

A COMPREHENSIVE RECREATIONAL SYSTEM FOR MONTREAL should take account of the following general facts :

(1) Public recreation facilities - playgrounds and athletic fields for outdoor recreation; recreation centres for indoor recreation.

GENERAL FACTS

(2) Private recreation facilities - to be considered in carrying out general recreation clubs for boys and girls, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., etc.

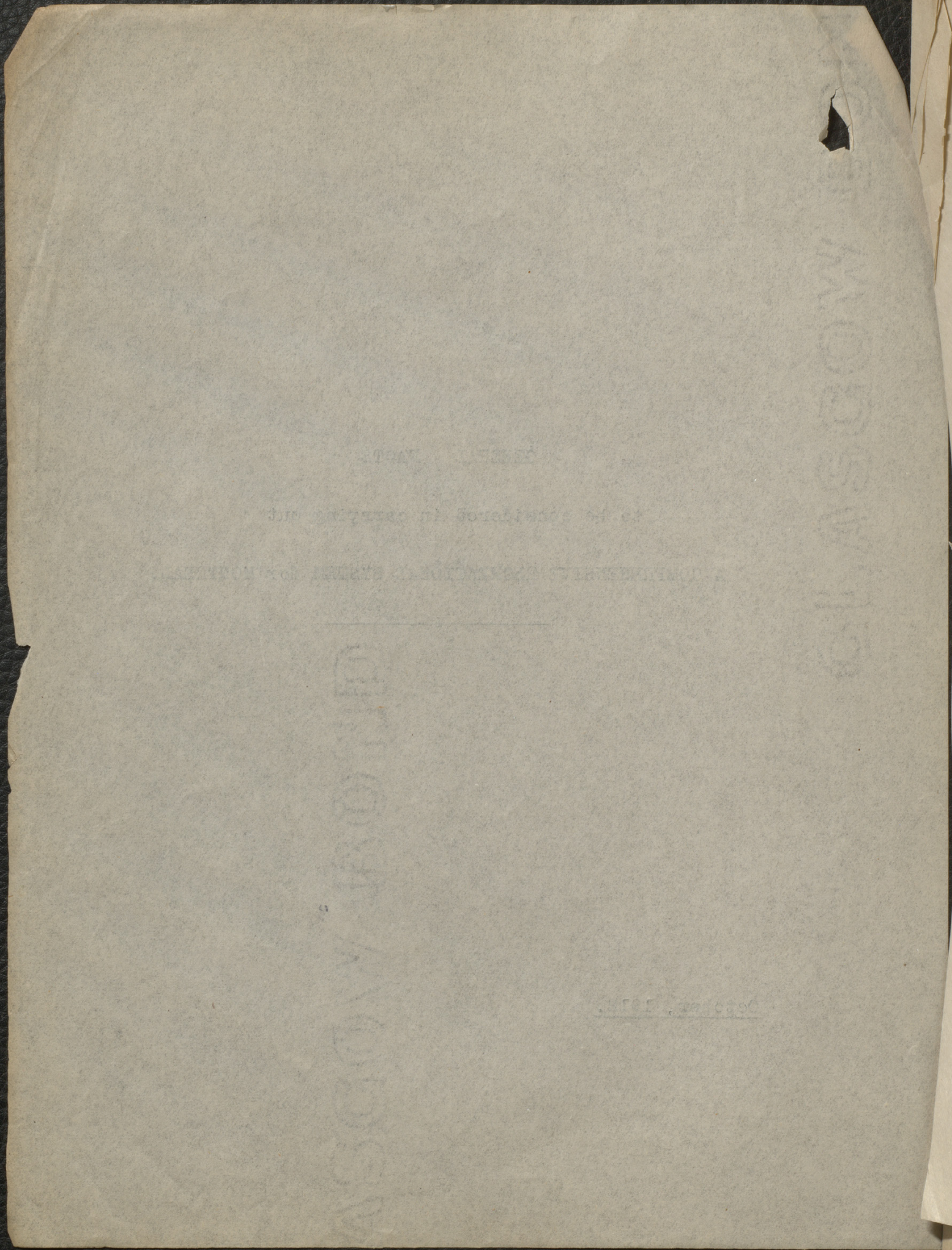
A COMPREHENSIVE RECREATIONAL SYSTEM for MONTREAL.

(3) Commercial recreation facilities - e.g., theatres, moving pictures, penny arcades, billiard rooms, skating rinks and bowling alleys.

4. The attitude of the City towards each one of these forms -

(1) Public recreation, - to furnish suitable facilities and adequate supervision; to provide recreation of good quality to all people who cannot otherwise secure recreation.

October, 1912. Private recreation, - to cooperate in loan of facilities, where necessary, and by not attempting to furnish public recreation to those groups adequately supplied by private forms of recreation.



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(1) Public recreation facilities, - playgrounds and athletic fields for outdoor recreation; recreation centres for indoor recreation.

(2) Private recreation facilities, - e.g., settlements, schools, convents, institutional churches, clubs for boys and girls, Y.M.C.A., Y.M.H.A., Y.W.C.A., etc.

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(3) Commercial recreation, - to furnish regulation and influence such that the quality of this form shall be made as high as possible.

II. A unified system of the administration is necessary, in order to avoid difficulties that might be brought about in the provision of facilities by the different school boards, private enterprises, etc.

(1) A single policy of supervision that will be satisfactory to all persons concerned in Child Welfare, so that one and all may aim at a common end.

(2) A single policy of regulation for commercial recreation and for co-operation with private forms of recreation.

III. Essentials necessary in securing this system :

(1) The playground or recreation department must be able to secure the general co-operation of school and other governing boards, private enterprises, and people interested in recreational facilities.

(3) Commercial recreation - to furnish recreation and influence such that the quality of this form shall be made as high as possible.

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III. Essentials necessary to secure this system :

(1) The playground or recreation department must be able to secure the general co-operation of school and other governing boards, private enterprises, and people interested in recreational facilities.

(2) The department must be given a fair chance, so that the proper preparation necessary for the development of the system need not be impaired.

(3) The department must secure a trained Supervisor of Recreation, - in other words, a Recreation Secretary, or Joint Secretaries, - and a nucleus of trained workers, who should devote their time to the work, in order to work out this unified system, and in order to know the needs of the different parts of the city.

IV. The method of securing this in MONTREAL :

It is suggested that the Metropolitan Parks Commission provide for a permanent plan, by engaging a Recreation Secretary, who should be employed, acting on the advice of the Commission, to work out plans, and to engage all necessary teachers, assistants, etc., advised by this survey.

