

The Dorval Reporter

"DORVAL'S FAMILY NEWSPAPER"

Nov, 1959

Dorval, Quebec

City of Dorval Supplement

CLOSE-UP OF A COMMUNITY



To The Citizens Of Dorval

In cooperation with the Public Relations Committee of the City of Dorval, the publishers of The Dorval Reporter take pride and pleasure in offering this special supplement.

It is thought that this capsule presentation of your city - its activities, its operation as one of Canada's most progressive municipalities and, in review, its history through the years and in the year just past - will provide a cherished record well worth reading, and keeping for reference.

This, then, is your supplement - a tribute to a city we all love, for it tells about a city you yourselves have helped to build.

A Message From R. John Pratt, M. P., Mayor Of The City Of Dorval

Depuis nos dernières années les édiles de nos villes canadiennes se glorifient de l'augmentation de leur population, mais peu de ces villes peuvent se comparer à la ville de Dorval où l'expansion a été presque phénoménale. Le petit village paisible et charmant qu'était Dorval s'est, depuis la guerre, transformé en une ville débordante d'activités commerciales et industrielles, entourée de belles résidences, et ayant au centre l'aérodrome international le plus important du pays. Sur plus de deux grands chemins de fer et les trois artères qui convergent vers Dorval en font le médium le plus important du transport de la Métropole. Ayant une main d'œuvre intelligente suffisante et une source d'énergie électrique inépuisable à bon marché la ville de Dorval est à l'aurore d'une époque de développement industriel gigantesque.

Tout cela est pour le mieux mais, tout en appréciant une croissance continue et saine, une expansion trop rapide peut entraîner de graves dangers. Toute croissance n'est pas bonne et même parfois peut être maligne. Les mauvaises herbes poussent vite et il faut donc réaliser que "juste grandir" n'est pas suffisant. Il est impératif que cette croissance soit dirigée d'après un plan intelligent et constructif; par ailleurs, il est difficile d'élaborer des plans pour un avenir trop éloigné. Tous les plans doivent être flexibles et capables d'adaptation afin de bénéficier des avantages qui surviendront dans le futur.

Le point important de toute expansion doit être le facteur de qualité et non de quantité, et il va de soit que nous devons songer tout d'abord aux avantages qu'il nous serait possible de procurer aux résidents actuels plutôt qu'à une population éventuelle. N'oublions pas que la majorité des habitants de Dorval ont choisi notre ville afin de s'éloigner des tribulations d'une grande ville congestionnée, et qu'il en sera de même pour tous ceux qui sont de plus en plus attirés vers les banlieues.

Il est déjà trop tard pour redonner à Dorval son vieux charme rural avec ses belles fermes et points de vue pittoresques, mais il n'est pas trop tard pour lui garder son cachet exclusif et prévenir le danger de lui voir perdre sa caractéristique de "petite ville paisible". Il en dépend de nous tous.

Il nous faut donner de notre temps, nos efforts, notre collaboration, et aussi trouver les argent nécessaires pour arriver à cette fin. Nous avons les hommes qualifiés et les pouvoirs requis de légiférer, et nous ne saurions douter de la collaboration de tous. Le reste donc la question financière qu'il n'est pas le moindre de nos problèmes. Maintenez une certaine exclusivité coûte cher, et son prix augmente au fur et à mesure que la population environnante devient de plus en plus dense, car alors commence la spéculation des terrains. Donc, si les résidents actuels de Dorval désirent plus d'espace autour d'eux, plus de parcs et terrains de jeux, des propriétés plus vastes, moins de maisons à appartements ou maisons mitoyennes, tout en exigeant quand même tous les services essentiels d'un centre urbain, ils doivent être disposés à contribuer au maintien de leur communauté soit au moyen de cotisations un peu plus élevées ou en aidant à trouver des sources de revenus additionnels pour leur ville.

Hélas, la ville de Dorval a en réserve pour fins industrielles un immense territoire de terrain au nord de l'Aérodrome. Ce terrain connu sous le nom de "Dorval Industrial Park" sera desservi par le nouveau boulevard métropolitain et par divers embranchements de chemin de fer, ce qui le rendra très important à l'expansion industrielle de Montréal. Une partie de ce terrain sera réservée pour la construction d'édifices à revenus et pour fins commerciales. Tout le développement de ce site sera poursuivi de façon à rapporter le plus de revenus industriels possibles.

Une telle perspective devrait nous convaincre qu'il est possible de conserver à la partie résidentielle de Dorval et même d'améliorer son cachet de "ville de jardins" sur le bord de notre beau lac, dont l'assainissement éventuel est aussi proposé.

Il existe aujourd'hui beaucoup de beaux endroits où vivre le long du lac, mais ils perdront bien vite leur attrait si nous manquons de vielsun et d'édifices nos revenus d'une façon irréflective.

A quoi sert-il de faire dix milles sur des routes congestionnées pour retrouver les mêmes rues encombrées de Montréal? Notre population actuelle est assez dense, ne cherchons pas à l'augmenter. Mais, ayons plus d'industries afin que les hommes puissent travailler près de leur foyer, sans avoir à parcourir des milles dans un trafic au ralenti.

Il nous est possible d'avoir de l'espace et de la verdure autour de nos maisons sous un ciel bleu et sur le bord d'un lac scintillant. Il n'en tient qu'à nous contribuables s'il est disposé à investir son argent dans sa propre ville. Ne grandissons pas trop - Contribuons à l'embellissement - Vivons!

It has become the custom in recent years for the mayors of Canadian cities to boast of their progress in terms of numerical growth, and there are few that can compare on this basis with the absolutely phenomenal expansion of the City of Dorval. This quiet little town, peacefully and literally exploded into a bustling city of commerce and industry, surrounded by thousands of beautiful homes, and centered on the most important international airport in the country. In addition the two great railways and three main highways converge on Dorval, making it the absolute hub of transportation in the metropolitan area of Montreal. With a plentiful supply of intelligent labour and inexhaustible sources of cheap power available, the City of Dorval stands on the threshold of a gigantic industrial development.

This is all well and good, but much as we welcome a healthy steady growth, there are pitfalls to be avoided in a too rapid expansion. All growth is not healthy and may even at times be malignant. Weeds grow extremely fast and we must realize that growth itself is not enough. To grow too fast and too big is not good. There has to be intelligent planning, and even planning can not be made too rigid, or too far ahead. It has to be flexible to allow for the unforeseen and capable of continual adjustment to take advantage of favourable factors that emerge fortuitously.

Growth must be qualitative, not merely quantitative. We must think in terms of a growing number of benefits for the people we have, not just in terms of a growing number of people.

We must not forget that most people came to live in Dorval to get away from the overcrowded city and that still more will continue to come for the same reason until we too become an overcrowded city, unless we plan now to prevent it. It is already too late to return to the old rural charm of open farmlands and limitless vistas, but much can still be done to maintain the atmosphere of the countryside as it once was if we are prepared to put in the necessary time, money and effort. We have the qualified planners and the necessary powers to legislate. It is now primarily a question of money. Rustic charm is a commodity that rises in cost with the pressure of population, due to the increased market value of speculative land. Therefore, if the people of Dorval want more open space, more parks and playgrounds, larger residential building lots, more single family homes, and less large apartment blocks and duplexes, while demanding all the expensive services and amenities of an urban centre, then they must be prepared to pay high taxes, or find additional sources of revenue.

Fortunately the City of Dorval has set aside an immense tract of open land, north of the Airport, for industrial purposes. This land, known as the Dorval Industrial Park, is to be served by the new Metropolitan Boulevard and by various railway spurs, which will make it invaluable for the natural industrial expansion of Montreal. Part of this area will also be developed for large multiple dwellings and commercial purposes, the total land use being designed for the greatest potential production of industrial revenue.

With this additional eventual revenue it should be possible to maintain the residential areas of Dorval as a "Garden City", with large open spaces, fronting on a beautiful and, by then, unpopulated lake. There are at present many lovely places to live on the Lakeshore, but they will not remain so if we do not plan ahead and spend our money intelligently. What is the use of driving ten miles out of the centre of Montreal on crowded highways if we are to live on overcrowded streets as if we were back in the big city? Our population density is high enough now. We don't want more people. Let them go further out and in other directions. Let us have more industry, so that men can live near their work and not have to drive miles in stalled traffic every day. We can still have homes with a little open green space and blue sky and sparkling water. It's up to the taxpayer, if he is willing to invest his money in his hometown. Let's not get too big! Let's have more beauty! LET'S LIVE!

A Community Is The Sum Total Of Its People...



POPULATION GROWTH

1912	1,200
1941	2,048
1944	2,765
1947	3,300
1950	5,200
1952	7,500
1953	8,404
1954	10,927
1955	12,053
1956	14,000
1957	14,164
1958	15,232

Busy, bustling and beautiful Dorval moved onwards and upwards in the year past new progress in a kaleidoscopic calendar of events.

Population zoomed 7 1/2 percent, from 14,164 to 15,132, and to take care of the growing junior element a Park and Playground capital improvement program commenced with work on Courtland and Walters' parks, but when Walters' Park was purchased and a swimming pool constructed by the Dorval Recreation Association there was quite a little to-do about the controversial pool; and, in the "heehs" department, some folks objected to a proposal to build low-rent homes for elderly persons — just to prove you can't please all of the people all of the time.

On the industrial development side, Sandoz opened its magnificent new plant and the construction of CIBA and Mt. Royal Chemical plants got underway. Quebec Industrial Leaseholds were appointed the City's industrial agents and the \$20 million T. C. A. maintenance base was started.

There were improvements galore carried out: a street sign improvement began; the Civic Library was



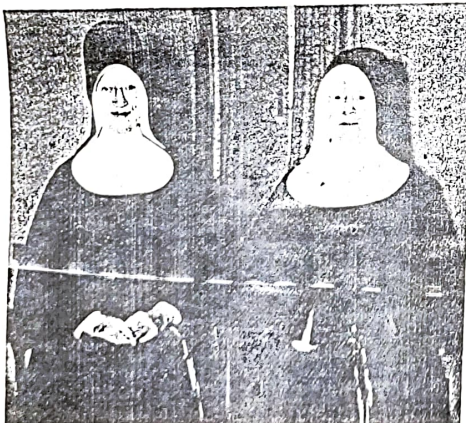
HIGHLIGHTS OF 1958

given quarters at City Hall; a Civil Defence committee was formed under A. V. M. Alan Ferrier; St. Louis Avenue was rebuilt; the Dutch Elm disease and Mosquito Control programs were successfully implemented; a new Master Plan was deposited, along with a taxi bylaw; garbage collection was simplified, improved and made more economical to the taxpayers by handing the job over to a private company; the Dorval Chamber of Commerce was formed; assessment for Protestant School tax purposes was sliced by 15 percent; \$4,437,797 of building permits were issued; Dorval set a precedent for other Quebec municipalities by winning an involved and long-fought tax reassessment case against Industrial Glass Co., and a \$600,000 bond issue was snapped up, indicating sharply the improved credit of the City. Total tax assessment rose \$8 1/2 million to \$69 1/2 million, and tax arrears were cleared up by sale of properties so involved.

The City was saddened by the sudden death of former Alderman Laurence Earl, and took immediate action to perpetuate his memory with a park bearing his name.

Our busy Mayor met and greeted Princess Margaret, renewing an old acquaintance; future additions to the Shopping Centre were approved by public referendum, and Australian engineers were impressed by a visit and inspection of Dorval's second-to-none filtration plant. Meanwhile, attempts continued to have an underpass built at Sources Road, Dorval's capital needs for the next five years were pegged at \$4,500,000. The Dorval Certificate of Merit was inaugurated and several hardworking, unselfish citizens were honored at the Christmas-time Policeman's Ball. J. St. Pierre was named City Engineer.

And last, but definitely not least, beautiful 19-year-old Gail Allard was crowned Miss Dorval, 1959? Bigger... Bigger... and even Better!



