacturing equipment. The size should not be such as will require much additional outlay for equipment, such as pans, pan-cleaning machinery, etc.

In fixing the weight of a loaf of bread, a reasonable variation should be allowed because of the following factors:

First, the dough may be of varying consistency, due to composition, weather, and temperature. Therefore, a pound of dough may not always yield the same weight of bread.

Second, during the baking process, the same dough will lose weight in varying proportions, due to character and intensity of the heat in the oven.

Third, bread baked under the same conditions will lose weight in varying proportions, depending on whether it is wrapped or unwrapped, and weather conditions.

It is evident from the above that it is impossible for the bread manufacturer to make a loaf of bread which will weigh exactly a given weight.

Deliveries:

The elements entering into more than one delivery of bread a day are as follows: (1) fresh bread; (2) the grocer orders twice a day to fill his wants; (3) competition in connection with deliveries of other bakers. The majority of bakers have declared that they favor one delivery a day and therefore, we are of the opinion that if regulations were issued requiring the baker to make only one delivery a day, considerable expense could be saved in connection with delivery. Another valuable point in connection with delivery is the fact that in a large number of cases, a number of bakers deliver bread daily to the same retailer.

The bread business of the country is of three different commercial types—

The first is the wholesale baking of bread; its resale by the wholesale baker to the retailer, who is chiefly the groceryman, and the distribution by the groceryman largely by delivery to the household, with credit extended through periodic collections of bills. This system is the most prevalent, and bread thus distributed at the present time costs the consumer from nine to fifteen cents per pound, the average being about eleven cents. The system contains a great number of economic wastes, particularly in selling costs and too frequent deliveries.

The following represents the distribution of present costs:

Whole baking cost and profit.....	67%
Wholesale baker's cost of selling and delivery to the retailer.....	13%
Retailer's cost and profit.....	20%
Total.....	100%

Therefore, the cost of distribution from the wholesale baker's door represents 33% of the cost of the bread, or over three cents per pound at present prices.

See Note 3

See Note 4

See Note 5

See Note 6

See Note 7

See Note 8

The costs worked out by the Federal Trade Commission to which are added the Food Administration figures of distribution and profit per pound of baked bread indicate the following on an assumption of \$11.00 flour:

	Lowest Territory	Highest Territory	Average of Whole U. S.
Wholesale baker's cost and profit.....	7.26c	8.25c	7.98c
Retailer's cost and profit.....	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total.....	9.26c	10.25c	9.98c

The above price of flour should be somewhat less in many sections. The more efficient bakers are, of course, able to reduce these costs, and the savings under the new regulations should contribute to such reduction.

The second commercial type of bakeries is represented by the bakeries of the "cash and carry" stores who order for their own retail distribution. Here, advertising, commissions, returned breads, deliveries and credit costs are greatly reduced.

This type shows a variation in costs and profits from—

	Lowest Territory Cents	Highest Territory Cents	Average of Whole U. S. Cents
Baker's cost, profit and distribution to stores.....	5.15	6.37	6.35
Retail distribution and profit.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total.....	6.15	7.37	7.35

These amounts are also subject to reduction under the standardization plan proposed, and in localities of cheaper flour and labor.

The third type is the small baker, who delivers his own product directly to the consumer. These bakers have the difficulty of being unable to buy flour quite as cheaply as the large bakers, but the difference is inconsequential except in times of widely fluctuating prices, in which case they are unable to protect themselves by carrying any considerable stock of flour, and high peaks of price render them unable to compete with the large baker. As a result of the flour market during the last year, many thousands of such men were put out of business. In a stable market for flour, they are able to sell more cheaply than the first type of distribution.

The large problem in the reduction of the costs of handling bread lies in the first type of distribution.

Some relief can be found to that section of the community most in need of care if the wholesale bakers will place bread on sale to "cash and carry" customers at the Bakery door at a margin above wholesale prices, sufficient to cover the extra expense. Certain wholesale bakers have offered to do this and it would result in an additional number of "cash and carry" points of disposal of the public.

A plan by which delivery and credit grocers can more nearly approximate to the conditions of the "cash and carry" has been successfully tried by certain grocers as follows:

The groceryman in this case to buy from the wholesale baker upon definite contract and regular quantity; to deal with only one bakery, instead of an average of five, as shown by the investigation, the grocers to make a differentiation between "cash and carry" and "delivery and credit" prices. Prior to the war, these retailers charged one cent per loaf for handling the one pound loaf then selling for five to seven cents. Since the loaf advanced to ten cents, the retail charge for the one pound loaf has become generally fixed at two cents. If the retail grocer would sell "cash and carry" bread upon a margin of one cent per loaf to regular customers, and charge an appropriate amount for the extra service of delivery and credit to house delivery and irregular customers, his business would more closely approximate to competition with the cash store. Those who require delivery and credit and who buy in irregular quantities need have little hope of much cheaper bread, for the retailer cannot be expected to make the same terms as for "cash and carry."