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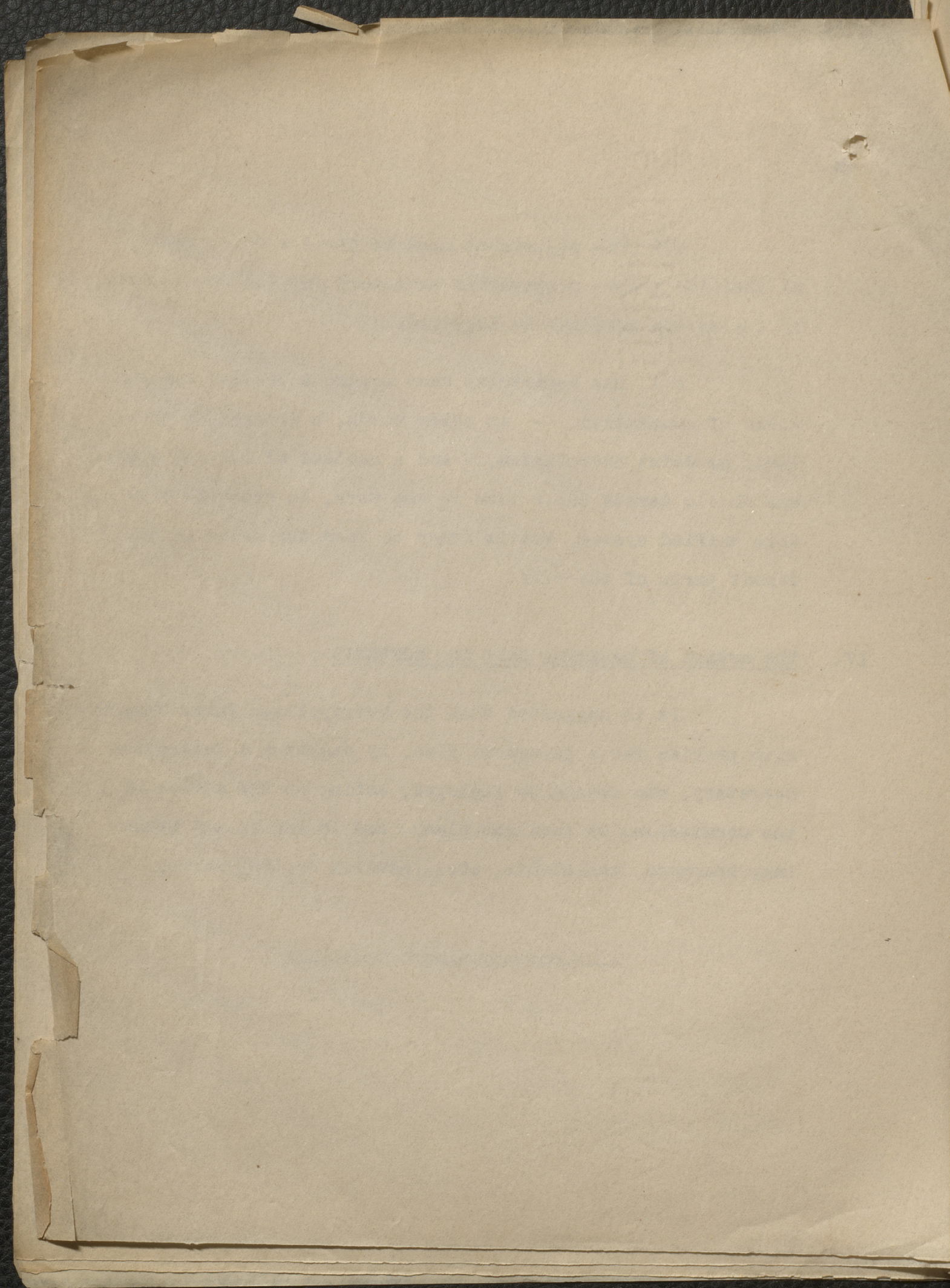
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A RECREATIONAL SURVEY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

1912



OUTLINE of the REPORT.

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INTRODUCTION.

PART I.

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Parks and Open Spaces for Play.

What Children in Montreal are doing in their Leisure Hours.

School Facilities.

Public Baths.

Private Organizations for Recreation.

Parks and Playgrounds Association of Montreal.

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PART II.

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Dance Halls and Skating Rinks.

Moving Picture Shows and Theatres.

Outdoor Amusement.

Billiard Halls and Bowling Alleys.

PART III.

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Discussion.  
October, 1912.

Playgrounds.

School Centers.

Recreation Programs.

APPENDICES.

A RECREATIONAL SURVEY of the CITY of MONTREAL.

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APPENDICES.

## INTRODUCTION.

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The PARKS and PLAYGROUNDS ASSOCIATION of MONTREAL decided on a recreational survey of its city, to find out what are its facilities for recreation, and their relative condition and value. Its purpose in so doing was to formulate a plan for a comprehensive and unified system of recreation.

The first two weeks were spent in gathering data that was available through the schools, private organisations, and city officials, thus gaining an idea of the social forces at work, - and also in this way learning the topography and needs of the city. It was impossible to obtain any census of the population ward by ward, but it was possible to estimate the number of children attending public and private schools, and, on the basis of this, to work out a plan for playgrounds. It is to be regretted that the percentage of children and young people to the total population of each ward could not be considered, and the amount of vacant space, as this would have told a story of congestion which all

in the past that those interested in public welfare

who are interested in Child Welfare in Montreal acknowledge, and would have helped in the planning of playgrounds.

Montreal is fortunate in a Report on City Planning by Frederick Olmstead, prepared under direction of the Metropolitan Parks Commission. This Report deals with extension of the main thoroughfares, transportation, improvements along the River, the establishment of boulevards, and suggestions for playgrounds. I cannot do better than quote his remarks on playgrounds :

"In any city closely covering a large area, well-distributed public playgrounds and neighbourhood parks become one of the urgent needs, if the health and vigor of the people are to be maintained. The most important classes to be provided for are the women and children of wage-earning families, because of their numbers, and of the direct influence of their health and vigor upon the efficiency of the coming generation."

Mount Royal has so filled the needs of the city in the past that those interested in public welfare have

come to look upon it as supplying every recreational need in Montreal, - forgetting that the city has grown very rapidly, until to-day there is a population of 550,000. There are few women and children who will travel daily a mile from their homes for outdoor pleasure. The question of car fare is an item that must be considered in the budget of a working family.

The most striking thing about Montreal is its lack of recreational facilities, not only for children, but for adults. There are the two parks where children can play on the grass, - Mount Royal and Lafontaine, - parks that have wonderful possibilities for development. There are forty-eight parks and squares of various sizes, with signs up, "KEEP OFF THE GRASS," - many of which should be utilised for practical and useful purposes.

The survey will consider :

- (1) What the children and young people in Montreal are doing for recreation; the outdoor spaces for play; school facilities; private resources.
- (2) Commercial enterprises.
- (3) The attitude of the city toward furnishing suitable recreation, and a policy of administration.



## PART I.

Montreal has had no city plan, and thus building space has been utilized without much thought taken of reservations for park and playground purposes. In the

PARK SPACE.

crowded districts of St. Lawrence, St. Mary, Papineau, St. Cunegonde and St. Joseph wards, houses are built close to the streets, with little space in the rear. - Just

Montreal, with a population of 550,000, has a total park area of 827 acres, - accordingly, 666 people to an acre of park. The entire area of the city is 28,451 acres; the percentage of park area to the total area is 2.83. The amount that a city should allow for parks and playgrounds is 5% of the total area, and so placed that there are parks and playgrounds within a half-mile limit of every home. In any part of the city, from

the less congested to the most thickly populated wards, children Appendix I gives the parks, with area and ward location.

Appendix II shows how Montreal ranks with cities in the United States in park acreage; number of people to the acre of park; and percentage of park area to total area. Every night for one week, I walked through St.

These Appendices are interesting, not only as a matter of information, but they will perhaps be useful in the extension of the park scheme for Montreal.

children. Montreal has had no city plan, and thus building space has been utilised without much thought taken of reservations for park and playground purposes. In the crowded districts of St. Lawrence, St. Mary, Papineau, St. Cunegonde and St. Joseph wards, homes are built close to the streets, with little space in the rear, - just enough for clothes lines. Thus the houses, built back to back, not only provide little air space, but absolutely no play space. From the seven hundred selected papers that were written by children from every school district, on what they do in their leisure hours, only ten children reported that they had back yards in which they played. Street play is prevalent. In any part of the city, from the less congested to the most thickly populated wards, children are playing after school hours up until nine o'clock at night in the streets and in the alleys. The streets with their dangers from traffic, and the unpaved alleys, lined with garbage cans or with litter, are quite unfit for play. and the hard concrete, provided by the city and Every night for one week, I walked through St. Mary and St. Lawrence wards, and counted from 25 to 35

and other amusement is offered to them, and offered within children playing between seven and eight o'clock on the streets. One week-day night, at the corner of St. Lawrence and St. Catherine Streets, between the hours of nine and ten, I counted 125 young girls, under sixteen years of age, out unattended, promenading up and down.

The Superintendent of Schools, in commenting on the need of playfields for young people, stated that while there was a ball-field for those in the High School, it was inaccessible to many, on account of its location, and thus was not used as it might be.

The children living near the Mountain and Lafontaine Park use these places to the fullest extent, but one recognises that it is quite impossible for young children to travel a great distance from home to find space for play.

Lafontaine Park, in the heart of the city, should give larger social returns. The experiment of the Child Welfare Committee, with its fourteen evenings of moving pictures, and the band concerts, provided by the city and by Scroggie's Departmental Store, drew to the park an attendance varying from 6,000 to 20,000 people in a night, justifying an extension of this form of entertainment. People will take advantage of recreation

and other amusement if offered to them, and offered within a reasonable distance of their homes.

St. Helen's Island, located in the Harbour, is the natural summer resort for Montreal. Wooded, slightly rolling, it covers an expanse of 128 acres. On special picnic days last season, as many as 12,000 people crossed by ferry. Under present conditions, it is somewhat difficult to reach. Better transportation to the Wharf, and free municipal ferries, will increase many times the use of this place. At present, I am told there are plans on foot for a bridge across from the new Wharf, and an underground tunnel is also being considered. It will take some ten years for these improvements to be made, and, in the meantime, the city ought to consider the advisability of bettering transportation facilities, so that those who cannot go into the country for vacations during the summer may at least have the opportunity of spending pleasant days enjoying the wholesome breezes of the St. Lawrence.