DORVAL - From Mission Post To Crossroads Of The World ...

Dorval has a past that bears looking into. We know it today as a city of many dimensions and a variety of faces. It's at once a busy international aviation hub, a summer mecca for yachtsmen and golfers, the weathermen's home address, a modern well-groomed residential area and the province's biggest shipping centre.

But it wasn't always thus. It has taken Dorval almost three centuries to acquire its present fully-rounded personality.

Some amateur historians tend to treat the city's development as a fable. According to one version, Dorval is just a summer resort that forgot to close up at the end of the 1946 season. A playground that became domesticated in spite of itself as an involuntary consequence of the postwar housing shortage in the nation's major metropolis.

There may be an element of truth in this account, but it's far from the whole story. The fact is that Dorval in its time has played a number of interesting roles in the county's religious, military and economic history.

It's first role was that of a missionary outpost. At the foot of what

is now Dorval Avenue, on the shore of Lake St. Louis the Abbe Francois de Salignac de Fenelon built the first local establishment in 1668. Originally named Genticilly, it was later called "La Presentation", after the chapel dedicated to the Presentation of Mary in the Temple.

Salignac de Fenelon was a courageous and purposeful priest. Already experienced in the habits and attitudes of the Indians, he addressed himself with energy and patience to the task of educating the Indian children in his frontier parish, and made a great contribution to this end until he became involved in a dispute with New France's governor of that time, Frontenac.

Father de Fenelon was sent back to France, where he died in 1678. What happened to his mission post in the next few years is somewhat obscure, although some chroniclers list the name of Pierre le Grandeur de Repentigny as the "first settler" of the domain of La Presentation.

M. de Repentigny's memory is perpetuated in Dorval's new coat of arms, shown on this page. The lion rampant was his crest. The eagle against a background of diagonal stripes represents the crest of

the community's first priest, the Abbe de Fenelon.

Dorval's name can be traced back to 1691. In that year the domain of La Presentation was sold to Jean Baptiste Bouchard D'Orval.

A century or so later, Dorval provided a small but interesting footnote to Canada's military history. During the War of 1812-13, it served as the base of operations for an important detachment of British troops.

By 1877 it was making news of another kind. Dorval was now a trading centre, a market place for lumbermen who found it a convenient spot to anchor their rafts during the summer business season.

This, however, was before the days of zoning bylaws, and the lumberman's activities in Dorval came to an abrupt end as a result of a petition taken to the Court of Appeal by lakeshore property owners. These people had established their summer residences in the area and were determined to preserve it from industrialization.

In 1892 Dorval was incorporated. The village became a town in 1903 and a city in 1956.

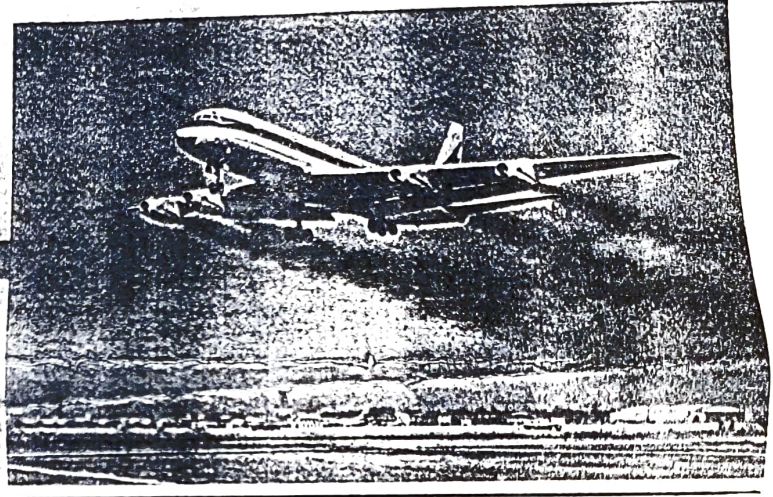
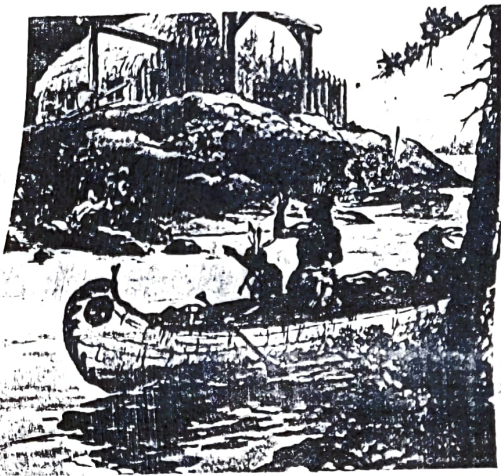
The community had about 1,200

citizens in 1912. Population growth was rather slow until 1946, when Dorval's major development got under way. From some 3,000 people in that year, it has mushroomed to more than 15,000 today.

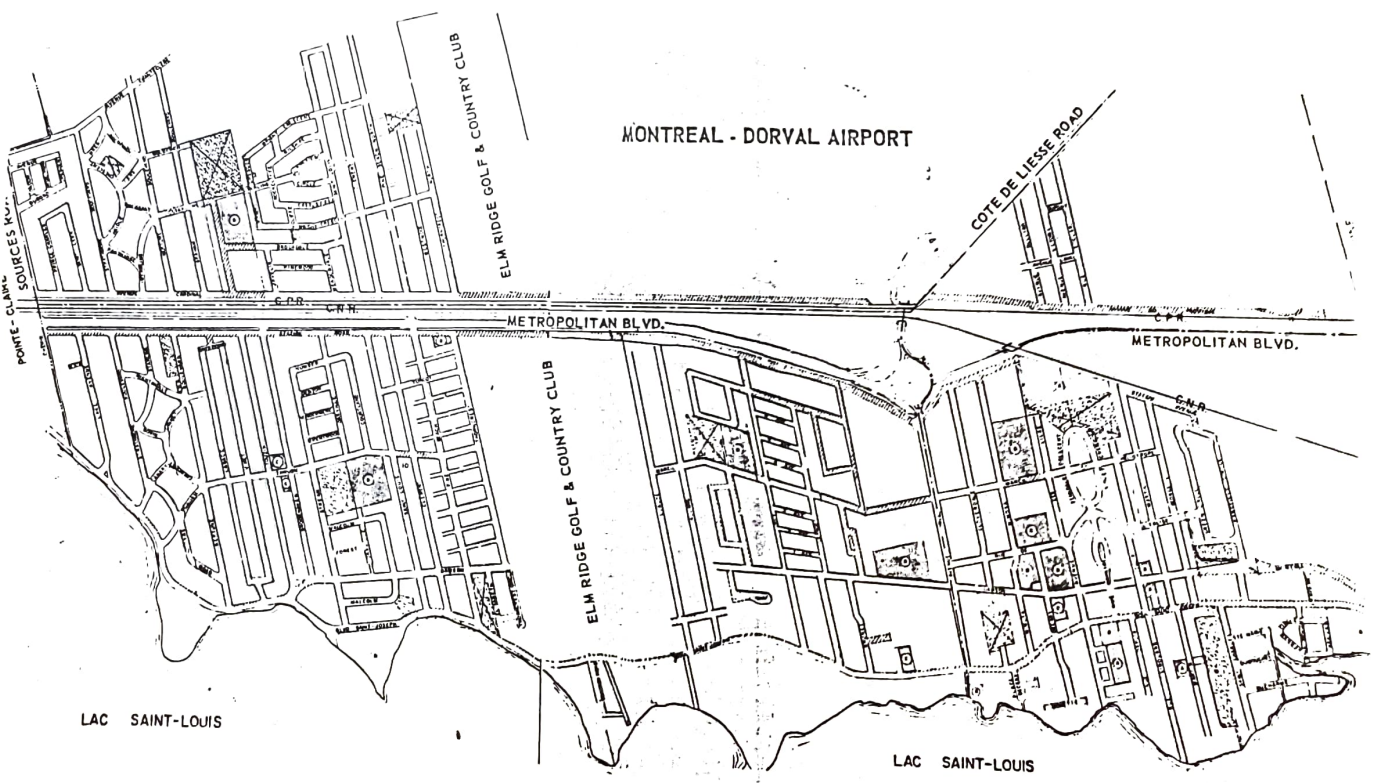
The lumbermen of 1877 picked the wrong time to park their rafts off our shoreline. They'd get a warm welcome now. John Pratt would undoubtedly wade out to greet them with the Golden Book, flanked by representatives of our new Chamber of Commerce, because today, of course, Dorval encourages -- instead of resisting -- industrial development.

The city is now entering a new and important phase in its history, with emphasis being placed on the improvement and consolidation of its physical facilities and the stimulation of commercial and industrial growth.

Thanks to careful planning and intelligent zoning, Dorval is still an attractive and comfortable residential community. Because of its location, its resources, a progressive administration and the keen interest of its citizens, it is also well on its way to becoming the business heart of the Lakeshore.



MAP OF THE CITY OF DORVAL



Municipal Government - Administration at the Grassroots...



G. MITCHELL BOURKE
SEAT No. 1 - SEIGE No. 1
EAST WARD - QUARTIER EST



SARTO DESNOYERS
SEAT No. 2 - SEIGE No. 2
EAST WARD - QUARTIER EST



Mrs. HAZEL BALLANTYNE
SEAT No. 3 - SEIGE No. 3
EAST WARD - QUARTIER EST

Dorval City Council Serves Without Pay

The Dorval City Council consists of a Mayor and six aldermen who are elected for three year terms, the present term expiring on April 1, 1961.

For electoral purposes, the City is divided into an East and West Ward with three aldermanic seats in each ward. Although these seats are numbered from one to three in each ward, there is no geographical significance or responsibility attached to a specific seat.

Each alderman assumes responsibility in detail for a working committee as well as his normal responsibility for the general business of Council. These committees draw on the professional experience of citizens and provide invaluable guidance to Council. Architectural,

Planning, Public Relations, Industrial Development, Finance, Public Welfare, Parks and Playgrounds, Library, Civil Defence are among the principal working committees at the present time.

The present Council, which receives no financial remuneration, possesses an unusual degree of experience in various fields, such as investment, engineering, finance, business and social work and also effectively represents the various social groupings within the City of Dorval.

Council meetings are usually held once a week, on the first Wednesday of each month and succeeding Fridays. All meetings are open to the public.

CITY MANAGEMENT - A Complex Operation

Under the council-manager plan the city council's most important single task lies in the selection of a city manager, the official whom the council holds responsible for competent and effective administration of the city's business. In the light of the rapid expansion in the number, scope, and technical complexity of municipal functions, the job of managing a modern city calls for an unusually high type of executive and administrative ability.

The central idea of the council-manager plan, to put it simply, is a far reaching attempt to resolve the apparent conflict between democracy and efficiency. Democracy is preserved in the popular election of a small council while efficiency is achievable by the employment of a manager trained for the technical job of administration.

The danger of bureaucracy irresponsible and unresponsive to the will of the community is met by giving the council complete control of the manager's tenure in office. Briefly, the main features of council-manager government are: A small council elected by the ratepayers determines all municipal policies which are not set forth in the charter itself, adopts ordinances, votes appropriations, and is required to appoint a chief executive officer called a city manager.

the proper coordination of all administrative activities under his direction.

The duties and authorities of a City Manager in the Province of Quebec, together with those of the City Clerk and City Treasurer, can be summarized as follows:-

- 1.- To take cognizance of the correspondence and communications sent to the municipality and see that they be promptly dealt with by its officers.
- 2.- To examine and sign, if they are correct the weekly or monthly pay sheets, and report thereon, respectively, to the committees in charge of the various departments and to the council.
- 3.- To examine the accounts, payment whereof is claimed from the



E. SCOTT BRADDELL
SEAT No. 1 - SEIGE No. 1
WEST WARD - QUARTIER OUEST



GEORGE GODDARD
SEAT No. 2 - SEIGE No. 2
WEST WARD - QUARTIER OUEST



GILLES DORE
SEAT No. 3 - SEIGE No. 3
WEST WARD - QUARTIER OUEST



RENE A. LEBLANC
City Manager

The council is the governing body of the city, and the city manager is its agent in carrying out the policies which it determines. The mayor does not share in the administrative functions of the manager, nor do individual members of the council. It is definitely understood that the council deals with administration only in a formal manner through the city manager, and that administrative functions are at no time delegated to committees or individual members of the council.