The differentiation between "cash and carry" and "delivery groceryman" is a growing and natural division to suit the means and wishes of consumers, and it is hoped that retailers will in their own interest differentiate in price between the two types of customers.

There has been a demand for a 5 cent loaf. At the price of flour entailed by the present price of wheat such a loaf would need be with "cash and carry" between 9 and 10 ounces in weight, and for "delivery and credit" from 7 to 8 ounces. The investigation has proved that the demand for such sized loaves is in minor percentage and to a considerable degree due to a demand for frequent deliveries of hot bread.

LICENSE FORM

W. B. Owens, head of the Law and License Division of the Food Administration, has requested *Bakers Review* to ask the bakers of the country to be as brief and as terse as possible in writing for applications for licenses. It is hoped to forward application blanks two or three days after the letter requesting same is received, but in case the flood of mail is too great, bakers are asked not to become impatient. A baker may continue doing business after December 10th, even if his license has not been received, provided that application for same has been made. The following is the form suggested by the Law and License Division to be used by bakers applying for license application blanks. This uniform letter will greatly expedite matters.

Law and License Division,
United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:—Please forward application blanks for bakers license and all rules and instructions relating to same to

Name _____

Address _____

Pies and Pastry. At Washington it was stated that rules and regulations regarding the manufacture of pies, cakes and general pastry are now being formulated. These will be announced shortly and are expected to follow the general bread regulation, regarding less sugar and fats. The icing on cakes will doubtless be restricted and the varieties limited to a small number.

Bakers Review Service

In order to secure the above information quickly for its readers BAKERS REVIEW sent a special representative to Washington with orders to remain there until the official documents were secured direct from the Food Administration. A few hours after these documents were secured, they were being printed on the fast presses of BAKERS REVIEW, and mailed at the rate of several thousand an hour to every baker in the United States. To accomplish this it was necessary to address and stamp at short notice, over twenty-five thousand envelopes in addition to folding and enclosing printed matter in each.

BAKERS REVIEW

233 Broadway, New York

Information from a Montreal baker whose monthly output of bread is approximately 856,000 pounds, which is about 10,000,000 pounds per year, about 85% of the whole output of this baker is in $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound loaves. With regard to the change in the standard weight, he states:-

"This will mean an expenditure of from ten to twelve thousand dollars at the very least for pans, throwing away comparatively new ones, only in use, many of them, for only a few months, and worse than the question of pans is the one of our Automatic Plants.

These are made to handle efficiently a maximum of twenty-eight ounces of dough. Now if we must make loaves of two pounds or over we must scale dough in the weights of thirty-six ounces and over. As this is an impossibility with our present machinery, you can readily see where a baker, like myself with two complete automatic Plants, is going to be put at a great disadvantage and to a great expense.

I figure I cannot replace my two plants for less than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) each, and I question very much whether I can possibly get delivery of them at all. I have had a Dough Mixer on order, from the firm who make these Automatic Plants, Joseph Bakers & Sons, Ltd. London, England, for over two years, and cannot get it."

JAMES M. AIRD

DEC 29 1917

BREAD MANUFACTURER

OFFICES & BAKERY.

159-183 ST. URBAIN ST.

MONTREAL Dec. 27th 17.

W. F. O'Connor Esq.,

Acting Commission Re Cost of Living.,

Ottawa. Ont.

Dear Sir:-

Attention - Miss McKenna -

Following our conversation re proposed change in the Bread By-law in our City, I have gone into the matter and find that to conform to the new weights which they propose standardizing of 2 and 3 Lb. Loaves, that the cost to me will be approximately as follows:-

- 1st. Practically all Pans now in use will be scrapped, a loss of approximately \$9000.00..
- 2nd. New pans to replace the scrapped will have to be purchased. On taking this matter up with the manufacturer, I find that tin has advanced from 25% to 40% and labor has also advanced. It is impossible to give you a close estimate of the cost of new pans yet, as I cannot get the exact measurements we require for the new weight of bread - This takes time to get sample pans made and loaves baked to get at a suitable shape and size- However, I would say, that \$15,000.00. would not be too much to allow for this.
- 3rd. My machines, proofers, ovens, conveyors and trucks have all been designed to handle our present weights. Any change such as the one now proposed will mean that some of these machines, etc. may be useless, and a total loss, and to replace them an extra expenditure of thousands of dollars. It is impossible to give you any very close figure on the expense and expenditure this change will make, but roughly an expense of Ten (10) to Fifteen (15) Thousand Dollars and an expenditure of Fifteen (15) to Twenty-five (25) Thousand Dollars.