The Committee on Parks and Playgrounds of the New York Committee on Congestion, declared that few children can go more than a half-mile, and usually not more than a quarter of a mile, to a playground. This Committee also appreciated the necessity of establishing a certain standard

School children registered in  
of area as the minimum amount of playground which should  
be provided for every child. One acre of ground was set  
down as the required play space for three hundred children.  
This figure has been found through the experience of play  
leaders to be about the required standard.

Appendix III shows how Montreal ranks with  
cities of similar size in the number of playgrounds and  
the expenditure entailed.

Table No.1 indicates the number of school  
children registered in the wards, and the park space  
that is found in the wards. There are no compulsory  
school laws, and many children under fourteen years of  
age are working, - so one can safely add 5% to the  
number of school children registered to find the total  
number of children between the ages of six and fifteen.

Total..... 75,714

Plus 5%..... 60,169

\* Baldwin Park ( 19 acres) Do.  
Mount Royal Park is in St. Jean Baptiste  
Laurier and Mount Royal wards.  
Children are not permitted to play on any  
of the above park spaces, excepting Baldwin  
and Mount Royal.

TABLE No. 1.

School children registered in public and private schools.

Ward.

Park space (acres).

5,917	Laurier.	13/10.
4,573	St. Jean Baptiste.	0 1/3.
6,726	St. Lawrence.	1 13/15.
5,164	St. Henri.	6 1/3.
3,204	St. Andrew.	1 2/3.
4,013	St. Mary.	3.
3,364	Hochelaga.	1.
6,059	St. Denis.	20 3/20. x
1,098	Longue Pointe.	0.
3,233	St. Gabriel.	17 2/5.
2,264	St. Cunegonde.	0 1/3.
1,468	St. Joseph.	1 1/3.
5,354	Papineau.	} 102.44.
3,699	Lafontaine.	
1,044	Duvernay.	
972	Rosemount.	0.
3,149	St. James.	} 10.
4,084	St. Louis.	
2,831	St. George.	5 1/2.
106	Ahuntsic.	0.
18	Bordeaux.	0.
1,080	Emard.	0 7/8.
2,226	Delorimier.	20 4/5. φ
854	Mount Royal.	2 3/5.
135	Cote des Neiges.	0
758	St. Paul.	2.
664	East. (St. Helen's, 128 acres).	132 2/3.
1,801	St. Ann.	7 3/4.
856	Notre Dame de Grace.	24.
<u>Total.....</u>		<u>76,714</u>
	x Cremazie Park (18 3/4 acres) used as a dump.	
	φ Baldwin Park ( 19 acres) Do.	
<u>Plus 5%.....</u>		<u>80,549</u>

Mount Royal Park is in St. Jean Baptiste, Laurier and Mount Royal wards.

Children are not permitted to play on any of the above park spaces, excepting Lafontaine and Mount Royal.

TABLE No. 2.

WHAT the CHILDREN of MONTREAL are ACTUALLY DOING in their LEISURE HOURS, from the Review of Seven Hundred School Papers.

	Number of children mentioning.	Percentage of total number of children.
1. Outdoor games and sports.	509	44.1
2. Walking on streets, watching games, showing, looking into stores.	225	19.8
3. The pupils of the second class in the High School, and those in the 7th and 8th Form of the English Grade Schools, were asked to write what they did with their leisure time. No names were signed, but they stated whether a boy or a girl wrote the paper. Seven hundred papers were selected from the different districts of the city, and carefully tabulated.		

The following Table (No.2) summarises the total number of papers for each form of recreation, and the percentage of the total number of children mentioning each form of amusement.

TABLE No. 2.

The girls... as great a variety of sports and games as the boys. For outdoor sports and games, they reported only roller-skating and street games. The boys spoke of... playing games of various kinds for the most part, at Fletcher's Field, or on the streets.

	Number of children mentioning.	Percentage of total number of children, i.e., 700.
1. Outdoor games and sports..	309	44.1
2. Walking on street, watching games, shopping, looking into store windows.....	235	33.5
3. Reading.....	246	33.1
4. Calling on friends, visiting, and going to the country.....	99	14.1
5. Loafing, doing nothing....	52	7.4
6. Going to Moving Picture Shows and Theatres.....	245	35.
7. Indoor games and gymnasiums, including indoor skating rinks.....	151	21.5
8. Home work, errands, care of the baby, etc.....	386	54.2
9. Outside work, office, store, etc.....	34	4.8
10. Fancy work, sewing, music.	195	27.8



An investigation made for the Child Welfare  
Exhibition showed that the children in eighteen schools  
spent nearly as much of their leisure time as the boys.  
The girls did not report as great a variety  
of sports and games as the boys. For outdoor sports  
and games, they reported only roller-skating and street  
games. The boys spoke of baseball, football and run-  
ning games of various kinds. These games took place,  
for the most part, at Fletcher's Field, or on the streets.  
Several boys wrote that they wished Fletcher's Field  
could be given to them at definite hours, since there were  
always such crowds of fellows who wanted to play, and a  
constant interference of games. The stronger and bigger  
boys crowded out the little fellows. Many boys and girls  
stated that one of their favorite forms of amusement was  
to go down to the railroad stations and watch the trains  
pass. Very few of the papers spoke of indoor gymnasium  
work. Twenty-five boys reported going to the Young  
Men's Christian Association gymnasium. The boys and  
girls were about equally divided on the question of going  
to Moving Picture Shows. It is a favorite method of  
spending leisure time on Saturday and Sunday. The per-  
centage of attendance at these Shows would have been  
even greater had papers come from the children of all the  
schools.

The children who wrote these papers were from  
the ages of eleven to fourteen. - At the time when the  
leisure should not be spent indoors, but out in the open.

An investigation made for the Child Welfare Exhibition showed that the children in eighteen schools spent nearly \$5,000 on Moving Picture Shows in six months. Moving pictures have real recreative value, but investigation showed that no attention is paid to ventilation, and I am sure that more harm comes to the child seated from one to two hours in a vitiated atmosphere than the benefit he derives from watching the pictures.

It is interesting to note that going to the ice-cream parlors was spoken of as a part of the afternoon entertainment, and 5% of the girls mentioned this form of amusement.

74%, or 288 girls, spoke of helping with the house-work at home, and attending to errands, and after that was done, the rest of the time was spent in either reading, talking with friends, going down town to look in shop windows, or walking.

There is great opportunity for the development of outdoor sports for girls. The Camp Fire for Girls movement which was recently organized in the United States, would be received with great joy by many who have the desire for outdoor sports, but lack initiative and direction.

The children who wrote these papers were from the ages of eleven to fourteen, - at the time when the leisure should not be spent indoors, but out in the open.

The following summaries show in general just  
 FACILITIES in SCHOOL PLANT adapted for RECREATIONAL USE.

PROGRESSIVE SCHOOLS

Not much will be said in this Report about facilities for recreational purposes in the public schools. At the time that this investigation took place, the schools, in addition to their regular work, had an added amount, because of the Child Welfare Exhibition. It was difficult to obtain the desired information. I suggest that, later, a card index be made of the buildings in the city, stating exactly the size and position of all the rooms that are available for recreational work; also amount and kind of gymnasium equipment; notes as to buildings which need improvements in lighting, heating, or additional equipment necessary for evening social centre work.

Each gymnasium and assembly room is provided with a piano.

Appendix I shows schools with these facilities.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

The following summaries show in general just what exists :

Number of schools.....14

PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.

" " assembly hall  
suitable for entertainment  
purposes.....13

Number of schools.....24

" " assembly halls suited for entertainment  
purposes..... 9

Seating capacity of assembly rooms.....400 to 1,200

Number of kindergarten rooms available for club  
rooms.....20

" " gymnasiums with equipment.....17 x

(x Located in basement, 10.)

Each gymnasium and assembly room is furnished with a piano.

Appendix IV shows schools with above-mentioned facilities.