The city manager, the head of the administrative branch, is appointed by the council as a whole. The exercise of administrative authority is concentrated in this appointive executive who is accountable to the council. He provides the council with information which enables it to determine municipal policies, advises the council in matters of policy if the council so desires, and executes the policies determined by the council. He can introduce the best principles of administrative practice and organization and is held responsible for

municipality and, if they are correct initial them after they have been verified by the treasurer, and report them to the council for payment.

4.- To prepare, with the chief officers of the departments, for each monthly meeting of the council, a complete report of the work done during the previous month, with the suggestions he may deem useful to suggest for the work to be done in the ensuing month.

5.- To examine the orders or requisitions for the purchase of supplies, certify them if they are correct and in accordance with the decisions and orders of the council, and report thereon to the council and to the committee having control thereof.

6.- To prepare, with the chief officers of the departments, the annual estimates, and report thereon to the council and to each of the committees.

7.- To prepare, with the chief

officers of each department or the officer in charge of any service in the administration, the plans and specifications for the work to be given by contract, submit them to the council for approval, draw up the notices calling for tenders and have them published by the clerk.

8.- To open, in the presence of the members of the council, in meeting assembled, the tenders received for work to be done by contract, and recommend which of the tenders he thinks should be accepted by the council.

9.- To study the drafts of by-laws, including loan by-laws, and communicate to the council his views and suggestions on the provisions such draft by-laws are intended to enact.

10.- To advise the council on the steps to be taken to carry out the by-laws and enforce their observance.

11.- To see that the monies voted by the council are used for the pur-

poses for which they were voted.

12.- To investigate the complaints and claims made against the municipality and report his opinion thereon to the council as well as to the committee charged with their examination.

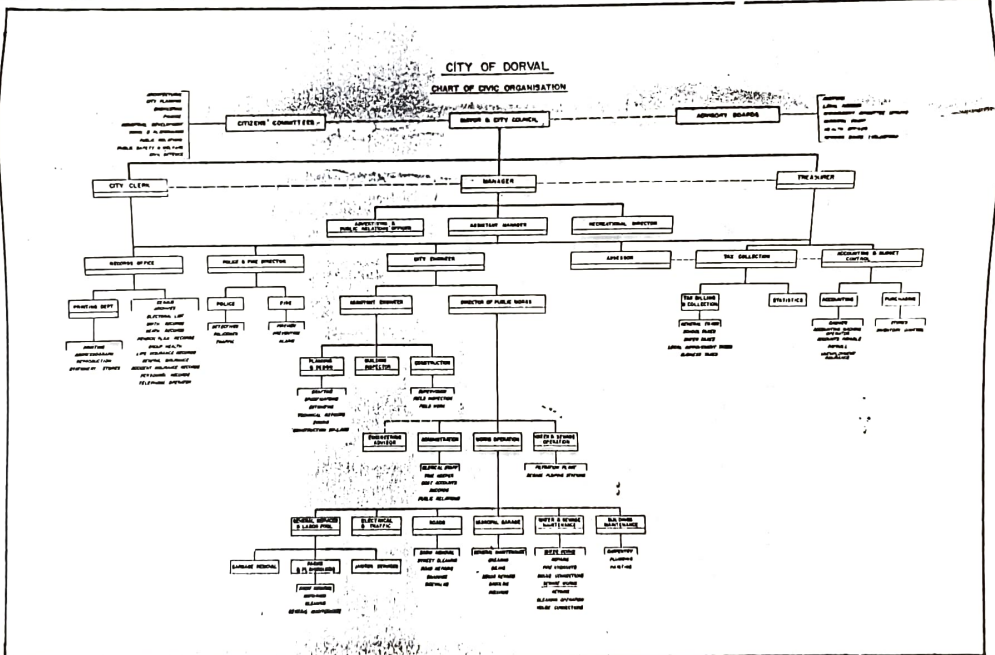
13.- To study the needs and everything that might be of interest to the municipality, suggest whatever steps may be expedient to take for an efficacious and economical administration and to promote the progress of the municipality and the welfare of the citizens.

14.- To call a special meeting of a committee whenever he thinks it necessary, after consulting the chairman.

15.- To attend the sittings of the council and of the committees and, with the permission of the chairman, give his opinion and make the observations and suggestions he may deem expedient on the subjects under discussion, but without the right to vote.



GUY PAGER, B.A., LL.B.
Legal Advisor



Costs Money To Run Your City - Here's How Tax Dollar is Spent...

Five years are estimated at close to \$4½ million. This includes all projects which are considered essential such as the acquisition and development of parks, water and sewer services, improvement of main arteries, construction of a municipal garage and a sewage treatment plant. This is a considerable program which can be fully implemented only if the tax base is increased by about \$40 million over the five-year period.

It cannot be denied that the city's credit standing has improved in recent years. This was substantially borne out by the fact that we received ready bids - from no less than five syndicates of investment dealers when they marketed our last bond issue, and the price received was comparable to that received by other better-governed municipalities. Credit standing, we are all aware, is based essentially upon the moral and financial integrity of the municipality and its administration.

Our funded debt amounted to \$7.6 million on December 31, 1958, after taxes retired \$200,000 during the year and borrowing \$600,000. Our total debt is equal to 9.4 per cent of fourtaxable assessment for 1959 - (\$81.6 million) and this is a relatively low percentage. On the bright side, our per capita debt showed a slight improvement from \$512, in 1957, down to \$502 in 1958.

Balance Sheet For 1958

STATEMENT OF REVENUES

General and Special Taxes	554,869.17
Local Improvement taxes	389,511.28
Sales Tax 2%	245,177.38
Water taxes and meter rental	169,646.63
Business Taxes and Licenses	86,430.43
Building permits	7,284.50
Bicycle licenses	739.30
Dog licenses	785.25
Municipal Court	\$8,789.00
Amusement tax and surtax	91.74
Interest on tax arrears	5,955.44
Interest on investments and deposits	769.56
Sale of lots	941.00
Water and Sewer connections	7,226.18
Supervision and administration costs on capital works.	19,131.12
Sundry Revenues	1,019.74
Total	\$1,498,367.72

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

LOAN CHARGES	497,003.38
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	
Salaries	72,925.33
Assessors	30,150.84
Census	1,116.20
Insurance	5,087.62
Welfare Expenses	34,159.59
General Expenses	139,641.46
Total	\$283,081.04
PROTECTION TO PERSONS AND PROPERTY:	
Administration	3,783.72
Police and Fire Department	97,385.30
Municipal Court	5,824.90
Public Health	22,119.16
Street Lighting	28,434.77
Total	\$157,547.85
RECREATION SERVICES:	
Administration	3,145.82
Parks	11,059.42
Playgrounds	25,448.97
Skating Rinks	14,955.41
Total	54,609.62
PUBLIC WORKS:	
Administration	38,935.09
Aqueduct	35,798.96
Sewers	28,767.09
Pumping Stations	24,055.40
Ditches	24,399.01
Drainage	12,946.20
Garbage Removal	43,526.35
Roads and Sidewalks	138,501.01
Street and civic signs	12,096.66
Trees	5,056.00
City Hall	14,255.36
Municipal Stores	11,321.81
Municipal Garage	31,834.71
Total	\$421,493.65
FILTRATION PLANT	64,839.29
ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT	44,642.45
Annual charge for Working fund.	1,174.20
Total	\$1,524,391.48

1959 BUDGET

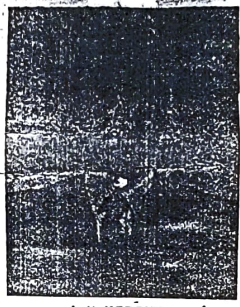
Loan Charges	\$ 540,473.50
General Government	314,244.00
Public Works	115,870.00
Water & Sewage	98,795.45
Garbage Removal	53,742.00
Ditches, Drainage	46,643.00
Roads & Sidewalks Maintenance	129,167.95
Filtration Plant	65,004.02
Recreation Services	67,660.00
Protection to Persons & Property	181,534.50
Engineering	47,360.00
Miscellaneous	27,352.70
TOTAL	\$ 1,697,030.40



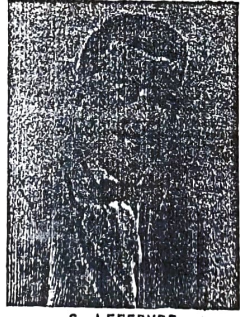
J.L. ROY
Treasurer



A.A. DELTORCHIO
City Clerk



J. McKERCHER
Assessor



G. LEFEBVRE
Tax Officer

The financial problems of a city vary only slightly from those of a business corporation or a family. In fact, we would not be too far off the mark if we compared a city's problems almost on a parallel with those of a young and growing household. Families, in the normal and natural course, expand. Doral, in most recent times, has entered into and continued a mushrooming expansion of an almost fantastic nature.

Let us say, in a somewhat colorful but still truthful sense, the chairman of the Finance Committee and his associates on Council - the City Fathers - sometimes face up to problems relatively unprepared: like the father who hopes for a son and whose wife gives him quintuplets!

Many of Doral's problems have been solved but there is still a formidable slate remaining to be tackled. Most of these emerge on

As taxpayers, we are in effect owners of the following property:

Sewer and water mains	\$3,303,000
Streets and sidewalks	\$3,530,000
Filtration plant	\$1,233,000
Land, buildings & fixtures	110,000
Machinery & equipment	169,000
Street lighting	18,000
Parks	18,000
Work in progress	\$1,393,000
Total:	\$9,870,000

close analysis to a question of cost and our ability to pay, either immediately - the case of operating expenses, or in the future - the case of capital expenses.

The members of City Council, when we think of the city more practically as a taxpayers' corporation, form, in essence, the board of directors of that corporation. The taxpayer, to all practical purposes, is a shareholder who receives, instead of dividends, ser-

As we are well aware, our city has a new valuation roll which was completed after exhaustive study by a group of handpicked professional appraisers, and which was based on a widely recognized and accepted formula. Our total assessment is 83.1 per cent of real value. Some 80 per cent of the 3,670 homes in Doral are assessed at between \$8,000 and \$17,000 with the average assessed value \$11,600 compared with an average market value of \$14,500.

The approximate breakdown of taxable assessment is as follows:

Residential	49 per cent	\$40.9 million
Apartments	4 per cent	3.7 million
Commercial, industrial & airport	34 per cent	\$28.0 million
Vacant land	11 per cent	\$9.0 million
Total	100 per cent	\$81.6 million

The Council's duty is to ensure that the city's administrative staff is competent, and geared to provide all necessary services at the lowest possible cost.

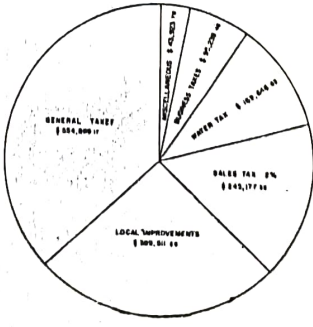
Doral, long a Sleeping Beauty, has awakened to bustling girlhood. She has rapidly outgrown her cradle clothes, and, in an amazingly short period, become a busy young lady of many facets - a demanding young lady in everything from new wardrobe to every last accoutrement of the successful career woman.

The period of dressmaking or, to return to the reality that is the city and call it reorganization, has been virtually completed. Doral now has a qualified staff in well organized departments providing adequate services, but of course there is still much to be done and plenty of room for improvement.