JAMES M. AIRD

BREAD MANUFACTURER

OFFICES & BAKERY.

159-183 ST. URBAIN ST.

MONTREAL.....

(2)

One item that enters into the proposed change is the possibility of waste of bread, due to the fact that a two pound loaf is too much for the average family. Give a two pound loaf to a family of three and you will find that about 8 Oz. of this bread is left, and in a great many cases you will find it thrown out each day. This is not what we want at a time when we are all doing our best to conserve wheat for our Allies. My experience has been that a one and a half pound loaf of bread best suits the consumer. Today we are making bread of one pound, one and a half pounds and three pounds - Of these weights, the one and a half pound bread forms from 80 to 85% of my output, and it is this weight which our City Council propose to do away with - There is no restriction as to sale of the one pound or three pound loaf - The public can purchase these from my salesman at any time, but the demand is for the one and a half pound loaf as the percentage of same proves. In making three pound bread, we are compelled to run it through our machines at one and a half pounds and put two loaves together, so that this decreases our output 100%.

We were compelled to buy new pans and equipment only in May of this year, as our City Council made a new Bread BY-law on April 26th/17, which went into effect on June 1st. only six months ago. We now have a standard weight, and I fail to see where anyone will benefit by the proposed change, but I can see where it will tend to increase the price of bread to pay for the added expense which the baker cannot afford to loose himself.

Yours very truly.

James M. Aird

Le Maire de Montreal
Soumettant certaines
lettres au sujet
du pain.

Presented to Council 9th Jan'y 18
Presenté au Conseil

Table
with order of the day

Referred to
Resolved a 14th Jan'y 18
filed

Yours very truly,

James M. Bird

The Council should effort to loose himself
to increase the price of bread, but I can see where if will very
benefit by the proposed change, but I can see where if will very
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IM MAKING THREE LOAVES TOGETHER, AS THE COUNCIL HAS
as to raise of the the amount of the
our City Council propose to
three loaves - Of these weight
of a half pound loaf of
I do not want to wait at a time
of a half pound loaf of
I do not want to wait at a time
of a half pound loaf of

PRIVATE EXCHANGE
MAIN 130
JAMES M. BIRD
BREAD MANUFACTURER
150-153 ST. URBAIN ST.
MONTREAL



CANADA

OFFICE OF THE FOOD CONTROLLER
OTTAWA.

January 7, 1918.



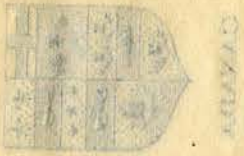
Dear Sir,

I have your letter of January 2nd together with copy of a resolution adopted by the City Council of Montreal on the 27th of December re the price of Oleomargarine. Oleomargarine comes in absolutely free of duty and those desiring to use it in Canada can export it direct by simply applying to this office for a license and need not pay one cent spread if they see fit to make their own arrangements. I do not know how the Government, or this office, can do more.

Very truly yours,

W. J. Hanna

Rene Bauset, Esq.,
Assistant City Clerk,
Montreal, Que.



Food Controller
re price of abs.
Margarine.

Dear Sir,

I have your letter of January 7th and together with
copy of a resolution adopted by the City Council of
Montreal on the 14th of December re the price of
Oleomargarine. I hope the time comes when absolutely
free of duty and those desiring to use it in Canada
can export it direct and simply apply for the same
license and need not pay the duty. I
do not know how the Government, or the Council, can
if they see fit to do so. I am sure that the Government
license for a license and need not pay the duty. I
can export it direct and simply apply for the same
license and need not pay the duty. I
do not know how the Government, or the Council, can
if they see fit to do so. I am sure that the Government
license for a license and need not pay the duty. I

9th Jan/19

pev

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Montreal, Que.
Assistant City Clerk,
Rene Bussac, Mad.

OFFICE OF THE FOOD CONTROLLER
OTTAWA.

JANUARY 7, 1919.



EXTRACT from the Minutes of the City Council of Montreal, Special Meeting held on WEDNESDAY, 9th January, 1918.

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Submitted and read a communication from the Department of Finance of Canada transmitting copy of an Order-in-Council regulating the issue of securities in Canada.

On motion of Alderman Larivière,

Seconded by Alderman Weldon, it was

RESOLVED :- That said document be referred to the Law Department for their opinion on the legality of the Order-in-Council adopted on the 22nd December 1917, regulating the issue of securities in Canada, and to ascertain moreover if this Order-in-Council applies to the issue of bonds and debentures by the City of Montreal.

(Certified)

L. B. David

City Clerk.