PUBLIC BATHS.  
CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

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Montreal has eleven public baths, six of which

Number of schools.....	44
" " assembly halls suited for entertain- ment purposes.....	35
Seating capacity of assembly rooms.....	250 to 1,200
Number of gymnasiums with equipment.....	1
(This is located in the Catholic Commercial High School.)	
" " recreation halls available for club facilities in rooms.....	13

All schools are supplied with pianos. Appendix V shows schools with above-mentioned facilities.

None of the public schools have undertaken any outside work in physical training, and none of the schools have been used for public entertainments or for free lectures in the past two years. The development of school athletic leagues has never been attempted.

PUBLIC BATHS.

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Montreal has eleven public baths, six of which are open throughout the year. All make some charge. The shower baths cost 5¢; private baths, with towel and soap, cost 25¢. According to statements made by different Superintendents of bath houses, and private citizens, these do not supply the needs of the city. Nearly all the old houses are built without bathrooms, and, according to the statement of the Resident of the University Settlement, 66<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>% of the people living in her district do not have facilities in the home for bathing.

Council recently passed an appropriation for a bath house in this district. As a matter of economy, and because of the great need for reading rooms and meeting hall, it might be well to enlarge this into a recreation building. With Dufferin playground in the foreground, this place offers remarkable opportunities for the development of a community centre.

One day per week is all that is granted to women and girls. I suggest that there should be a better arrangement in the time schedule, so that what opportunities there are, could be more evenly distributed. A public bath

PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS FOR RECREATION.

should not only provide a hygienic necessity: it should also supply a recreative need.

Careful inquiries were made regarding the sum-  
mers of 1917. An Instructor in Swimming stationed in the dif-  
ferent bath houses on fixed days, would greatly increase  
the attendance, and add to the social value.

the Boys' Club at 172 Elmway Street, and Mr. Dawson's  
Club in Point St. Charles, have various recreational pur-  
suits, and reach 3,100 members in all. The Montreal  
Amateur Athletic Association has an enrolled membership of  
4,257, of which 475 are junior members. The Young Women's  
Christian Association, Catholic Girls' Club, Holiday House,  
and Social Club, with their entertainments and parties,  
meet the needs of about 275 girls and young women. Every  
Settlement and the University Settlement together appeal  
to about 500 boys and girls.

These are practically the only social courses  
that take recreation as important issue in their work.  
Some few churches have recreation clubs, but no church has  
laid any special emphasis on the social life of its mem-  
bers.

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.  
 PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS for RECREATION.

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Careful inquiries were made regarding the numbers of children and young people who were reached through private organisations. The Boy Scouts, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Boys' Club at 172 Bleury Street, and Mr Dawson's Club in Point St. Charles, have various recreational pursuits, and reach 3,100 boys and young men. The Montreal Amateur Athletic Association has an enrolled membership of 4,187, of which 479 are junior members. The Young Women's Christian Association, Catholic Girls' Club, Holiday House, and Laurel Club, with their entertainments and parties, meet the needs of about 375 girls and young women. Iverly Settlement and the University Settlement together appeal to about 500 boys and girls.

These were practically the only social sources that made recreation an important issue in their work. Some few churches have snowshoe clubs, but no church has laid any special emphasis on the social life of its members.

It contains a walter, waling pack, snowshoes, skis, slides, etc.



PARKS and PLAYGROUNDS ASSOCIATION of MONTREAL.

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This Society was organised in 1903. In that year, it opened two school yards, - Berthelet and Royal Arthur. These were loaned by the Protestant School Board for playground work. In 1904, the organisation was incorporated, and during this season, four playgrounds were opened, - the two that had been in operation the previous year, and two pieces of land granted by the city, - the Dyke and Charlevoix Square. From 1905 to 1910, four playgrounds were kept open each summer. The location of school playgrounds changed from year to year.

The Dyke playground at the foot of Ash Avenue, and Hibernia Road playground, - land leased from the city in 1907, - were equipped during this time.

The city gave its first grant of \$500 to the Association in 1909. In 1910, the city granted \$500 for the purchase of apparatus and for maintenance; and in 1911, it gave a grant of \$700.

Hibernia Road playground is now thoroughly equipped. It contains a shelter, wading pool, seesaws, swings, slides, etc.

In 1912, the Catholic School Board opened and managed three playgrounds. The Parks and Playgrounds Association continued to operate four playgrounds, - the Berthelet Street School ground, Hibernia Road playground, the Dyke playground, and Dufferin Square, - the last named, four days per week.

During the winters of 1911 and 1912, slides were put on Fletcher's Field and Hibernia Road playground. Three rinks were also opened.

The playground workers in charge were not trained as play leaders, but were teachers employed in the city schools.

All playgrounds have been well attended, - in fact, they have been crowded at all times. These grounds, on account of size, can only reach 1,000, or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the children in Montreal.

are large, and, with PART II. are well kept. The  
 ages vary from fourteen to twenty-five. At one dance  
 hall on West Notre Dame Street, we noticed many girls  
 under sixteen.

COMMERCIAL RECREATION.

DANCE HALLS and SKATING RINKS.

~~It is~~ The dancing season had hardly begun when this study was made. There are six licensed dance halls. The responsibility of conduct is at all times thrown on the lessee of the hall. No liquor is sold, and the halls I visited ranked higher in conduct and social effectiveness than those in cities of similar size in the States. It was noticeable that the dance halls were really giving their patrons social training. The dancing was graceful and in good taste. There is no supervision from the parents, but the managers are keenly alive to their responsibility, and maintain order. The hours are from eight till twelve o'clock on the usual assembly nights, and from eight o'clock till four in the morning on special occasions. The halls

skating rink and at the dance halls.

## MOVING PICTURE SHOWS AND THEATRES.

are large, and, with one exception, are well kept. The ages vary from fourteen to twenty-five. At one dance hall on East Notre Dame Street, we noticed many girls under sixteen. At another, we were in time to see a fight between some fellows who were drunk, and the regular patrons of the hall. We were keenly interested to see how quickly order was restored, and the unruly members taken out. No doubt, the general shaking-up of the dance halls in this city two years ago, through the efforts of the Dominion Alliance Association, has had a wholesome effect.

The average attendance on a winter's night is somewhat over 2,000.

Four of the seven indoor skating rinks were open, and the average attendance is 2,500 in an evening, - with the exception of Saturday and Sunday nights, when the attendance runs to 4,000. It is interesting to note that in all the indoor skating rinks, children under fourteen years were found. They remain until ten o'clock, the hour of closing. The law which forbids children going to Moving Picture Shows in the evening, unless accompanied by parents or guardians, should also be enforced at the skating rink and at the dance hall.

MOVING PICTURE SHOWS and THEATRES.

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The Moving Picture Show is, by far, the dominant type of amusement in the city. It is to be found in all districts, and has become an integral part of the neighbourhood life. It is the family theatre, and parents go night after night, taking with them their children. No form of dramatic representation has ever appealed so greatly to the general public, and the number of houses, their capacity and attendance, show the hold that this kind of amusement has taken in this city.

Table No.3 shows the geographical distribution of the show places.

TABLE No. 3.

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	Griffintown & West Pt.St.Charles.	End.	North End.	East End.	Central. <sup>x</sup>
Moving Picture Houses.....	7	2	11	17	13
Vaudeville Theatres.					2
Legitimate (includ- ing Melodrama)....				2	2
Burlesque.....		1			
	7	3	11	19	17 = 57

<sup>x</sup> Central District between St. Lawrence Main and Metcalfe, Sherbrooke Street to River.

Table No.4 shows the capacity and the average attendance.

TABLE No. 4.

<u>Kind of Theatre.</u>	<u>Total capacity obtained from Building Inspector.</u>	<u>Performances per week.</u>	<u>Average attendance per week.</u>
Moving Pictures.	26,817	2.30 - 11 (continuous performance)	375,438
Burlesque.....	1,602	12	19,224
Melodrama.....	1,704	8	7,224
Legitimate.....	4,593	8	16,075
Vaudeville.....	2,212	12	22,120
Total.....	36,928		440,081

Continuous performance in most of the Moving Picture Shows practically means five shows daily, though they vary from two to six shows. Managers in twenty Moving Picture Houses reported filling their houses from

two to six times a day. The Moving Picture House must play to one-half its capacity throughout the week to pay for its maintenance. From fourteen Picture Houses, we obtained the average weekly attendance. Taking the numbers that we received from the fourteen, and reports made from twenty Moving Picture Houses, - and, since the Moving Picture House is open seven days a week, with crowded houses on Saturday and Sunday, - I decided to take fourteen times the capacity as giving the average attendance per week. I am sure this is an exceedingly conservative figure.