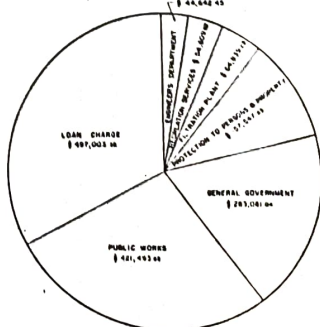
The basic principle which we have attempted to apply in reassessing the entire city is that of equity, or if we might state it another way, no exceptions to the rule. Every property has been assessed by the same basic and undeviating formula.

Our budget for 1959 was prepared in great detail by the staff and thoroughly reviewed by Council. This is the first year that Council has had a detailed budget to work with and to compare actual expenditures against, and this will surely result in a much closer control over expenses. The current municipal tax rate of \$0.85 for \$100 of assessed value represents an increase of \$0.10 per \$100.

This was essential, and the City submits that such a minimal increase was justified in consideration of the high standard of services which residents now enjoy.



REVENUES - 1958



EXPENDITURES - 1958

DORVAL - City With A Future ...

BY F. FLEAMING

Industrial development is primarily a matter of promotion and salesmanship as long as the basic essentials are present, and when the City of Dorval contracted last fall with Quebec Industrial Leasehold for assistance in the promotion and development of this important area, we were quick to recognize the necessity of adhering to basic essentials, foremost of all the one most important: to broaden the City's tax base by attracting industry, but not at the cost of removing some of the tax burden from the individual.

The overall policy, therefore, is to do our utmost to attract industry, but not at the cost of removing major tax concessions, and we believe, along with Dorval's fine administration, that work in the line with that of neighboring communities, industrial and commercial development of a rewarding nature is just a matter of time. Land negotiations have been underway ever since Quebec Leaseholds and Dorval entered into agreement, and it is expected that an announcement will shortly be made which could mark off the large-scale industrial development in progress.

Dorval has many of the advantages of a large-scale industrial development in progress, and it is expected that an announcement will shortly be made which could mark off the large-scale industrial development in progress.

Dorval has many of the advantages of a large-scale industrial development in progress, and it is expected that an announcement will shortly be made which could mark off the large-scale industrial development in progress.



Frederick G. Flemming of Webb & Knapp (Canadian) Limited was born in Woodstock, N.B., and is a graduate of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. Mr. Flemming is also associated with Quebec Industrial Leasehold, which is an affiliate of Webb & Knapp.

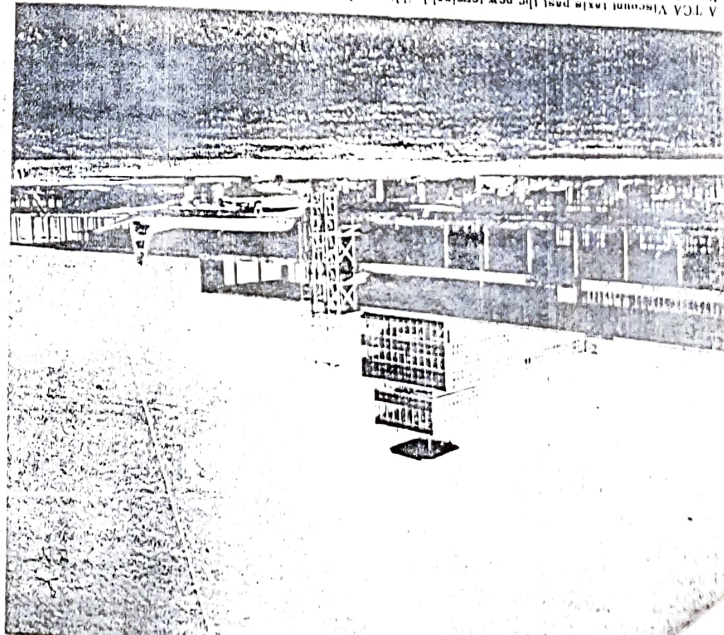
Recently about three months from the consummation of a deal till the relations and promotional services to launch the client company in included at no additional cost.

It can therefore be assumed that, in our union with the City of Dorval, much can be hoped for and looked forward to in the way of progress and development. Few offers have come to our attention offering as many advantages and a strong potential as does Dorval. Three-proven methods and a reliable product combine here to form an initial pattern that leaves little to be desired.

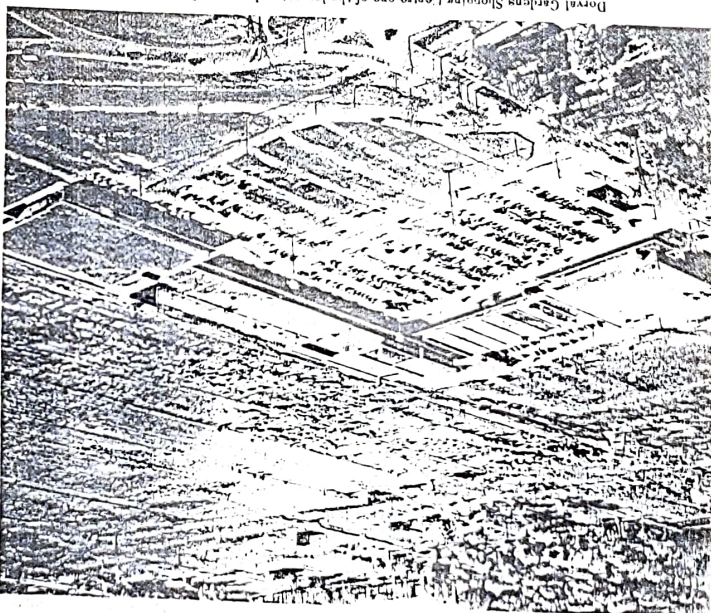
With diligent planning and concerted effort, there is no reason why Dorval, already a residential garden spot second to none, cannot eventually emerge as a city-founded city that boasts full industrial and commercial development as well, in sound proportion and to the comfort and profit of the individual resident taxpayer.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

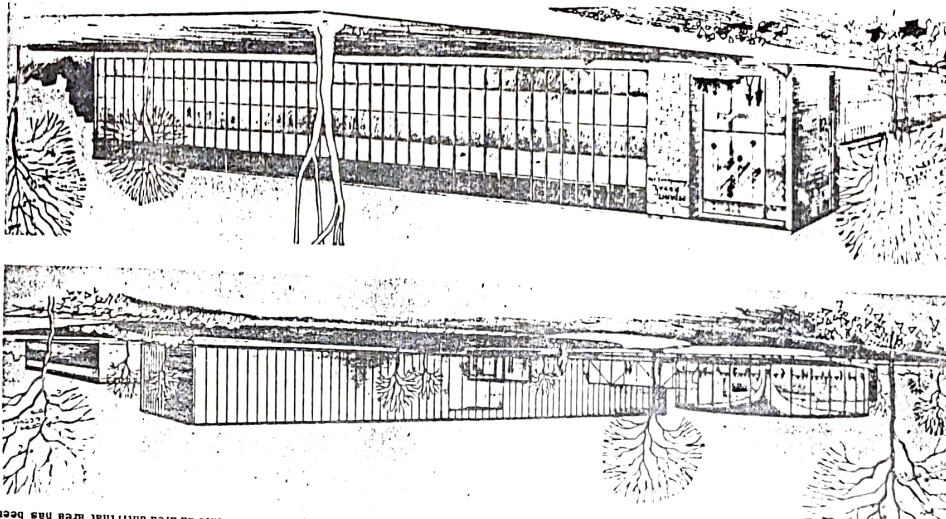
- There are 11,079 English-speaking residents in Dorval, and 4153 French.
- Of the English total 6511 are classified as adults (over 20) and 4568 as children.
- The number of Catholics (French and English) is 6661; the number of Protestants, 8571.
- Property owners in Dorval outnumber the tenants 3195 to 774.
- There are 6001 children age 1-20 in the City of Dorval.
- Of this figure, 3105 are boys and 2896 are girls.
- In the figure for boys -1535 are in the 5 to 12 age group.
- In the figure for girls 1417 are in the 5-12 age group.



A TCA Viscount taking past the new terminal building under construction at the Montreal Airport located in Dorval.



Royal Gardens Shopping Centre one of the largest and most modern in Canada.



Architect sketches of the two new pharmaceutical plants being erected by Ciba Co. Ltd. and Mount Royal Chemicals in the area adjacent to Surood in the eastern end of Dorval. Located in the "Golden Triangle" area and facing Metropolitan Blvd., the clean modern lines of these two structures will decidedly enhance the appearance of this industrial property.

DORVAL - A Balanced Community ...

BY RAYMOND T. AFFLECK, M.R.A.I.C.

The last 10 years has seen Dorval emerge from the status of small village with a loose string of summer cottages to that of a bustling city with a large permanent population, and a growing importance in the worlds of commerce and industry. This rapid growth is part and parcel of the great movement towards the suburbs that has occurred since the end of World War II right across the continent. This movement in Dorval, as elsewhere, has brought a better life to many people, but at the same time shows many of the evils of uncontrolled growth.

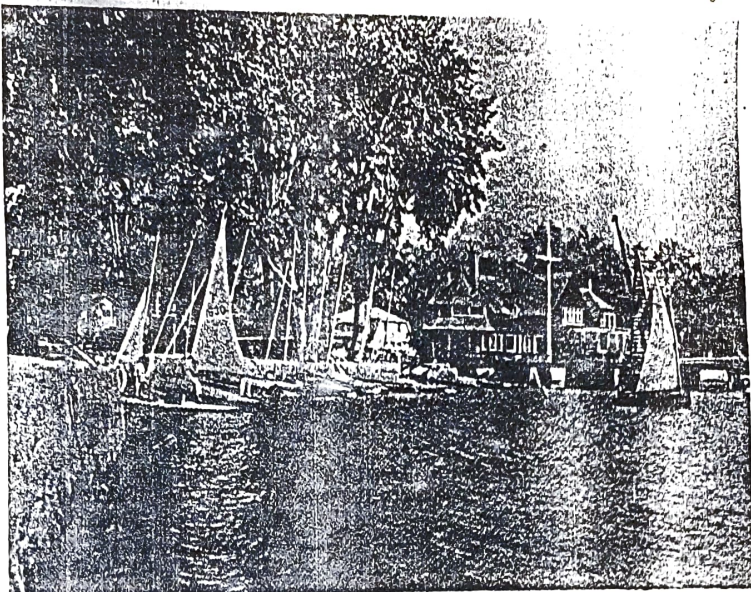
serves both the French and English elements of its history and that makes the most of a splendid location on Lake St. Louis, many historic houses, an old village; and parish church of great charm, and the historic tree lined river road now known as Lakeshore Drive. By preserving these elements and integrating them into the future of the city, the citizens of Dorval can be given a sense of "place" - of location in time and space - a very real need in the bewildering and impersonal 20th century world.

As well as preserving the existing heritage, it is important to think in terms of mixed development in the future in order to ensure a sound social and economic balance in the city - as well as a lively visual scene. There should be a balance in the development of land for industry, commerce and residential use. Residential development itself should cater to various economic, social and age groups by providing, in a planned way, the full gamut of residential types, rather than concentrating solely on the small single family house. This range includes the fireproof, elevated apartment, the walk-up garden-type apartment, duplex and row house developments, and single family houses of varying economic range. It is obviously important that this type of development occur within a planned framework that protects existing property values and maintains a healthy distribution of public open space, recreation, school and church facilities.