[Signature]

M. Laverendeau
Order-in-Council attached



Hôtel-de-Ville

RECU



le 7 janvier, 1918,

A l'Honorable M.L.O. Da

Greffier de la

Hôtel-de-Ville,

Cher Monsieur,

Veillez trouver, sous ce pli, copie d'une lettre de M.C. Laing, Gérant-général de la Compagnie des Abattoirs, et la mettre devant le Conseil de ville à sa prochaine séance.

Votre bien dévoué,

LE MAIRE DE MONTREAL.

M. Martiny

Montreal Abattoirs, Limited

159 Mill Street,

P.O.Box 1624,

Montreal

January 3rd 1918

Mayor M.Martin,

City Hall,
City,

My dear Mr.Mayor:-

In further reply to your letter of the 27th December, I beg to say that the matter has now been submitted to our Directors, and I am instructed to reply as follows:-

In your letter you ask me " once more to take up the matter with the Directors of your Company so that a fair and reasonable proposition be made to the City "

So far as our records show, on the 10th October last, ~~our~~ President, Mr. Tooke, with Mr. Strachan, Mr. W.J. White, K.C., and myself, met the Board of Control in reply to their letter of the 2nd of that month. This letter, I may remind you, enclosed copy of a Resolution of the Board passed on the 1st October in which it was decided to ask the Company for the lowest amount which it would accept annually to remove to a distance of at least 15 miles outside of the City limits, its rendering house, etc., and to discontinue any operations which might create a nuisance, this price to be based on the draft contract which had already been studied.

At this interview of the 10th October you will remember that the views of the Company were laid before the Board, and the position very fully explained. We then understood that the Board would give the matter further consideration, and that possibly some counter-proposition would be made. Since then, however, nothing has been done. I have also to remind you that for the past two years approximately this question has been under consideration by the Board.

If I am not mistaken, it was in June, 1916, that a Special Committee was appointed to study this question. This Committee consisted of Members both of the Board of Control and of the City Council, and, as you are aware, representatives of the Company attended Meetings of this Committee both during the day and in the evening

whenever required to do so. The result was that a draft contract containing some 33 clauses was prepared and as far back as the 9th May of last year the main points of this Contract had been agreed upon. The City Attorney expressed a desire to revise it, and the Committee then stated that they wished to go over the contract privately, and that when the contract had been revised we would be furnished with a copy. The principal point left for consideration was the amount of compensation which the Company was to receive.

I need not remind you that during negotiations, at which both the City Attorney and Dr. Boucher assisted your Committee, the Company at all times furnished the fullest possible information, and did everything that could be done to facilitate the negotiations. It would appear that after this date in May to which I have referred the Special Committee did not meet again, and when enquiry was made of Controller Ross his statement was that, in his opinion, the City was not prepared to pay the amount which the Company had indicated it would accept, and there was apparently no use in going any further. As I have pointed out, we again met your Board on the 10th October, and since that time have been expecting some definite reply from the City. I desire to emphasize the fact that if there has been delay it has not been due to any action on the part of the Company, which has always been ready to deal with this matter and to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion.

Your letter of the 27th December last now again asks the Company to make a proposition without in any way indicating that the City is prepared to take action. In regard to the compensation asked by the Company, you will remember that at our last Meeting you yourself pointed out that, owing to war conditions, it would be quite impossible to ask the Company to remove its rendering houses and put up a new plant at the present ~~time~~ time upon terms which might have been acceptable before the outbreak of the war. These conditions, of course, still prevail, and in any settlement would require to be taken into consideration.

My Board of Directors suggested that I should call your attention to the following points:-

First as to the delay which the City would be prepared to give the Company to carry out the removal of the plant, that is to say, whether it would be possible to defer the erection of the new plant until after the war, and to a time when prices of building material and so forth had become normal.

In the second place, it would appear from your letter that the chief agitation is in Delorimier Ward, where the East End plant is situated. Do you think it would be possible to deal with the question of this plant apart from the question of the West End plant? As you are aware, there are several packing houses operating rendering plants in the immediate vicinity of our West End plant, and it might be possible to concentrate certain parts of the business in this plant; in other words, do away with the rendering in the East End Plant and permit the operations to be carried on in the West End only. The City has already taken power to appropriate the Company's property, and the Board would be prepared to consider the expropriation of the East End plant alone provided satisfactory arrangements could be made for the carrying on of the Company's business at the West End plant. This, of course, would

remove the rendering house from the East End, which is more largely residential and not so much of a manufacturing district as the neighborhood of the West End plant.