I was not able to obtain the percentage of young people who attend, but reports of 700 children show that 35% attend Moving Picture Shows on Saturday and Sunday. Many reported that they go from two to four times weekly; 3,022 school children reported spending \$4,906.20 in six months.

Visits made by a Committee on Child Welfare, who were preparing a statement for the Exhibition, confirm the attendance given above.

No investigation of all the Moving Picture Shows was undertaken, because of the recent activity in regard to these places.

In December, 1911, an investigation was made by the "Daily Witness," and that investigation showed a neglect of fire protection, cleanliness, and ventilation. Unaccompanied children were present in all the show houses, and in many cases they gazed at pictures that were blood-curdling and demoralising, and listened to coarse and obscene remarks. As a practical result of that exposé, the physical conditions have been improved. The Fire Underwriters have insisted on fire protection, and the Sanitary Board have watched the buildings carefully.

But from investigations in a few of the show places in the month of September last, and from the papers written by the children of the public schools, it is found that many children under fourteen still go unaccompanied, and a stricter surveillance is needed.

The pictures are a better grade than have usually been shown, but there are still some depicting violence and sensational melodrama. A local Board of Censors would improve this condition. While the number of positive undesirable films is small, one must not lose sight of the fact that much of the patronage comes from the children and younger members of the community.



The Picture Show should do something beside excite and hold the mind of the beholder: it should develop and educate him.

The vaudeville of the shows that I visited was poor and crude. It is far better to urge the management to have music between the pictures, than to present the vaudeville features that are now given.

The ventilation in the smaller shows was decidedly poor. All show houses made provision for lighting, but the smaller shows neglect to keep their halls lighted while the show is in progress.

*WV*

etc., etc. for the moral uplift of a community. A more careful scrubbing on the part of the public is highly desirable.

PUNY THEATRE.

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PENNY ARCADES.

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This was crowded to its almost capacity. The  
Gaiety, located in a very undesirable quarter, offered a  
show that, while it was not so obscene as in an ideal  
crowded out the Penny Arcades, until to-day only two are  
left in the city. Careful examination revealed the fact  
that these were appealing, for the most part, to men and  
boys. A few machines held obscene and vicious pictures.  
"The Beauty Doctor," "Caught in the Act," "'Aint it  
awful, Mabel," "Soul Kiss," "Scenes from Moulin Rouge,"  
etc., do not make for the moral uplift of a community. A  
more careful scrutiny on the part of the police is highly  
desirable.

The path of the boys and young men who are attracted  
to this show house.

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BURLESQUE THEATRE.

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POSTCARDS.

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This was crowded to its utmost capacity. The Gaiety, located in a very undesirable quarter, offered a show that, while it was not so extreme as to be actionable, held so many suggestive and ambiguous remarks that, again, I felt that the Police might exercise better inspection, and at least order those portions eliminated. Between the acts, the men and boys rushed to the streets, and entered the neighbouring saloons. Many of the houses in this district are reported to have a questionable reputation, and though I did not see any soliciting, it is unfortunate that temptation seems to be so directly in the path of the boys and young men who are attracted to this show house.

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OUTDOOR AMUSEMENT.

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POSTCARDS.

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Dominion and Schmeer Parks furnish the usual  
 features of a summer outdoor place, fitted with scenic  
 railways. The sale of postcards might well come under  
 this survey. If the Licensing Bureau were supplied  
 with a proper corps of Inspectors, they could in a very  
 short time put an end to the display of many objection-  
 able postcards that are at present sold in the city. I  
 am appending to this Report a few samples, in order that  
 some action may be taken in the matter.

Other places reached by Dominion Park are a light  
 license, but the special license was not in the employ  
 of the Park Authorities, have kept the place practically  
 above reproach.

BILLIARD and POOL ROOMS.  
OUTDOOR AMUSEMENT.

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The Social Service Department of the Young Men's Christian Association made a study of the Billiard and Pool Rooms. There are thirty-three outdoor places. Twenty features of a summer outdoor place, fitted with scenic railways, mystic rills, merry-go-rounds, and so forth. They are open from the latter part of May until the 1st of September. The admission fee is 5¢ for children, and 10¢ for adults. Dominion Park reported an average attendance of 50,000 weekly, twelve per cent. of which were children. Both Parks were closed during the time of this investigation. No criticism of either place reached me. Dominion Park has a liquor licence, but the special Police who are in the employ of the Park Authorities, have kept the place practically above reproach.

and the social effect of such a place is decidedly a  
BILLIARD and POOL ROOMS.  
 degradation to a community.

The estimate of the average attendance of the  
 sixty-three billiard rooms was based on the attendance  
 The Social Service Department of the Young Men's  
 Christian Association made a study of the Billiard and Pool  
 Rooms. There are sixty-three licensed places. Twenty  
 of these were visited. Of this number, only two were  
 found that were entirely first-class. They were large,  
 well-ventilated, well-lighted, and had excellent fire  
 protection. Eighteen were dirty, poorly ventilated, and  
 badly lighted.

These halls appeal to a large group of working  
 men and boys, who use them as club rooms, - many coming  
 in still clad in their working clothes, without collars,  
 unkempt and unclean.

The whole effect of these places is poor. There  
 is much smoking, a great deal of vile talk and coarse  
 language. No gambling was seen, nor was any liquor sold,  
 but 20% of those visited were located either adjoining  
 saloons, or over saloons. No.100 St. Catherine Street  
 is a combination of saloon, bowling alley and billiard  
 room, - this combination embodying the very worst ele-  
 ments. Here were many men under the influence of liquor,

and the social effect of such a place is decidedly a degradation to a community.

The estimate of the average attendance of the sixty-three billiard rooms was based on the attendance of twenty. It was found to be 3,000 per night. These rooms are open all day, - so that many times that number is reached daily. The law regulating the age of attendance is fairly well-enforced.

Talking the matter over with Mr Calhoun, Social Service Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, who did much of the investigation, I learned that it was the game itself that appealed to the men, since the environment is, on the whole, exceedingly poor. The opportunity for doing constructive work is large, if efforts are made to bring these commercial places of amusement up to a desirable standard that will develop the best in the groups who attend.

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PART III.

BOWLING ALLEYS.

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A large recreational movement has the greatest effect in welding people of different languages, nationalities and races.

None of these were visited, since the conduct and attendance are similar to the Billiard and Pool Rooms. It is, therefore, impossible to give any statistics regarding attendance, but it is safe to say that the fourteen bowling alleys that are licensed are conducted in the same way, and under the same conditions, as the Billiard and Pool Rooms, and these should be brought under closer inspection and raised to a desirable standard.

- (1) a real recreative standard;
  - (2) an educational standard; and
- 

Climatic conditions of Montreal make outdoor sport unusually attractive, and while at present a large number of boys and girls have opportunities for part-time sports, still, one must not lose sight of the fact that there is a much larger group which is neither physically



PART III.

Playgrounds teach self-control and self-government. A large recreational movement has the greatest effect in welding people of different languages, national and social traditions, together. However different people are in their attitude on public issues, they can come together on those things that affect the health and welfare of the child. The best and most patriotic citizenship comes as the result of the practice of right ethical relations to each other, irrespective of nationality or class. In working out the kind of recreation that is helpful for both boys and girls, one must consider :

- (1) a real recreative standard;
- (2) an educational standard; and
- (3) a moral standard.

Climatic conditions of Montreal make outdoor sport unusually attractive, and while at present a large number of boys and girls have opportunities for park sports, still, one must not lose sight of the fact that there is a much larger group which is neither physically

able to travel great distances daily, nor has any incentive to start out for sport that is both wholesome and recreative.

Playgrounds teach self-control and self-government. The SUPERVISED playgrounds give to the children ideals which will be followed outside. It gives them new and worth-while play interests and games, so that native resourcefulness is fostered. The results of work on directed playgrounds are so superior to that which is accomplished on grounds undirected, that a return to the old way is never considered by cities that have had both experiences. On the undirected playground, the play is uncontrolled, and the vicious habits of the streets are simply transferred.

The playground director is a member of one of the most useful professions. His field is the right shaping of the lives and character of boys and girls at susceptible ages, and under peculiarly potent conditions. He is not necessarily a teacher, but he is a leader. By mixing with boys and girls in their plays and games, he guides them along by suggesting instead of by teaching.