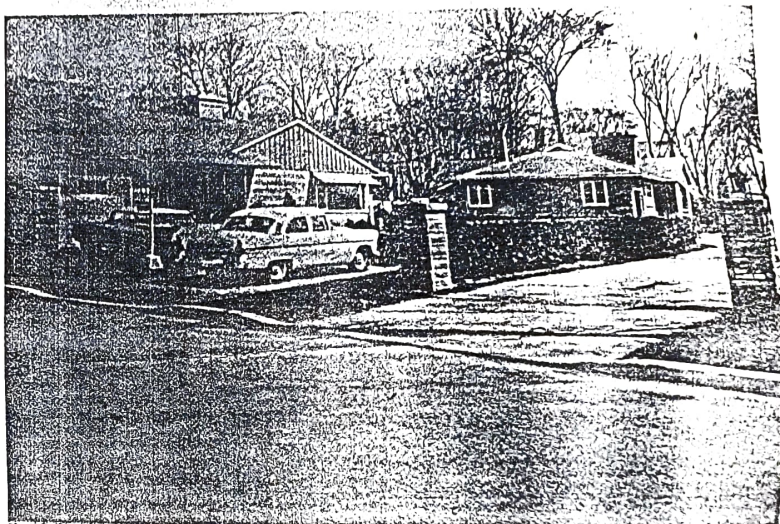
The importance of park and recreation facilities to the future development of the city can hardly be stressed too much. A great deal of the future amenity of the city depends on the procurement of open space now, while it is still available, and its gradual development over the years for park, recreation and cultural uses. The city should eventually have a large water front park with pollution-free bathing and boating facilities as well as an integrated system of community parks, neighborhood playgrounds and green belts isolating major transport facilities and lacing the various zones of the city together with the ever pleasant quality of trees, grass and sky.

Another important area of town planning is that of urban design - a term which is used loosely to denote the conscious creation of a visually and functionally satisfying urban landscape. In this field of endeavour it is important to create the avenues, squares, parks, fountains and vistas that can make a city a lively and interesting place. In Dorval we have many opportunities in this direction - to turn Dorval Avenue into a first class shopping and apartment street - to create a small historic park at the junction of Dorval Avenue and the Lake - to improve the ferry dock - to turn one of our fine old houses into a historic museum - to plant a variety of fine trees throughout our newly developed residential, commercial and industrial areas. The present location of the Old Dorval Parish Church on the axis of Rue de l'Eglise as seen from Lakeshore Drive is an excellent example of good urban design. It should serve as an example for the planning and siting of future churches and schools throughout the city.

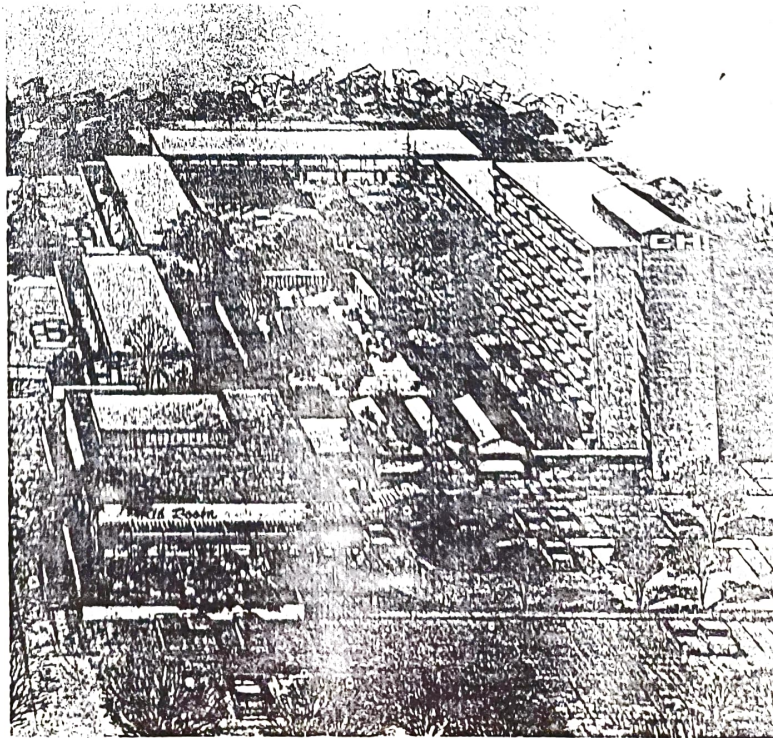
Successful town planning requires that problems be studied from as broad a viewpoint as possible - the factors mentioned in this article are only a few of the more obvious ones. Also of great importance is the participation in planning policy and action of well-informed and interested citizens who place the long-range interests of the city as a whole over any private or short term concern.



A peaceful yachting scene near one of the Lakeshore estates.



A typical suburban home in one of Dorval's residential areas.



Above is an architect's sketch of the new "Charterhouse" motor hotel which will be erected shortly in Dorval.



Raymond T. Affleck, 29 Claude Avenue, Dorval received his Architectural degree from McGill University in 1947 and was a recipient of the Hugh McLennan Travelling Scholarship. From 1954 to 1958 he was Assistant Professor at the McGill School of Architecture. Mr. Affleck is a member of Dorval's City Planning Committee.

The development of industry in Dorval, although in its infancy at present, is of the greatest importance for the creation of a balanced city. The planned development of industrial zones provides a healthy tax base for municipal services and makes it possible for a larger number of people to both live and work within the confines of the city. Dorval's industrial areas will be developed as far as possible as industrial parks - a development in depth, providing the necessary streets and services; rather than the wasteful and often ugly strip development that has frequently taken place. Dorval is fortunate in having a high quality industrial installation now nearing completion in the so-called "Golden Triangle" area where three pharmaceutical firms have located. This type of construction, with fine landscaping and high proportion of open space will be an asset to the city in every way.

The town planner to-day is concerned both with controlling future growth and at the same time making the best use of existing resources. Both these general aims are of direct importance to Dorval at the present time. Although a great part of the city has already been built up with a minimum of foresight, large areas still remain to be developed; areas which can benefit greatly from the planner's art. This is especially true in the newly annexed sections north of the railway and in the Cote de Liesse industrial zone.

With respect to its existing built-up areas, much still remains to be done to make Dorval a pleasant place to live and work, and to preserve and enhance its functional and visual assets. These two general concepts set up the frame of reference within which the city's advisory town planning committee to-day carries out its work.

In the rapid transformation that is taking place in Dorval there is a great danger that the unique character of the city be engulfed in a characterless, suburban sprawl. Instead of a dull, colourless dormitory suburb we should envisage a vigorous satellite city that pre-

Honor Roll - Volunteer Committees Ease City's Workload ...

One of the aspects of Municipal Government which is perhaps unique to the City of Dorval, is the formation and active operation of a number of committees to advise and assist the Mayor and Council in carrying out their duties.

In many cases the decisions to be made by Council involve consideration of very technical factors and in such cases the advice of a committee of qualified men and women is available. In cases of a less technical nature the committees are composed of a representative body of citizens from various parts of Dorval from whom a sampling of public opinion on a particular issue is readily available.

As is the case for the offices of Mayor and Alderman themselves, the duties of all these committees are carried out without pay and on an entirely voluntary basis.

A brief synopsis of the principal committees and the personnel involved on each follows.

Dorval Safety Council

Under the Honorary Chairmanship of His Worship the Mayor, this committee is chaired by Mrs. Victor Godbeer who has acquired a reputation throughout the Province as a leading figure in the promotion of safety measures. She is assisted on the Council by Mrs. A. St. Jacques, Mrs. W. Price, Mrs. R. Chartrand, Miss E. Teel and Messrs. D. Wilmut, A.H. Cole, R. Horsnell, C. Webster, D.O. Stapleton, W. Cornish, R.C.T. Harris and Chief A.R. Noel. Regular meetings are held and recommendations made to Council as to safety measures in the area requiring attention and by the municipal authorities and police. In addition, recommendations are made to the Federal and Provincial authorities on such matters as the hazards at the traffic circle and the Pine Beach level crossing. Protracted negotiations are underway to remove these. The Council also arranges for the excellent cooperation of the Police force, for safety films to be shown in the schools and for a bicycle safety campaign to be conducted each spring in addition to promoting, within the limits of its budget, traffic safety at all its aspects.

City Planning

Under the Chairmanship of Mr. W. Fraser, this committee consists of Messrs. R.T. Affleck, E. Cantwell, E.W. Sellors, G.J. Gaudin, J.A. Woolven and B. Goodfellow. Composed entirely of architects and engineers, this committee meets regularly, sometimes as much as twice a month, to consider in detail matters referred to them by Council such as applications for re-zoning and general overall planning for the future development of the City. In many cases other citizens appear before them to make representations as well as promoters of a particular development who may submit written briefs. It is at least a year in the making of the work done by this group is the application some time ago for a permit to erect a home for aged persons in the Cloverdale Park area. This project was care-

fully considered at several meetings by the City Planning Committee and eventually it was recommended to Council that the project be proceeded with.

In most cases it is found that Council follows the recommendations of the committee although it is not of course obliged to do so.

Public Relations

This vital phase of Dorval's functioning make-up has, from a more or less modest start stimulated by Mayor Pratt's original foresight, developed into a committee which takes advantage of every opportunity to call attention to the City's attraction and advantages. The committee, headed by Ald. G. Mitchell Bourke, is composed of such experienced citizens as Mrs. Donna Cote, Charlie Harris, Ted Parks, Atistic Kerr and R.C.T. Harris who work closely with the city's consultant Paul M. Davis, to see that citizens are kept well informed of all civic affairs through the medium of the suburban and metropolitan press. Such public events as Dorval's "Twinning" with her counterpart city, Oakville; such attention-getting and publicizing as Dorval Day; these, and all happenings from the casual to the publicizing of major issues, are broadcast to an interested public. Via the efforts of the public relations committee, the City strides toward industrial development have become more positive and faster paced. The committee therefore offers a working mirror for the problems and progress of a still more important facet of the city's operation.

Industrial Development

And here again, with Ald. Bourke and City Manager LeBlanc doing double duty on both committees, the Commercial and Industrial Development Commission, consisting of F.T. Ball, E.J. Vining, E. Guter, C.R. Cummins and Everett Ferguson, considers and plans all ways in which the commerce and the industry of the city can be developed. Through this committee, a working agreement with Quebec Industrial Leaseholds was effected, and this



Members of the City Planning Committee review a project with Alderman S. Braddell and City Manager LeBlanc.

tie-up, while not as yet materially fruitful, provides at least a professional approach to the problem. Through the committee's efforts a major commercial expansion of Dorval Avenue has gained space and taken advantage of the city's broad availability of industrial property and a "fair tax" setup attractive to industry. With two such committees working in relative concert, the publicizing and the other planning and effecting industrial and commercial expansion, a sound basis has been reached — one that augurs well for the future welfare and prosperity of the city.

Architectural

In a sense, this committee is a sub-committee of the City Planning Committee since its members are all members of the larger body, namely, J.A. Woolven, R.T. Affleck and E.W. Sellors. These gentlemen meet regularly under the Chairmanship of Alderman E.S. Braddell to consider applications for building permits and to determine from a technical point of view whether such applications conform with the building by-law.

Parks & Playgrounds

This committee is perhaps the largest and best-known of the voluntary committees operating in the City and consists of representatives from each area. Under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Ballantyne, this committee consists of Messrs. L. G. Hackert, G. Douglas, D.V.

Rodmar, L. Dallegre, G. Gow, W. Sales, H.B. Ruempert and R.R. Bader and invaluable assistance is also obtained from Mr. George Senyk, Recreation Director on the staff of Lakeshore Welfare Service. The greatest problem of this group is the lack of money and its principal function is to consider how best to spend the limited funds available, that is to say, in what order lands already set aside for use as parks and playgrounds should be developed so that each area of the City is adequately served. They also study the annual budget and contribute to the direction of the recreation program of the City as a whole including particularly the activities at local rinks.

Finance

Under the Chairmanship of Alderman Gilles Dore, this committee consists of Messrs. D.D. Bishop, H. Kinsella, W.C. Short and J.B.S. Oldaker. These gentlemen are all either bankers or accountants and have assisted Mr. Dore in placing the City's finances on a sound business basis including the setting up of accounting procedures previously lacking. Their advice is sought on such matters as the imposition of business tax and in reviewing the proposed budget and tax rates. They also contributed largely to the installation of a group insurance program for municipal employees.