I am instructed to say, however, that there has been so much delay in dealing with this question that the Board would be glad to have some definite resolution of the Council passed on a report of the Board of Control indicating just what action the City desires to take in the matter, and, as I have said, the Company will be prepared, so far as reasonable can be done, to meet the views of the City and to assist in bringing this matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

You will understand, of course, that what I have said is merely a suggestion, and before it can be treated as a definite proposal or offer from the Company there are a number of details which would require consideration and adjustment. I merely wish to indicate that the Company is anxious to have this question disposed of, and as you put it in your letter, to meet the City on a fair and reasonable proposition.

Yours very truly,

Montreal Abattoirs, Limited,

(Signed) C. Laing.

Gen.-Mgr.

Le Maire de Montréal
soumettant une com-
munication de la Cu-
ler Abattoirs :

Presented to Council 9th June / 18
Présenté au Conseil

file

Referred to
Renvoyé à

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RÈGLES DE PRATIQUE

DE LA

Commission des Tramways de Montréal

1918

RÈGLES DE PRATIQUE

INTERPRETATION

1.—En les présentes règles, à moins que le contexte n'exige une interprétation différente:—

(a)—Le mot "contrat" signifie le contrat passé entre la Cité de Montréal et la compagnie des Tramways de Montréal, le 28 janvier, 1918, et ratifié le 9 février, 1918, par la loi 8 Georges V, ch. 84 section 75.

(b)—Le mot "secrétaire" signifie le secrétaire nommé par la Commission, en vertu de l'article 17 du contrat.

2.—La Commission siégera à ses bureaux, 107, rue Saint Jacques, les premier et troisième mardis de chaque mois, à 11 hrs. A. M., pour la réception de toute plainte ou demande de la part du public.

3.—La Commission pourra aussi siéger à tous endroits, dans la limite de sa juridiction, à tels jours et heures qu'elle fixera, après avis aux parties inéressées, s'il y a lieu.

COMPARUTION

4.—Toute partie peut comparaître et plaider en personne ou par avocat; dans le cas d'une compagnie ou corporation, elle devra comparaître par une personne, à ce dûment autorisée.

DEMANDES ET REPONSES

5.—Les plaintes ou demandes pourront être faites verbalement ou par écrit.

6.—Le secrétaire de la Commission devra tenir un registre où il entrera toutes plaintes ou demandes auxquelles il donnera un numéro d'ordre, la nature des plaintes, des notes succinctes de tous les papiers produits, de toutes les procédures et de tous les ordres et décisions rendues.

7.—Les plaintes verbales devront être faites au bureau de la Commission, au secrétaire, qui devra les coucher par écrit, leur donner un numéro d'ordre, tout comme si elles avaient été faites par écrit, en suivant d'ailleurs aussi près que possible, toutes les formalités prescrites pour les plaintes par écrit.

8.—Toute demande par écrit devra être imprimée, dactylographiée ou lisiblement écrite en français ou en anglais, et d'un seul coté du feuillet.

Le nom entier, la profession et la résidence de la partie formulant demande devront être mentionnés et aussi le nom en entier et la résidence de la partie contre qui toute plainte est faite.

Toute demande ou plainte devra être remise au secrétaire, au bureau de la Commission, ou lui être adressée par lettre recommandée ou signifiée au bureau de la Commission.

Tous sujets et matières d'une demande devront être allégués séparément, par paragraphes numérotés consécutivement.

Si une demande a trait à un ouvrage spécifique ou à l'omission de faire tel ouvrage, un plan ou dessin, avec détails suffisants pour en faire comprendre l'objet, devra l'accompagner.

Le redressement désiré devra être spécifié sous forme de conclusion.

La demande devra être signée par la partie, ou par son procureur, et, dans ce cas, l'adresse de ce dernier devra être donnée.

Sur sa réception, le secrétaire déposera un numéro sur toute demande, et, de ce moment, tous documents s'y rapportant devront en porter le numéro.

Une copie de toute demande ou procédure devra être signifiée à chacune des parties intéressées.

SIGNIFICATIONS

9.—Toute signification sera faite soit par lettre recommandée, à l'adresse de toute partie intéressée, soit par un huissier de la Cour Supérieure, qui fera rapport sous son serment d'office.

10.—Les réponses seront soumises aux mêmes règles que les demandes, **mutatis mutandis**.

11.—Les mêmes règles s'appliqueront aux répliques, au cas où il en serait produit.

12.—Les réponses et autres procédures devront être produites sous quatre (4) jours de la signification du document auquel elles se rapportent.

13.—La Commission peut prolonger les délais ci-dessus et permettre l'amendement de toute procédure, aux conditions qu'elle jugera à propos.

14.—Les réquerants fourniront à la Commission tous les renseignements requis par elle.

15.—La Commission peut exiger que toute demande soit appuyée de l'affidavit soit du Requéérant ou d'une personne au courant des faits.