PLAYGROUNDS RIGHTLY BELONG TO THE CITY. It is a preventive work, and far less costly than the Reformatory and the Juvenile Court. Experience shows

that it is NOT desirable to establish playgrounds or athletic fields any faster than ADEQUATE SUPERVISION can be provided. Such supervision is the only guarantee to equal participation by all who are entitled to it, and the only safeguard to the tendency toward disorder and selfish aggression of the strong upon the weak, and the immoral influence which may make a playground an offence instead of a beneficent influence in the community.

Appendix VI shows what some cities are paying for supervision.

Table No. 5 gives suggestions for the possible location of playgrounds. While these grounds would not completely satisfy all the needs of the city, they would at least give to the children of every ward, opportunities for play where they can develop under supervision. Small parks that are not suitable for playgrounds, if fitted up with benches and baby hammocks, would be most desirable for mothers, who could come with their children and rest in the open. Small playgrounds should be added from time to time, since it should be the policy of the city to work toward that ideal, which means a playground for all the people within a half-mile of their homes.

Fletcher's Field, Lafontaine and Crémazie Parks, offer splendid opportunities as play fields for all ages, and should be equipped, not only with apparatus, but with tennis courts, baseball diamonds, public dance platforms, etc.

Field houses established in these parks deserve especial consideration. The Chicago field houses provide meeting halls, free reading rooms, entertainments and gymnasiums for the neighbourhood groups. SUCH A NEED IS APPARENT HERE. In no better way can a city spend its funds than in providing suitable amusement places that would draw the people from the commercialised and less-elevating forms of amusement, where the standard is based absolutely on the amount of returns that the investment will bring, and not on the fact whether or not the entertainment or place of meeting is that which will react to the benefit of the people.

6. Bellair Park, for the children of St. Mary ward

7. Dufferin Square, for the lower part of St. Lawrence

8. The Haymarket, Gallery Park, for the orphans and children, and the development of the Lake Park ground, at the foot of Ash Avenue, for the children of St. Ann. The Government ground at corner of Hill and Bridge Streets would serve the children on lower side of Canal.

9. The purchase of a block of bonds between Dominion Avenue, TABLE No. 5. St. Streets and Alwater Avenue, and the same developed into a playground for the ward of St. Caspary. In this district are many active cases of tuberculosis.
10. Hibernia playground is in St. Gabriel. The part recently purchased PLAYGROUNDS. The river bank in this ward should be developed to supply the remaining needs.
11. The eastern part of St. Peter should be used for the children of St. James.
1. Papineau Square, for the children of Papineau ward. The vacant lot between the bank and the railroad track, should be bought by the city and used for a playground.
  2. The purchase of a large reservation at the corner of Parthenon and Ontario Streets, for those who live too far from Papineau Square; this would also fill part of the needs of Hochelaga.
  3. Develop 20 acres on the eastern part of Lafontaine. This will take care of Duvernay, Lafontaine, northern part of Papineau, and part of St. Louis.
  4. Fairmount Park in Delorimier ward. There is an unused piece of land from park to railroad track that should be purchased and used for the playground.
  5. Fletcher's Field will supply the children of St. Jean Baptiste, northern part of St. Lawrence, St. George, St. Denis, St. Louis.
  6. Bellerive Park, for the children of St. Mary ward.
  7. Dufferin Square, for the lower part of St. Lawrence.
  8. The Haymarket, Gallery Park, for the mothers and children, and the development of the Dyke Playground, at the foot of Ash Avenue, for the children of St. Ann. The Government ground at corner of Mill and Bridge Streets would serve the children on south side of Canal.

9. The purchase of a block of homes between Dominion Avenue, Quesnelle and Vinet Streets and Atwater Avenue, and the same developed into a playground for the ward of St. Cunegonde. In this district are many active cases of tuberculosis.
  10. Hibernia playground is in St. Gabriel. The part recently purchased along the river bank in this ward should be developed to supply the remaining needs.
  11. The eastern part of Place Viger should be used for the children of St. James.
  12. The undeveloped piece of land at one end of the Sir George Etienne Cartier Park up to the railroad track, should be bought by the city, and made into a playground for the children of St. Henry and St. Paul.
  13. One end of Dominion Park could be fitted up with a few more benches, and reserved for mothers and children.
- Notre Dame de Grace has plenty of unoccupied park area, and the need for playgrounds is not pressing.

#### SCHOOL PLAYGROUNDS.

To supplement the municipal playgrounds in the crowded wards :

St. Joseph School grounds.....	St. Joseph ward.
Royal Arthur " " .....	"
St. Brigide " " .....	St. Mary ward.
Meilleur " " .....	"
St. Eusebus " " .....	"
Berthelet St. " " .....	St. Lawrence ward.
Earl Grey " " .....	"
Wm. Dawson " " .....	St. Denis ward.
Rosemount " " .....	Rosemount ward.

## SCHOOL CENTRES.

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School buildings are public property. At present, they are used one-third of the day, - a rather poor investment in a city where the people have few recreational opportunities.

There are five hundred places licensed to sell liquor in Montreal. Mr Roberts, of the Dominion Alliance Association, reported that there are also five hundred "Kitchen Bar Rooms," where liquor is sold without licence. The opening of school houses will decrease the social attractiveness of these places.

School centres should provide :

- (1) A reading and study room with books from the Public Library.
- (2) A room for amusements and playing quiet games.
- (3) A room for amusements and the playing of active games.
- (4) Gymnasium classes.
- (5) General entertainment, persons of all ages, - possibly followed by dancing, where thought desirable.
- (6) Clubs - for boys, for girls, for young men, for young women, - formed as circumstances render desirable and practicable.

## RECREATION PIERS.

It is possible, through co-operation, for the city to borrow from School Boards many of the buildings and grounds now under their control, or under the control of church. It is to be regretted that no provision was made for the reservation of any part of the banks of the St. Lawrence for the citizens. Business warehouses, factories, and private estates have taken up the entire shore. It is possible, however, to build recreation piers that will not only supply amusement for the people, but at the same time can be used for practical purposes.

Bellerive Park offers a good location for a recreation pier. In the ward of St. Gabriel, the city owns a strip along the river bank. This also would be a good location.

In the winter, these piers could be enclosed with glass, and heated, and might be used as a day sanatorium for tubercular patients.

It should be the endeavour of the city not to supplement the pleasures of these people, but to widen the opportunities of the masses.



REGULATING AND IMPROVING COMMERCIAL RECREATION.  
CO-OPERATION.

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It is possible, through co-operation, for the city to borrow from School Boards many of the buildings and grounds now under their control, or under the control of church organisations. In this way, the work of the evening recreation centres could be begun.

We have seen that private organisations in club work reach about 4,000 young boys and girls. The city can help these organisations grow and extend their work, by loaning to them such facilities as are within its power. It can well afford to loan the halls in the recreation school centres for holding entertainments, open meetings, etc. Many of the private schools and convents in the city have large grounds. The city should also give to them supervision, in order to encourage recreational work. The Montreal Athletic Club, and the various private Golf Clubs and Snowshoe Clubs, furnish amusement to a large group of young people belonging to the upper middle classes. It should be the endeavour of the city not to supplement the pleasures of these people, but to widen the opportunities of the masses.

46

REGULATING and INFLUENCING COMMERCIAL RECREATION.

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It is possible, by conference with the business managers, to raise the standard of the commercial forms of amusement.

Judgment upon the quality of recreation furnished by the commercial forms of amusement, - i.e., the dance hall, bowling and billiard facilities, skating rinks, - is based not on the form of amusement itself, but upon the surroundings. The recreative value of all of them is high, and the educational and moral value is good. It is only when these amusements are not in decent surroundings that their influence is vicious.

I suggest that a Committee from the Parks and Playgrounds Association co-operate with the City Improvement League, and call together the business managers of the Moving Picture Houses, in order to work out some practical scheme on the matter of advertising. The many posters and bill boards before each theatre, with their lurid colouring and the pictures of

Cleveland, a city of similar size, has now

mockish sentimentality and deeds of violence, are very frequently far worse than anything the child can see in the interior of the show house. This advertising, if it cannot be eliminated by friendly conference, can be regulated through legislation. A city can prevent any form of unwholesome recreation, and can regulate the hours of opening and closing, and the attendance of minors. Since there is such laxity in the enforcement of the law regarding minors, I suggest that the Licensing Bureau be furnished with Inspectors, whose business is to constantly visit the commercial amusement places, and to see that they are up to a reasonable standard in environment, in lighting, in heating, in ventilation, and that the laws regarding the attendance of minors are enforced.