Public Welfare

Under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Ballantyne this committee consists of Mrs. A. St. Jacques, Mrs. F.J. Ganley and Messrs. R. Horsnell, F. Johnson, J.D. Comtois, D.O. Stapleton, H. Cole and W.L. Pike. It advises Council on many aspects of welfare work and formerly performed long and devoted service in connection with individual applications for financial assistance under the Quebec Public Charities Act. This work is now carried out by Lakeshore Welfare Services since it involves work beyond the scope of an advisory committee.

Civil Defence

Civil Defence has become an important factor in the administration of practically every progressive municipality in the Western world. This has been made necessary by the continuation of the so-called "cold war" and by the ever-present possibility of a nuclear conflict.

Although guidance and financial help must come from the Federal Government at Ottawa, it is the responsibility and duty of the municipality to organize and support its own Civil Defence arrangements.

Dorval now has the nucleus of such an organization in its Civil Defence Committee composed of the following public-spirited citizens: Air Vice Marshall Alan Ferrier (C.O. Co-ordinator), Harold Hurdle, W. Lloyd George, Walter Pike, and Armand DelTorchio.

Chairman of the Committee is Alderman George Gaudin, while Chief A. Noel and Captain Gariepy also take an active part.

A start in the right direction has been made with the formation of a communications class under the direction of Gordon Webster, to whom a word of praise is due for his hard work to assure the success of this important section. A first aid class is also being held under instruction from the St. John's Ambulance Society.

Meetings of the Committee are held regularly and close liaison is maintained with the Greater Montreal civil defence organization.

Civic Library

This is a comparatively new group, having just recently been formed to establish working policies and generally oversee the operation of the new Dorval Civic Library which is now located in City Hall at 40 Martin Avenue. The Library, which was originally founded as a project of the local Catholic Women's League, was officially established as a municipal service late in 1958 when the City agreed to take over the responsibility for same and provide new and larger quarters to meet the growing demand for books.

The Library Board, which maintains close liaison with City Council through Alderman Mrs. Hazel Ballantyne, is also kept pace with the Library's growth, suggesting and organizing fund-raising campaigns, ensuring adequate publicity of the Library's function in the community, making recommendations to improve the services offered by the Library, ensuring it is adequately staffed, screening the comments and suggestions of interested citizens, and representing library interests before the City Council.

The Board as presently composed, consists of Mr. J.C. Dolan, Chairman; Mr. J.H. McLellan, Mrs. M.R. Lachance, Mr. B. Farrar, Mr. J.K. Laflamme, and Alderman Hazel Ballantyne (representing City Council).

Engineering

This Committee, composed of Mr. F.W. Fraser, Mr. E.M. Cantwell, Mr. J. Dunne and Mr. B. Goodfellow, is available to the City Engineer and the City Council for advice and consultation on matters of an engineering nature pertaining to projects under study or in actual construction by the City.

It will be noted that members of this Committee also serve on the City Planning Committee.

Typical projects on which the Engineering Committee has been consulted are the filtration plant and the city water and sewerage system. Where engineering problems overlap into City Planning, they are usually covered by that Committee to avoid duplication of effort.

THE CITY OF DORVAL



Certificate of Merit 1958

Awarded to Mrs. V. J. Godbeer

By the elected representatives of the citizens of Dorval in grateful recognition of voluntary services performed.

December 12th 1958

[Signature]
MAYOR

The Vital Services - Fire, Police And Public Works ...

Local Police Force Boasts Enviably Record

A city, like any commercial undertaking, is only as efficient as the services it provides and the staff it employs. In this regard Dalvral can claim equality with any other progressive community on the island of Montreal.

In the space of a few pre-war years it has mushroomed from a pleasant summer resort area with a handful of permanent residents into a thriving, closely-knit urban development of 15,200 peoples. Progress has, of course, brought the usual growing pains but it has arrived them and taken on a stature which area less-endowed might copy to advantage.

Grown, too, are the police and fire departments whose responsibility has rocketed as the city has matured.

Today, both departments have gained a reputation for efficiency and courtesy which Chief A.R. Noel and his men guard jealously.

A police department is more than an arm of the law. Its duties are manifold. They range from safeguarding life and property to supervision of building permits, business taxes, issuing of bicycle permits, protection of children at school crossings, traffic control, taking care of the lost - human and animal.

It comforts the timid, it punishes the wrongdoer. It requires tact and patience, understanding and commonsense.

A fire department is more than men and machinery, on the efficiency of which so much depends. For the most part, Dalvral's fire force is voluntary, staffed by men within the municipal orbit. It has yet to fall on a job.

Figures alone can tell their story better than words. The latest report on the activities of both departments speak volumes.

As those figures show, there is much that is routine in the police department as anywhere else. But because the department takes pains in recording detail they are worth mentioning.

Last year, for example, 5189 radio calls from petty nuisances and false alarms, to requests for help were received. This figure was almost double the previous year. Inspections with police cars and motorcycles totalled 5754. Mileage was 125,662.

Complaints probed by the investigation branch were 425 - an average figure - and traffic accidents, minor and major, numbered 643.

Law abiding though the city is, 105 arrests were made and fines, plus costs for various infractions of the law, totalled \$9,588.

In the municipal court, of which little is heard, 602 cases were processed.

Evidence of the police desire to help rather than convict is shown under the heading of

"warnings" - made to motorists, mostly, who flout the law. They numbered 811.

And for those who doubt police efficiency - and there are some - it is mentioned that of 280 thefts during the year involving \$70,541, a total of 113 were solved and close to \$30,000 worth of loot recovered.

Letters in the city's archives prove beyond doubt the high regard held by all citizens for the police department. There are few places where children, adept at spotting an enemy, can be seen chatting to the policeman on traffic patrol. Most of the constables are known to them by their first name, an indication that they are regarded more in the light of friend than potential foe.

This respect is mutual. It angers well for the future, and it follows the dictates of Chief Noel who firmly believes in a full-trained, courteous and efficient staff.

The Chief himself sets his own example.

Since he came to Dalvral from Quebec Provincial Police department 12 years ago, he has seen many changes. At his arrival he headed a department of two. Today there are 22 policemen of all ranks - five officers and 17 constables - and all trained to the rigid high standards set by their chief and covering proficiency in all phases of police work, marksmanship with a revolver, physical fitness. When these standards are passed a policeman will get his badge but not before.

On the fire fighting side of the picture, Dalvral has suffered no tragic outbreaks. Nevertheless Chief Noel's department is fully alive to the possibility.

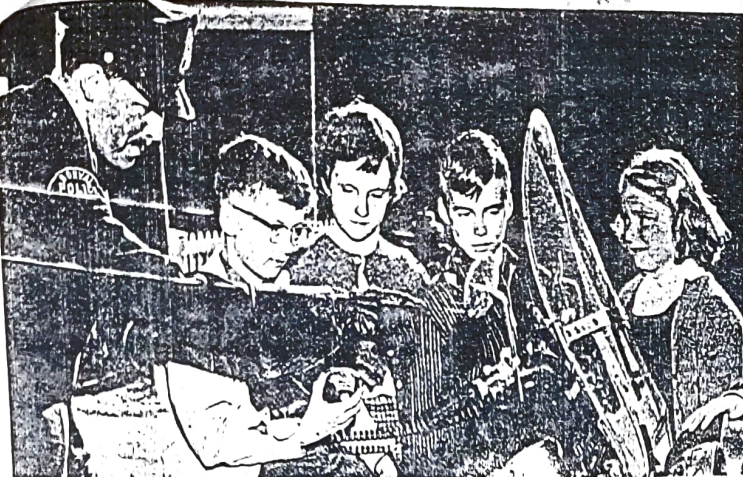
Last year it answered 66 calls, a drop from the previous year of 40. This drop is due, in large measure, to the department's increased awareness of the value of fire-protection education.

Estimated value of the damage has been put at \$18,900.

For this protection it cost the city's taxpayers only \$1,859 - out-of-pocket expenses to the volunteer firemen.

To round this potted story of two vital departments, and to emphasize the varied lot of the policeman who is often called upon to perform duties out of the ordinary, these figures, stuck unobtrusively in the Chief's report, are quoted - "Dogs destroyed with the consent of their owners... 54; cats destroyed... 73; children lost and returned to their parents... 7; aged persons returned to their homes... 6."

Small things in themselves, perhaps, but enough to prove a point.



CONSTABLE E. KANE WITH A FEW OF HIS ADMIRING YOUNG FRIENDS

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

A planned community does not grow overnight. Its streets and highways, its water mains and sewers, are not laid without forethought or without an eye to a city's future needs.

Behind this planning lies the public works department, a complex organization which plays an important role in the welfare of a municipality. Under its heading comes maintenance of all the essential services and all myriad jobs which go with it.

Two men are responsible to the city for this work - city engineer Julien St. Pierre and Director of Public Works, Gilles Blanchard. Both, in their time at Dalvral, have accomplished the impossible, both have done the ordinary. In between times they have carried on with the run-of-the-mill jobs often through the night while most citizens have been sleeping.

Where a construction job is too big for the staff to do alone, outside help is called in. But it is the public works department which rubber-stamps the specifications and which gives its final approval.

Run-of-the-mill jobs include snow-clearing, hockey rink supervision and, during the summer, care of the parks and playgrounds. It includes minor road repair jobs, traffic sign erecting and even the care and maintenance of the city's various vehicles.

Often they work under poor conditions, hence the need of a municipal garage - already approved by City Council - which, it is claimed, will help to save taxpayers many thousands of dollars.

The network of jobs required by a growing city such as Dalvral finds little appreciation by the average taxpayer. Most of what is done is taken for granted. While all is well, nothing is said. When things go wrong the wires start humming with complaints.

All in all, there seems little to cause a big grumble.

Yet members of the public works department - small in point of numbers, but big in the overall picture of the community - while

accepting criticism in the spirit in which it is given will, to quote one member of the organization, "bend over backwards" to put things right.

Snow-clearing during the past winter, heavier than normal, received high praise from locals and outsiders. Of all the Lakeshore communities, Dalvral's streets were considered the most accessible of all.

When one reflects that the highways under city control now total 45 miles as against 20 only five years ago, it can be realized how mammoth the job was.

Managing a city is no sinecure. Dalvral's "customers" number 15,200. Undoubtedly some will, in the final analysis, have cause to complain. This, of course, is inevitable. It is management's function, however, to please the majority. With its finger closer to the pulse of things, with experience garnered over the years, it knows better than the layman who loots the bill.

Unfortunately it is not always easy to convince he who complains. What is more likely to be a telling argument is a visit to City Hall sometime and a request to tour the various departments which make the municipality tick. You will be welcomed for it is human nature for any expert to show off his abilities.

One aspect of public works importance that could prove rewarding would be the city's water-works - its filtration plant in particular.

How many people know for example, that the city was among the first on the island of Montreal of Chloride its water? For the benefit of the uninitiated, fluoridation, now the subject of controversy in Ontario, has been considered by the medical profession to be the one safeguard against decay in children's teeth.

Coming back to water. Who does not consider water anything out of the ordinary - until we are deprived of it.

Turn on the tap and water flows. And it is free - up to a point; you pay merely for the services to supply you with pure water.

Dalvral's new filtration plant has been operating now since May, 1936 and was designed to filter 4,000,000 imperial gallons of water daily. Maximum consumption has been estimated, so far, at under half that amount.

To prevent a curb on water use during the summer, when the plant is overtaxed at peak periods - that is, when everyone wants to water his garden - a plant to serve the industrial needs is in the planning stage.

That, however, is for the future. But the public works department, ever mindful of the city's needs, has a watchful eye on this as they have on every aspect of the department.