16.—Avant de procéder à l'audition finale sur aucune question en litige, la Commission peut requérir la comparution des parties à une audition préliminaire, afin de limiter, autant que possible, la contestation.

17.—Tous plans, dessins ou documents utiles pour l'intelligence d'une procédure devront être produits avec elle.

18.—Toute partie devra produire, sur l'ordre de la Commission tout document, livre ou plan jugé nécessaire.

AUDITION

19.—La date des auditions sera fixée par la Commission et avis devra en être signifié par le secrétaire aux parties intéressées.

20.—Tout intéressé devra, dans le délai fixé produire devant la Commission tous documents et fournir tous renseignements demandés par elle, sous peine des pénalités imposées par le contrat.

21.—Toute procédure produite devant la Commission devra être signée par le procureur ou par la partie elle-même, si elle n'est pas représentée par procureur.

22.—L'argumentation peut être faite oralement, ou par dossier ou factum.

ORDONNANCES

23.—Toute décision de la Commission sera signifiée aux parties.

24.—Toute requête pour changer, modifier ou casser une décision de la Commission doit être accompagnée d'un affidavit attestant de la vérité des faits.

25.—Toute signification par huissier devra être faite conformément aux dispositions du Code de Procédure Civil de la Province de Québec.

26.—Toute partie intéressée aura droit à la communication, au bureau de la Commission, des Exhibits et autres documents produits au sujet d'une demande ou d'une plainte, mais ces pièces ne pourront être déplacées sans le consentement de la Commission.

27.—Si le délai fixé pour une procédure ou pour l'accomplissement d'une chose expire un jour férié, ce délai est prolongé jusqu'au jour suivant qui n'est pas un jour férié.

28.—La Commission a le pouvoir d'ajourner à une date ultérieure toute affaire portée devant elle.

29.—Aucune procédure ne sera mise de côté à raison d'objections techniques ou de matière de forme.

30.—Dans chaque cas les parties peuvent, de consentement, être dispensées par la Commission, si cette dernière le juge à propos, de toutes les formalités prescrites par les présentes règles de pratique.

31.—La Commission pourra faire connaître ses décisions au public de la manière qu'elle jugera à propos.

Règlements

No.

By-law to amend By-law No. 616, entitled ("By-law to close barber shops early on certain days of the week.")

At a meeting of the Administrative Commission of the City of Montreal, held at the City Hall on this 30th day of April 1918, after the observance of the formalities prescribed by law, at which meeting were present: Messrs. Ernest Décary, President, R. A. Ross, Hon. Chas. Marcil and A. Verville, members of the Commission,

It was ordained and enacted by the said Commission as follows:

Art. 1.—The following section is added after Sect. 2 of said By-Law No. 616:

“Sect. 2a.—Barber shops in the City of Montreal shall be closed on the following holidays, namely: Good Friday, Labour Day, Christmas Day and New Year’s Day.”

Art. 2.—The present By-law shall form part of said By-law No. 616 as to the penalty and to all other intents and purposes.

Art. 3.—The present By-law shall not have any effect until it has been adopted by the Council.

No.

Règlement à l'effet de remplacer le règlement No. 635, intitulé: "Règlement à l'effet de remplacer le règlement No. 89 intitulé: "Règlement concernant les affiches".

A une assemblée, etc.,

Il est statué et décrété, etc.

Article 1.—Le mot "affiche" partout où il se rencontre dans le présent règlement, signifie les affiches, les pancartes et les placards, en papier, en métal ou en toute autre matière. ✓

Article 2.—Il est défendu à qui que ce soit de poser ou de coller des affiches, ou de permettre qu'il en soit posé ou collé, dans la Cité de Montréal, sans avoir préalablement obtenu un permis ou licence de poseur d'affiches, tel que prescrit par le règlement concernant les contributions foncières, les taxes et les permis (licences). ✓

Article 3.—Il est défendu de poser ou de coller des affiches, ou de permettre qu'il en soit posé ou collé, sur aucun poteau érigé dans une rue publique de ladite cité. ✓

Article 4.—Il est défendu de poser ou de coller des affiches, ou de permettre qu'il en soit posé ou collé, sur la propriété privée, sans avoir préalablement obtenu le consentement, par écrit, du propriétaire. Cet écrit doit être déposé au département des privilèges et des licences, Hôtel de Ville, avant de commencer le travail d'affichage. ✓

Article 5.—Il est défendu de poser ou de coller des affiches, ou de permettre qu'il en soit posé ou

collé, sur la propriété publique, sans avoir préalablement obtenu le consentement, par écrit, du département des privilèges et des licences. ✓

Article 6.—Il est défendu de poser ou de coller, ou de permettre qu'il soit posé ou collé, dans aucune rue ou place publique, ou dans aucun endroit où ils peuvent être vus des passants, des affiches illustrées de nature à créer de la sensation, à moins que telles affiches n'aient été préalablement soumises au Surintendant de police et approuvées par lui. -w

Article 7.—Il est défendu de jeter sur les trottoirs de la colle ou autre substance servant à l'affichage, ou d'y laisser séjourner du papier de rebut ou autres déchets provenant de l'affichage.