The proper control of the recreative facilities is a small part of the whole problem. The regulation and inspection of the commercial forms of amusement in Montreal rest with the police force and morality squad, but the power is not carefully exercised.

Cleveland, a city of similar size, has been

able to keep its commercial recreation up to a high standard, through the efforts of a Chief Inspector and one able Assistant.

I suggest, in selecting Inspectors for the Licensing Bureau, that these men be not members of the police force, but persons with a social point of view. It is only by this method that the morals of the young are guarded.

In suggesting the following plan, I realize that it cannot be worked out at once; that it will take years to develop. But because Montreal is just beginning on a new era in civic improvement, it is well to have a plan, thus saving itself from the many mistakes that the cities of the United States have made.

I suggest that the entire development of the playground and recreational life of the people be placed under the care of the Metropolitan Sanitation Parks Commission. This civic body, recently created, has the power to create, execute, and carry out plans for the establishment of public parks, squares, promenades, recreation grounds, playgrounds, etc., in the city of Montreal.

RECREATION PROGRAMME for MONTREAL.

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The cities in the United States have long been studying the problem of play, and its place in the city life. New York spent in 1912, \$600,000; Pittsburgh, \$100,000; Cleveland, \$75,000.

In suggesting the following plan, I realise that it cannot be worked out at once: that it will take years to develop. But because Montreal is just beginning on a new era in civic improvement, it is well to have a plan, thus saving itself from the many mistakes that the cities of the United States have made.

I suggest that the entire development of the playground and recreational life of the people be placed under the care of the Metropolitan Management. Parks Commission. This civic body, recently created, has the power to make, execute, and carry out plans for the establishment of public parks, squares, promenades, recreation grounds, playgrounds, etc., in the city of Montreal.

In starting a recreation system, it is wise economy to begin by employing a capable trained man as Recreation Secretary. His work will be the organisation and executive management of the outdoor playgrounds;

Recreation Secretary.

the organisation and direction of evening recreation centres; the promotion of school athletic leagues; the promotion of boys' and girls' recreational club activities; the studying of the amusement needs in the different wards, and helping in the solution of special conditions; the promotion of a board of censorship for moving pictures; and the general supervision of the commercial forms of recreation.

The establishment of the playgrounds suggested in Table No. 5. Small playgrounds should be added from time to time. An ideal policy would be playgrounds within a half-mile of each home in the more congested wards.

Playgrounds.

The opening of school houses for evening recreation. The organisation of free public lectures, concerts, and other entertainments in connection with the evening school centres.

School Centres.

The building of field houses in Fletcher's Field and Lafontaine Park; later, in those wards where the school houses are not adapted for neighbourhood needs.

Field Houses.

The development of St. Helen's Island, and the establishment of free municipal ferries.

St. Helen's Island.

The extension of the public baths. The wider use of same for all by means of an Instructor in Swimming and Water Sports. The establishment of a floating bath on the river front in St. Gabriel ward.

Baths.

The building of a recreation pier at Bellerive Park.

Recreation Pier.

The employment of Directors, Assistant Directors, and Teachers for the playgrounds and school centres. These workers will in the summer time be employed on the playgrounds, and in the winter in the field houses and school centres.

Supervision.

APPENDIX I.

Training Class.

The establishment of a training class for playground workers, so that teachers in the city may qualify themselves for the work.

Name of Park

Ward Location.

Address.

.....

Notre Dame de Grace.

1 1/2 acres.

Trenholme.

Do.

125

The employment of, at least, two efficient

Notre Dame de Grace.

Do.

30

Inspectors by the Licensing Bureau. These Inspectors

.....

Inspectors.

should not belong to the police force,

Orleans.

St. Joseph

151

who have had training in social work.

Immaculate.

Do.

Lahain.

LaSalle.

Baldwin.

St. Mary & Delorimel.

Parthenais.

St. Mary.

Bellerive.

Do.

LaFontaine.

LaFontaine, Pajonnet  
et Duvernoy.

St. Joseph.

LaFontaine.

Richmont.

St. Joseph & St. Andrew.

Victoria.

St. Joseph.



APPENDIX I (Contd.) :

APPENDIX I.

<u>Name of Park.</u>	<u>Ward Location.</u>	<u>Acreage.</u>
St. Louis.	St. Louis.	1 1/8 acres.
.....	Notre Dame de Grace.	
Place St. James.	Do.	12 1/2 "
Trenholme.	Do.	9 1/2 "
Notre Dame de Grace.	St. Do. & St. James.	7/8 "
St. Joseph.	Emard.	18 3/4 "
Henry.	Do.	1 1/10 "
Crémazie.	St. Denis.	13/10 "
Lamoriciere.	Do.	19 "
Lahaie, Stienne Cartier.	Laurier.	1 "
St. Henri.	Do.	2 1/11 "
Baldwin.	St. Mary & Delorimier.	1/3 "
Wendville.	Do.	2 "
Parthenais.	St. Mary.	1/3 "
Bellerive.e.	Do.	99 "
Place d'Armes.	Do.	3/5 "
Lafontaine.	Lafontaine, Papineau et Duvernay.	2/3 "
Champ de Mars.	Do.	1 1/3 "
St. James.tier.	Lafontaine.	2/3 "
11a Ste. Helene.	Do.	1 1/3 "
Richmond.	St. Joseph & St. Andrew.	
Victoria.	St. Gabriel.	
St. Gabriel.	St. Joseph.	
Fairmount.	Delorimier.	

## APPENDIX I (Contd.) :

<u>Name of Park.</u>	<u>Ward Location.</u>	<u>Acreage.</u>
Papineau.	Papineau.	2.84 acres.
St. Louis.	St. Louis.	3 "
Place St. James.	Do.	2/5 "
Place Viger.	St. Louis & St. James.	6 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>10</sub> "
St. Joseph.	Hochelaga.	1/2 "
Déséry.	Do.	3/4 "
Champlain.	Mount Royal.	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub> "
Sir Geo. Etienne Cartier.	St. Henri.	4 1/2 "
St. Henri.	Do.	11/3 "
Youville.	West.	2/3 "
Place Royale.	Centre.	1/11 "
Place d'Armes.	Do.	1/3 "
Champ de Mars.	East.	3 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> "
Jacques-Cartier.	Do.	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>5</sub> "
Ile Ste. Hélène.	Do.	128 "
.....	St. Gabriel.	12.79 "
St. Gabriel.	Do.	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub> "
Fairmount.	Delorimier.	1 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>5</sub> "

APPENDIX I (Contd.) : APPENDIX II.

<u>Name of Park.</u>	<u>Ward Location.</u>	<u>Acreage.</u>
Iberville.	St. Cunegonde.	1/3 acres.
Dufferin.	St. Laurent.	1 2/3 "
Mance.	Do.	1/5 "
Dominion.	St. George.	3 2/3 "
Phillips.	Do.	1/2 "
Beaver Hall.	Do.	1/9 "
Victoria.	Do.	1 1/3 "
Cherrier.	St. Jean Baptiste.	1/3 "
Marché à Foin.	Ste. Anne.	3 "
Gallery.	Do.	1 1/4 "
St. Patrick.	Do.	2 1/2 "
Nelan.	Do.	3/4 "
.....	Do.	1/2 "
Western.	St. Andrew.	1 2/3 "
King Edward.	St. Paul.	2 "
Mount Royal.		464 "
.....		
Minneapolis.	Approximately.....	827 acres.
.....		
.....		

## APPENDIX II.

This Table shows how MONTREAL ranks with Cities in the United States in park acreage, people to acre of park, and percentage of park to total area.

These figures do not include amounts spent upon Parks, Field Houses, or Recreation Centers, but include only municipal and private expenditure on Playgrounds.

The figures are for the year 1910.

City.	Park Acreage.	People to Acre of Park.	Percentage of Park to Area.
MONTREAL.....	827	666	2.8
Toronto.....	1,605.26	265	3.7
Winnipeg.....	578.5	303	3.9
New York.....	7,731	616	3.7
Chicago.....	3,412.1	640	2.8
Philadelphia.....	5,065.5	305	6.0
St. Louis.....	2,650	259	6.7
Boston.....	2,403.6	278	8.8
(Owned by State..10,287)			
Cleveland.....	1,133.3	494	4.0
Baltimore.....	2,071.8	276	10.2
Pittsburgh.....	1,321.88	403	5.1
Detroit.....	1,119.9	415	4.8
Buffalo.....	1,052	402	3.9
Minneapolis.....	3,391.6	78	9.9
Kansas City.....	2,247.36	111	5.8
Rochester.....	1,511	138	10.4

APPENDIX III.