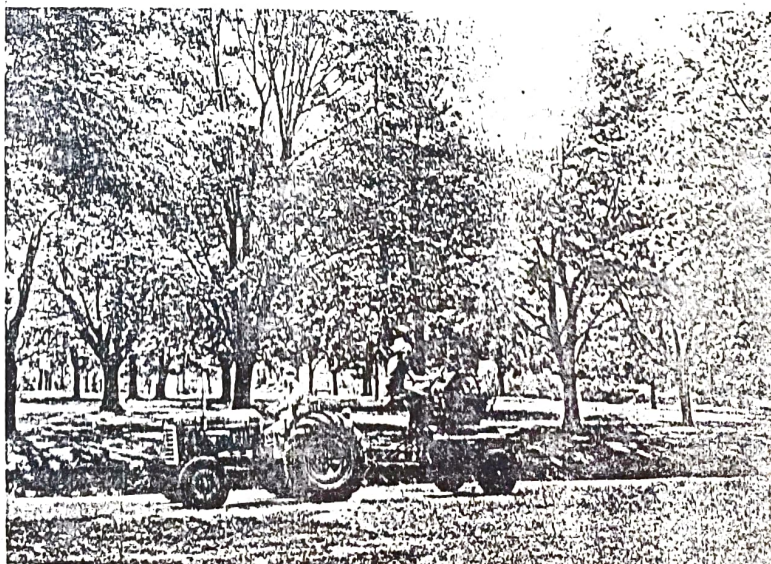
If you still remain to be convinced, take advantage of that offer of a tour. An invitation as near as your telephone.



A. NOEL
Director of Police & Fire



G. BLANCHARD
Director of Public Works



ELM SPRAYING EQUIPMENT IN ACTION



J. ST. PIERRE
City Engineer

Spirit of Leadership and Service

In similar cities across the nation, Dorval has its essential quota of business organizations, service clubs and like associations which provide opportunity and encourage both the younger and more mature elements of the community to exercise and improve upon their leadership abilities, promote civic betterment, be of service to their fellow-citizens, to youth, and to those less fortunate.

There are approximately a dozen such bodies either located in Dorval or boasting members from Dorval and high on the list are, of course, the Senior and Junior Chambers of Commerce.

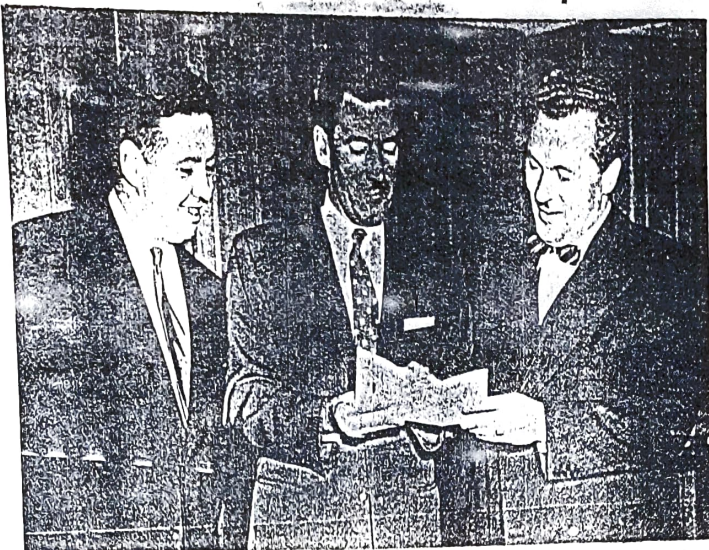
Chamber Of Commerce

This group of merchants and business men of the City of Dorval is comparatively new, having banded together less than a year ago to promote good citizenship, good government and good business in this community, under the instigation of the late Alderman E. Laurence Earl.

One of the natural and inevitable demands of progress is that there be established in every community a strong group of community leaders. Leaders with vision to see and willingness to do - the things which will make their community a living part of the development which lies ahead.

Through its affiliation with the national federation of more than 105 Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce from Vancouver Island to Newfoundland, the Dorval Chamber of Commerce contributes to the unified views of community and business leaders regarding provincial and federal legislation, and plays a key role in developing a sense of citizenship responsibility.

Since its recent inception, the local Chamber has coordinated a successful appeal against an increase in school taxes; has made a study of business taxes in the



W.G. Milson, President of The Dorval Junior Chamber of Commerce (on the left) chats with A. Capel, President of the Dorval (Senior) Chamber of Commerce (centre) and Roger Flumerfelt, guest speaker at one of the Senior Chamber's monthly meetings.

Dorvalers, filed a protest against proposed increases in train commuter fares, and made certain recommendations for an improvement in bus services to and from Dorval.

Current President of the Chamber is Mrs. Alan Capel; Vice President, Lorenzo Deacony; Secretary-Treasurer, Roy Amaron; Councilors Jenn St. Germain, Eric Fern Roland Boyer, Sam Held, W.E. Evans, Gordon Graham and Ross Smyth. Junior Chamber representative on the Board is Joy Valliant.

Dorval Jaycees

The Junior Chamber of Commerce unit in Dorval (more popularly known as the Jaycees) has been in existence somewhat longer than its business counterpart above described.

Formed in 1955, its objectives differ somewhat from the Senior Chamber of Commerce in that it lays greater stress on leadership training and the development of the individual. This training plus the opportunity to put it to practical

benefits both the man and the community. Linked as they are with provincial, national and international organizations, the members of the Dorval Junior Chamber stand, with some 250,000 young men around the globe, for a better world, a

more tolerant world, a world at peace and with an eye to the future. Perhaps an extract from the Jaycee creed describes more accurately the basic philosophy behind this movement for young men: "We believe," say the Jaycees, "that faith in God gives meaning and purpose to human life; that the brotherhood of man transcends the sovereignty of nations; that economic justice can best be won by free men through free enterprise; that government should be of laws rather than of men; that earth's great treasure lies in human personality, and that service to humanity is the best work of life."

Through a wide variety of pro-

jects, such as Civic Beautification, Dorval Day celebrations, Christmas Light-Up contests, publishing of a local Buyer's Guide, sponsoring Business Administration and Effective Speaking Courses, staging teen-age safe driving Road-E-On, blood donor clinics, industrial tours, junior tennis programs, etc., the Dorval Junior Chamber of Commerce has played a small role in drawing attention to Dorval and in making it a better community in which to live.

The current executive of the unit includes W.G. Milson, President; J. Valliant, Immediate Past President; R. Lejeune, 1st Vice President; J. Baird, 2nd Vice President; J. Jackson, Secretary; and C. Crowley, Treasurer. Directors are M. Dale, H. Lilly R. Wemy and E. Amos.

Service Clubs

Apart from the two groups above described which are wholly identified with Dorval, there are a number of other well-known associations in the immediate area which have a high number of Dorval residents on their rosters, and which in their own way, also play a vital role in the life of the community. To name a few, there are the Lachine-Lakeshore Lions (who incidentally, sponsor Little League in the City), the Lachine-Dorval Kinsmen, L'Espresso, Optimist International, Civitan, Progress Club, Lakeshore Toastmasters, and the Gyro Club.

The majority of Dorvalites work in Greater Montreal and, of course, we must not forget the many clubs in the Greater Montreal area to which they belong and which also contribute indirectly to the life of the city.

As one can readily see, there is a rich choice of highly reputable organizations available to local residents wishing to embark on a program of self-betterment and, at the same time, be of service to the community and their fellow-men.

Community Associations

One of the unique features of Dorval is the large number of citizens associations which have contributed in many different ways to the city's development. While many of these groups were originally formed to protest against, or fight for, some municipal ordinance, they have continued in operation and now are the mainstay of the community in many fields of endeavour. They run sports programs, hold social events, sponsor youth activities and keep members informed about civic affairs.

One of the most typical and most successful associations is perhaps the Pine Beach group. It had its beginnings almost nine years ago when a number of citizens banded together to find a solution to surface water drainage in their area. That problem resolved, the group formed the Pine Beach Citizens Association and tackled the problem of a community hall. A long term lease for land was arranged with the City, \$15,000 was subscribed, and many thousands of man hours were donated before their goal was achieved and the building erected.

Now the Pine Beach Association sponsors Brownies, Cubs, Guides and Scouts, sewing classes for girls, hockey at both the O.A.B.A. and House League levels, as well as special Christmas and Dominion Day programs. Adult activities included monthly dances, weekly badminton, sewing lessons, public welfare programs and public meetings on civic affairs. The hall is rented to other groups and is loaned, free of charge, to certain educational and welfare groups which perform worthwhile services to the community.

Another old, well-established and very active association with an extensive program for children, teenagers and adults is the Strathmore Community Association serving the area adjacent to Pine Beach.

Adult recreation is self-supporting and includes 200 bowlers in two adult leagues, a teenage

and a junior league. Dances for teenagers and adults and a very popular New Year's Eve Party round out the social program.

The sports program of the Strathmore Community Association is a very active one with 106 members enrolled in the Tennis Club and free lessons supplied to youngsters. Winter sports attracted 225 children to hockey, ice carnivals, and kindergarten. Plans for the present year call for inauguration of a boys and a girls softball league.

Patterned much along the same lines as the above two organizations are the 100 Club in the East end of Dorval which takes a very active interest in municipal affairs and offers a highly varied social

program to its members; the Windsor Gardens Community Association located in the centre area of the City; and the Courtland Park Association which, this year, is planning extended outdoor activities for children in addition to their regular program for adults.

There are other groups such as the Mimdale Association, the Walters Park Neighbourhood Association and the Colonial Gardens Homeowners Association which, at this stage, are primarily interested in keeping their members informed of municipal affairs.

And then there is the Dorval Horticultural Society, which has as its main objective, the bringing together of those who share a mutual

interest in gardening, whether expert or novice, and promotes better and more attractive gardens throughout the City.

Besides the work these associations do in the fields above mentioned, every group has members serving on voluntary committees at City Hall. In this way, the organized community groups serve not only their own members but the city as a whole.

Women's Organizations

Women's groups and organizations have a very important place in Dorval's development. Certainly woman's place in this community is felt from the very grass roots to the

floor of City Council. The latter are active in community groups, home and school, civic committees, etc. As well they have their own clubs and associations. Every church in the city receives support, work and help from the various women's organizations which it sponsors. To report on all distasteful organizations would be an impossible task. For this special issue three groups have been chosen to represent women's influence on the community.

Strathmore Women's Club
This non-sectarian, non-political group was formed in 1944 with seven members. Today 100 members are busy working for closer community spirit, aiding welfare projects, fostering cultural and artistic developments and providing social relaxation for themselves and their friends.

DeCourcelles Chapter, I.O.D.E.
The DeCourcelles Chapter, I.O.D.E., which received its charter on June 6, 1956, is linked by its name with the history of Dorval. During the first year the Chapter contributed \$500. in merchandise for Hungarian Relief, fulfilled commitments at Municipal, Provincial and Federal levels and donated two microscopes to the Dorval Gardens School.

In the fall of 1958 the Chapter was instrumental in organizing for older men and women, the Lakeshore Senior Social Club, St. Veronica's Parish Council, Catholic Women's League. Organized in 1953, this very active Council now has a membership of 80. Following the C.W.I. motto, "For God and Canada", these women have chalked up an impressive record. When St. Veronica's Parish was formed the League made a substantial donation and they are continuing to raise funds for this purpose.

While this has been a very short resume of part of the work that women have accomplished in Dorval, it does point up the fact that woman's influence for good in a community should never be underestimated.



A pretty nurse takes a pint of blood from a willing Dorval patient at one of the Blood Donor Clinics sponsored by one of the local associations.

Relaxation A Common Need

According to the National Recreation Association, year-round recreation helps to make a city a good place in which to live, making it interesting to its own citizens and attractive to outsiders.

The impulse to play, says the Association, is universal; the craving for self-expression a human need. Without the satisfaction of this need, the life of the individual cannot be well-balanced.