Article 8.—La Cité peut accorder gratuitement des permis de poser ou de coller des affiches, lorsque ces affiches ont pour objet de promouvoir des oeuvres de charité.

Article 9.—Quiconque contreviendra à quelque une des dispositions du présent règlement sera passible d'une amende avec ou sans frais, et à défaut du paiement immédiat de ladite amende ou de ladite amende et des frais, selon le cas, d'un emprisonnement; le montant de ladite amende et le terme dudit emprisonnement seront fixés par la Cour du Recorder de la Cité de Montréal à sa discrétion; mais ladite amende n'excédera pas quarante dollars et l'emprisonnement ne sera pas pour une période de plus de deux mois de calendrier, ledit emprisonnement, cependant, devant cesser en tout temps, avant l'expiration du terme fixé par ladite Cour du Recorder, sur paiement de ladite amende ou de ladite amende et des frais, selon le cas, et si l'infraction se continue, le contrevenant sera passible de l'amende et de la pénalité ci-dessus édictées pour chaque jour durant lequel l'infraction se continuera.

No.

By-Law to regulate vehicular traffic on different streets and to repeal and replace By-Law No. 510, entitled: "By-Law to regulate vehicular traffic on St. James Street, between Notre-Dame and St. Gabriel Streets", and By-Law No. 619, entitled "By-Law to regulate vehicular traffic on St. James Street between Notre-Dame and McGill Streets, and on Notre-Dame Street between St. James and McGill Streets".

At a meeting, etc.,

It was ordained, etc.,

Article 1.—By-Law No. 510, entitled "By-Law to regulate vehicular traffic on St. James Street, between Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets", and By-law No. 619, entitled "By-law to regulate vehicular traffic on St. James Street, between Notre-Dame and McGill Streets, and on Notre-Dame Street, between St. James and McGill Streets, are repealed and annulled.

Article 2.—It is forbidden to drive from the south-west to the north-east any vehicles whatsoever, bicycles or autocycles:

(a) On that part of St. James Street, situated between Notre-Dame and McGill Streets;

(b) On that part of Commissioners Street situated between St. Lawrence Boulevard and McGill Street;

(c) On that part of Common Street situated between St. Peter and McGill Streets;

(d) On St. Sacrament Street.

Article 3.—It is forbidden to drive from the north-east to the south-west any vehicles whatsoever, bicycles or autocycles:

- (a) On Fortification Lane;
- (b) On that part of Notre-Dame Street, situated between McGill and St. James Streets;
- (c) On that part of St. Paul Street, situated between St. Lawrence Boulevard and McGill Street;
- (d) On Lemoine Street;
- (e) On Hospital Street;
- (f) On Recollet Street.

Article 4.—It is forbidden to drive from the north-west to the south-east, any vehicles whatsoever, bicycles or autocycles:

- (a) On that part of St. Alexander Street, between Craig and St. Catherine Streets;
- (b) On that part of St. George Street between Craig and St. Catherine Streets;
- (c) On that part of Clarke Street, between Craig and St. Catherine Streets;
- (d) On St. Helen Street;
- (e) On St. François-Xavier Street;
- (f) On Dollard Street.

Article 5.—It is forbidden to drive from the south-east to the north-west, any vehicles whatsoever, bicycles or autocycles:

- (a) On Bleury Street, between Craig and St. Catherine Streets;
- (b) On St. Peter Street;
- (c) On Chenneville Street;
- (d) On St. Urbain Street, between Craig and St. Catherine Streets;
- (e) On Place d'Armes Hill;

- (f) On St. Sulpice Street;
- (g) On Callières Street;
- (h) On Port Street;
- (i) On St. John Street;
- (j) On St. Alexis Street;
- (k) On St. Nicholas Street;
- (l) On Normand Street.

Article 6.—It shall not be lawful for any person alighting from a tramway to pass immediately in front of such tramway to reach the other side of the street; every such person shall walk straight to the sidewalk on the side of the exit of the tramway and then cross the street after the tramway has departed.

Article 7.—Every person offending against any of the provisions of this by-law shall be liable to a fine with or without costs, and, in default of immediate payment of said fine with or without costs, as the case may be, to an imprisonment, the amount of said fine and the term of imprisonment to be fixed by the Recorder's Court of the City of Montreal, at its discretion; but such fine shall not exceed forty dollars and the imprisonment shall not be for a longer period than two calendar months; the said imprisonment, however, to cease at any time before the expiration of the term fixed by the said Recorder's Court upon payment of the said fine, or fine and costs, as the case may be.