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The following Table shows how MONTREAL ranks with Cities of similar size in the number of Playgrounds and expenditure.

These figures do not include amounts spent upon Parks, Field Houses, or Recreation Centres, but include only municipal and private expenditure on Playgrounds.

The figures are for the year 1910.

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<u>City.</u>	<u>No. of Play-grounds.</u>	<u>Population.</u>	<u>Expenditure.</u>	<u>Per Capita.</u>
MONTREAL.....	4	550,000	\$3,051.43	.005½
Toronto.....	13	376,240	16,694.00	.05
Winnipeg.....	13	135,430	12,000.00	.09
St. Louis.....	12	687,029	18,358.66	.03
Cleveland.....	39	560,663	23,245.24	.04
Detroit.....	24	465,766	19,214.55	.04½
Los Angeles.....	15	319,198	49,528.79	.15
San Francisco.....	18	416,912	75,500.00	.18
Pittsburgh.....	52	533,905	96,797.55	.18
Buffalo.....	12	423,715	92,545.30	.22

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## APPENDIX IV.

## PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.

Note : The capacity of the Assembly Rooms varies from 400 to 1,200.

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Assembly Hall.</u>	<u>Location of Assembly Hall.</u>	<u>Kindergarten.</u>		<u>Location.</u>	<u>Gymnasium.</u>	<u>Location of Gymnasium.</u>
			<u>Number.</u>	<u>Size.</u>			
The High School.	Yes.	1st Flr.	None.			Yes.	Ground Floor.
Girls' School (High).	No.		One.	25 x 35.	Grnd. Floor.	No.	
C. & T. High.	Yes.	1st Flr.	None.			Yes.	Ground Floor.
Aberdeen.	No.		One.	23 x 30.	Grnd. Floor.	Yes.	Basement.
Alexandra.	No.		Two.	25 x 35.	Grnd. Floor.	Yes.	Basement.
Belmont.	Yes.	1st Flr.	One.	27 x 27.	Grnd. Floor.	Yes.	1st Floor.
Berthelet.	Yes.	1st Flr.	One.	24 x 26.	Grnd. Floor.	No.	
Britannia.	No.		None.			No.	
Cote des Neiges.	No.		None.			No.	
Delorimier.	No.		None.			No.	
Dufferin.	No.		One.	23 x 30.	Grnd. Floor.	Yes.	Basement.
Earl Grey.	No.		One.	23 x 30.	Grnd. Floor.	Yes.	Basement.
Edward VII.	Yes.	Grnd. Flr.	Two.	25 x 35.	Grnd. Floor.	Yes.	Ground Floor.
Fairmount.	Yes.	Grnd. Flr.	One.	22 x 23.	Grnd. Floor.	Yes.	Ground Floor.
Lansdowne.	Yes.	2nd Flr.	One.	23 x 27.	Grnd. Floor.	Yes.	Basement.
Lorne.	No.		One.	23 x 28.	Grnd. Floor.	No.	
Mount Royal.	No.		One.	35 x 50.	Grnd. Floor.	Yes.	Basement.
Riverside.	Yes.	2nd Flr.	One.	23 x 35.	Grnd. Floor.	Yes.	2nd Floor.
Rosemount.	No.		None.			No.	
Royal Arthur.	No.		One.	23 x 35.	Grnd. Floor.	Yes.	Basement.
S.M. Memorial.	Yes.	Grnd. Flr.	One.	23 x 30.	Grnd. Floor.	Yes.	Basement.
Victoria.	No.		One.	22 x 23.	Grnd. Floor.	Yes.	Ground Floor.
William Dawson.	No.		One.	25 x 35.	Grnd. Floor.	Yes.	Basement.
William Lunn.	No.		One.	21 x 25.	Grnd. Floor.	Yes.	Basement.

APPENDIX V.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Note. : There is no equipped Gymnasium in any School except the Commercial Academy.

The capacity varies from 250 to 1,200 seats.

Nearly all the Assembly Halls in the Catholic Schools are on the Ground Floor.

It was impossible to obtain accurate statistics.

<u>School.</u>	<u>Recreation Hall, or large room that can be used.</u>	<u>Assembly Hall.</u>
Commercial Academy.....	Yes.	Yes.
Montcalm.....	Yes.	Yes.
Champlain.....	Yes.	Yes.
Sarsfield.....	Yes.	Yes.
Belmont.....	Yes.	Yes.
Olier.....	Yes.	Yes.
Salaberry.....	No.	Yes.
St. Joseph.....	No.	Yes.
St. Bridget's.....	Yes.	Yes.
Plessis.....	Yes.	Yes.
St. Ann's.....	No.	Yes.
St. Patrick's.....	No.	Yes.
St. Charles'.....	No.	Yes.
Meilleur.....	Yes.	Yes.
Chauveau.....	No.	Yes.
St. Helen's.....	No.	Yes.
St. Peter's.....	Yes.	Yes.
N.D. des Anges.....	No.	Yes.

## APPENDIX V. (Contd.) :

<u>School.</u>	<u>Recreation Hall, or large room that can be used.</u>	<u>Assembly Hall.</u>
St. Catherine.....	Yes.	Yes.
Bourgeoys.....	Yes.	Yes.
Visitation.....	No.	Yes.
St. Joseph.....	No.	Yes.
St. Louis.....	No.	Yes.
N. D. du Bon Conseil.....	No.	Yes.
Jeanne Le Ber.....	No.	Yes.
St. Patrick's (Girls).....	Yes.	Yes.
St. Stanislaus.....	No.	Yes.
St. Helen's.....	No.	Yes.
St. Bridget's (Papineau)..	No.	Yes.
St. Gabriel.....	No.	Yes.
St. Alexis Orphanage.....	No.	Yes.
Institution for the Blind.	No.	Yes.
Bethleem Asylum.....	No.	Yes.
Marchand Academy.....	Yes.	Yes.
Garneau.....	No.	Yes.



APPENDIX VI.

SALARIES PAID in VARIOUS CITIES for DIFFERENT GRADES of SUPERVISION of RECREATION.

	<u>Supervisor.</u>	<u>Director Playgrnd. or Recreation Centre.</u>	<u>Assistant Director.</u>	<u>Extra Helper Summer Playgrnds.</u>	<u>Extra Helpers by Day or Session.</u>
<u>Chicago</u> :	South Park.....\$3,000 to \$4,200 yr.	\$125 mo.	\$80 to \$110 mo.	\$75 mo.	
	Lincoln Park.....\$1,800 to \$2,400 yr.	\$75 to \$125 mo.	\$80 to \$110 mo.		
	Special Park.....\$2,000 yr. (1)	\$85 to \$100 mo.		\$60 to \$80 mo.	
<u>Baltimore</u> :	Public Athletic League.....\$1,500 yr. (2)	\$60 to \$75 mo.	\$40 to \$60 mo.		
	Playground Associa- tion.....	\$50 to \$60 mo. (4)	\$40 to \$45 mo.		\$1.50 to \$2.00
<u>Buffalo</u> :	.....\$1,500 yr. (3)	\$85 mo.	\$65 mo.		
<u>St. Louis</u> :	.....	\$75 mo.	\$45 mo. (5)		
<u>New York City</u> :	.....	\$4 session.	\$1.75 to \$2.50 session		
<u>Newark</u> :	.....	\$85 mo.		\$50 to \$70 mo.	
<u>Pittsburgh</u> :	.....	\$150 mo.		\$80 to \$90 mo.	\$1.70 to \$3.00 (7)
<u>Philadelphia</u> :	.....			\$45 to \$47.50 (6)	\$1.00 to \$2.00

- (1) Additional administrative expense - Secretary \$1,800 yr., Stenographer \$840 yr.  
 (2) Additional administrative expense - Director \$3,500 yr., Stenographer and Office Boy \$1,050, Medical Director \$2,000.  
 (3) Additional administrative expense - Secretary \$1,500 yr.  
 (4) Six hours per day.  
 (5) Four hours per day.  
 (6) Half day.  
 (7) Substitutes.