No

Règlement régissant la circulation des voitures sur certaines rues et abrogeant et remplaçant le règlement No 510, intitulé "Règlement régissant la circulation des voitures sur la rue Saint-Jacques, entre les rues Notre-Dame et Saint-Gabriel", et le règlement No 619, intitulé "Règlement régissant la circulation des voitures sur la rue Saint-Jacques, entre les rues Notre-Dame et McGill, et sur la rue Notre-Dame, entre les rues Saint-Jacques et McGill".

A une assemblée, etc.,

Il est ordonné, etc.,

Article 1.—Sont abrogés et annulés le règlement No 510, intitulé "Règlement régissant la circulation des voitures sur la rue Saint-Jacques, entre les rues Notre-Dame et Saint-Gabriel", et le règlement No 619, intitulé "Règlement régissant la circulation des voitures sur la rue Saint-Jacques, entre les rues Notre-Dame et McGill, et sur la rue Notre-Dame, entre les rues Saint-Jacques et McGill".

Article 2.—Il est défendu de conduire, en se dirigeant du sud-ouest au nord-est, des voitures de quelque genre que ce soit, des bicyclettes ou motocyclettes :

- (a) sur la partie de la rue Saint-Jacques située entre les rues Notre-Dame et McGill;
- (b) sur la partie de la rue des Commissaires située entre le boulevard Saint-Laurent et la rue McGill;
- (c) sur la partie de la rue des Communes située entre les rues Saint-Pierre et McGill;
- (d) sur la rue Saint-Sacrement.

Article 3.—Il est défendu de conduire, en se dirigeant du nord-est au sud-ouest, des voitures de quelque genre que ce soit, des bicyclettes ou motocyclettes;

- (a) sur la ruelle des Fortifications;
- (b) sur la partie de la rue Notre-Dame située entre les rues McGill et Saint-Jacques;
- (c) sur la partie de la rue Saint-Paul située entre le boulevard Saint-Laurent et la rue McGill;
- (d) sur la rue Lemoine;
- (e) sur la rue de l'Hôpital;
- (f) sur la rue Récollet.

Article 4.—Il est défendu de conduire, en se dirigeant du nord-ouest au sud-est, des voitures de quelque genre que ce soit, des bicyclettes ou motocyclettes:

- (a) sur la partie de la rue Saint-Alexandre située entre les rues Craig et Sainte-Catherine;
- (b) sur la partie de la rue Saint-Georges située entre les rues Craig et Sainte-Catherine;
- (c) sur la partie de la rue Clarke située entre les rues Craig et Sainte-Catherine;
- (d) sur la rue Sainte-Hélène;
- (e) sur la rue Saint-François-Xavier;
- (f) sur la rue Dollard.

Article 5.—Il est défendu de conduire, en se dirigeant du sud-est au nord-ouest, des voitures de quelque genre que ce soit, des bicyclettes ou motocyclettes:

- (a) sur la rue Bleury, de la rue Craig à la rue Sainte-Catherine;
- (b) sur la rue Saint-Pierre;
- (c) sur la rue Chenneville;

- (d) sur la rue Saint-Urbain, de la rue Craig à la rue Sainte-Catherine;
- (e) sur la côté de la Place d'Armes;
- (f) sur la rue Saint-Sulpice;
- (g) sur la rue Callières;
- (h) sur la rue du Port (Port Street);
- (i) sur la rue Saint-Jean;
- (j) sur la rue Saint-Alexis;
- (k) sur la rue Saint-Nicolas;
- (l) sur la rue Normand.

Article 6.—Il ne sera permis à personne descendant d'un tramway de passer immédiatement en avant de tel tramway pour gagner l'autre côté de la rue; toute telle personne devra se diriger directement vers le trottoir faisant face à la sortie de ce tramway, puis traverser la rue après le départ de ce dernier.

Article 7.—Toute personne qui contreviendra à quelque'une des dispositions ci-dessus sera passible d'une amende avec ou sans frais, et à défaut du paiement immédiat de ladite amende avec ou sans frais, selon le cas, d'un emprisonnement, le montant de ladite amende et le terme de l'emprisonnement à être fixés par la Cour du Recorder de la Cité de Montréal, à sa discrétion; mais ladite amende ne dépassera pas quarante dollars et l'emprisonnement n'excèdera pas deux mois de calendrier, ledit emprisonnement, cependant, devant cesser en tout temps avant l'expiration du terme fixé par ladite Cour du Recorder sur paiement de ladite amende ou de ladite amende et des frais, selon le cas.