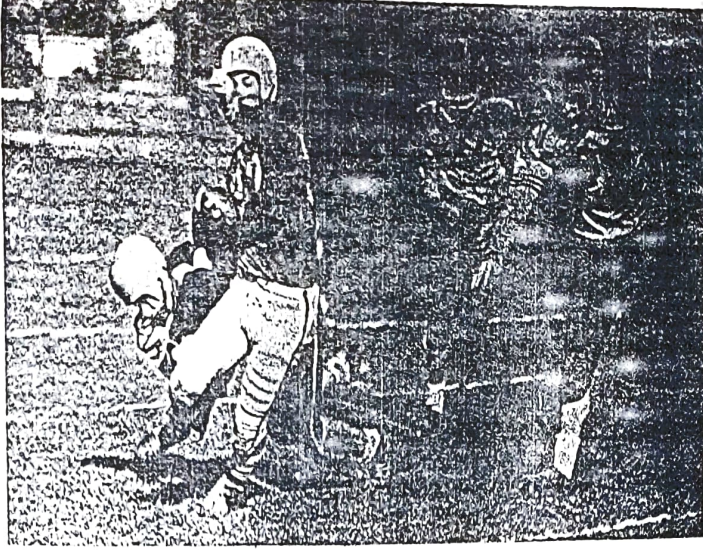
This philosophy is common to both the child and the adult. It is instinctive and necessary for children to play. Play means growth, and recreation guarantees the child his birthright of health and happiness.

As for the adult, modern working conditions make it imperative that the tradesmen, the office executives, the sales clerks, the secretaries, the production workers, etc. all find expressive activities outside of work hours. Every normal being needs relaxation to offset the strain of his daily work - needs a share in the community's recreational life to satisfy his craving for companionship.

Since the rapid transition of Dorval from a small village and summer resort to a city of over 15,000 in the last ten years, much has been done in the recreational field and many sports activities in particular have been put on an organized basis.

Baseball & Softball

A look at the record reveals that softball, football and baseball leagues have been operating in Dorval since the early 1950's. We can trace the local Softball House League back prior to 1951. In 1952 the Dorval Parks and Playgrounds Association sponsored a junior football team in the Lake-



A Dorval Dukies player springs loose for a touchdown run.

shore Junior Football League, and in 1953 a senior football team was entered in the Lakeshore Senior Football League. In 1957 Dorval withdrew from the Lakeshore League and set up its own Football League which has been operating successfully ever since.

April, 1953, was a rather momentous date in Dorval's history for the young fry for it was that year that the Lachine and Lakeshore Lions sponsored Little League teams in the Dorval East and Pine Beach areas and they, together with two teams from Lachine formed the first Little League Baseball organization on the Lakeshore. Today there are four Little League teams operating in Dorval alone under the sponsorship of the Lions, and there is a good chance of a Pony Baseball League being formed this year for the 15

and 16 year old boys who have graduated from the Little League ranks.

Hockey

Traces of organized hockey in Dorval go back to 1952-53 when a juvenile team played in the Lakeshore League. In 1953-54 Dorval entered teams in the Lachine Interchurch Juvenile League from monogin age to bantam. As the City grew district house leagues sprang up and finally in the 1950-59 season, the newly-formed Dorval Recreation Association succeeded in organizing hockey on a city-wide basis, combining groups which formerly played either in the Lachine Interchurch League or the Lakeshore O.M.H.A. League. The new Dorval Q.M.H.A. League

embraced no less than 21 teams, augmented by numerous house league teams. All in all it is estimated that approximately 500 boys in Dorval played organized hockey during the 1950-59 season, thanks to the splendid effort put forth by the D.R.A.'s Hockey Committee.

The next big project in this connection appears to be a large artificial ice arena in Dorval to allow for a longer playing season and firmer planning of scheduled games.

Football

Organized in the spring of 1957 as part of the Lakeshore Minor Football League, the Dorval Football Club has, in its short period of operation, brought Dorval its first spot in organized sport, having won the Lakeshore Juvenile

Championship last year.

The Club was formed by a group of former football players and enthusiasts such as John Taylor, who became the coach; John Piers, who was the first President of the L.M.F.L.; and Pete Head, the Clubs first President.

In two years of operation, some sixty boys in Dorval have had the pleasure of playing well-organized football, and as a result of top flight leadership and coaching, several of them will graduate to junior and college teams in the Montreal area.

Other Activities

Organized sport, however, is not the only type of recreation available in Dorval.

Last year the Dorval Recreation Association, a city-wide group dedicated to the organized improvement of recreation facilities in Dorval constructed in the west end of the city the largest outdoor swimming pool on the Lakeshore and sponsored lessons in swimming and water safety for its enthusiastic memberships.

Not content with this major warm weather effort, they also took effective steps during the winter to organize hockey in Dorval with the result that the 1958-59 hockey season realized a record-high in participation by the younger element.

Future projects in the plans of the D.R.A. include an artificial ice arena and a second swimming pool in the eastern end of the City.

Then, of course, there are the excellent recreation facilities offered by the Parish Recreation Centre at 37 Lakeshore Drive where young people and adults congregate to play badminton, to bowl, and take lessons in judo, fencing, sewing and cooking, to name a few.

Golf enthusiasts make good use of the well-known Elm Ridge Golf Course, while yachting types are to be found in great numbers at the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club on Lakeshore Drive.

Recreation And Sports - An Integral Part of Community Life ...

Parks & Playgrounds

The people and the municipal officials of Dorval have long recognized the need for adequate recreational facilities and programs for the citizens of every age level. To help meet these necessities of suburban living, the City is gradually developing its public playground facilities and sponsoring programs on these parks. So far, the accent has been on the younger children who swarm the city when school is out. With further development, more programs will be planned to take in all age groups and to offer a wider variety of activities.

These summer programs are being conducted on a cooperative basis with the Lakeshore Welfare Services under the direction of George Senyk, the agency's Director of Recreation. Mr. Senyk trains and hires the staff to conduct Dorval's playground program and supervises their work. Last year the playleaders recorded attendance of almost 50,000 children who took part in the many programs on eleven playgrounds, despite some weeks of fairly bad weather. These provided for the good use of leisure time and aided in the physical, mental and character development of child life. They helped prevent accidents, helped build a better level of community health, and often served as centres for family recreation.

The overall program was planned on a series of "weeks", and activities that would fit the program picture in any week were emphasized. Some of these weeks were get Acquainted, Small Fry, Know Your City, British Empire Games, Crafts and Parents Weeks. Special events were often held in conjunction with these, over and above the general program of games and sports, story telling, crafts, small table games, sing songs, etc. The children flocked to penny fairs for Betsy and Feather in which Dorval youngsters donated \$131.29; British Empire Inter-



Local Brownies prepare to pack dolls for the Brownies of disaster-stricken Springfield.

Girl Guides

Like Topay, the Guide and Browns movement in Dorval has "grown". In fact it has "grown" so much in 5 years that it has doubled in members. There are now nine Brownie Packs, six Guide Companies and one Sea Ranger Crew - B.R.S., "Sleens," Susan Griffith, Commissioner for the Dorval Division pointed out that during this period of exceptional growth, the quality of the girls work has also been exceptional.

"This is shown particularly by the fact that three Dorval girls have been chosen from across Canada to attend recent International Camps," said Mrs. Griffith. "Girls selected for these trips are picked as good all-round representatives of Canadian youth and we feel that the choice of these local Guides is a tribute to the youth of Dorval."

In 1957 Sea Ranger Dale Thompson was one of 40 Canadian girls at an International Camp in Switzerland. During the past year Jane Pawlette was one of 16 girls from

Canada to visit Belgium, London and Paris. In January, Carol Traver was one of only eight Canadians chosen to go to camp in Australia.

Mrs. Griffith explained that Lord Bacon-Powell said 'do not beg for money, earn it,' so, she said, that is what we do - some of it by selling cookies, but most of it by selling junk!

Guides, Brownies and Rangers collect old licence plates to sell as scrap aluminum, old telephone books for waste paper, coat hangers - 10,000 of them were sold back to the dry cleaners; in fact anything that can be sold, the girls will collect.

The biggest problem in Dorval, according to the attractive Commissioner is providing enough leaders for the expanding Brownie, Guide and Ranger programs. We will provide training and help for anyone who is interested in this work, she added.

"It's rewarding and interesting," said Mrs. Griffith. "We aim to make children into persons who will be better citizens. Badges are planned to develop skills which are not used in school and which might not otherwise find an outlet."

Boy Scouts

Cubs and Scouts, too, are active in Dorval with a total of 11 Roll of Packs, 5 Scout Troops, 1 Sea Scout Troop and 1 Rover Scout Crew.

Utilizing the facilities of schools, churches and recreation centres, the voluntary leaders of this popular movement provide citizenship training through leadership, self-reliance, resourcefulness and respect for others.

Last year five youths from the Dorval area were awarded the Queen Scout badge - the highest honor in Scouting. This year three have already won this award and two of these will be attending the 1959 World Scout Jamboree in the Philippines.

The age group for Cubs is 8-11; Scouts, 11-18; and Rovers, 16-23.

School and Library Help Mold The Citizen of Tomorrow...

CHURCHES

The spiritual needs of Dalvord's growing population are amply served by all the major denominations of the church. From all points of the city there is, within easy reach, a place of worship for French and English-speaking worshippers. There is evidence, too, that congregations are growing and that where a denomination has no permanent home, plans are being formulated so that soon, all will be supplied with their own buildings.

The two most recent additions to the city are St. Mark's Anglican Church, on Lakeshore Drive, and Dalvord United Church, Dawson Avenue.

St. Mark's was established originally many years ago until the population outgrew its picturesque chapel. As a result, an enterprising group under the former rector, got together and, in December, 1950, the present building was dedicated. Now, the old church, which blends so well with the new serves as a sister chapel.

United churchmen also have a

fine new building, which was also opened last year. Already the sound of its carillon, an innovation in Dalvord, is heard throughout the city on Sundays and Holy days.

For French-speaking Roman Catholics there is the Church of the Presentation on Church avenue. This is one of the oldest - if not THE oldest - on the Lakeshore. English-speaking Roman Catholics who formerly went either to Lachine or to the French church, also have a goal - a church of their own.

Currently they worship in the auditorium of the new Roman Catholic school, St. Veronica's and, large though the hall is, it is not considered adequate for parish needs.

It is understood that a site is being sought but meanwhile the building fund is growing, thanks to the generosity of its parishioners.

Followers of the Jewish faith have also spread their wings. They, too, are without a permanent place of worship. Earlier this year, however, the community got together and, with permission of city council, now meet in a private home. They, too, can be expected to grow

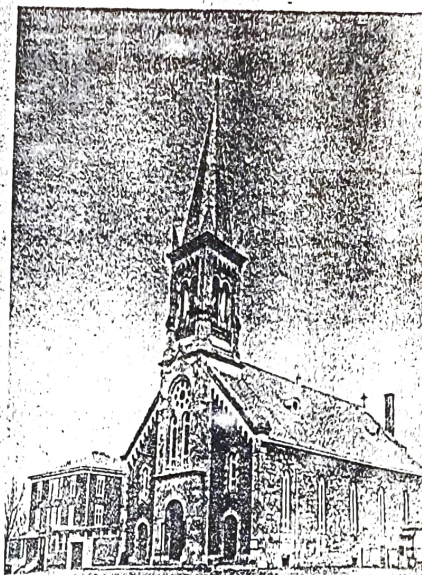
and to seek something permanent. Baptists meet regularly at 56 Lake avenue, south of the Metropolitan Boulevard, and Lakeshore Evangelical Church members at Pine Beach Community Centre.

Although many of the groups are young, they have already become part of the city and are fully alive to its needs. As a result, the organizations associated with each denomination are flourishing and no effort is spared to make newcomers welcome.

New residents will, in fact, find a helping hand from any one of the officers of the church of their choice.

As far as the youth of the community are concerned, the churches are playing a key role by providing a form of religious upbringing that will help the men and women of the future understand and appreciate the balance that must be maintained between the spiritual and material values of our time.

The churchmen of Dalvord are cognizant of this fact and, together with the parents and the school teachers, they form an effective trinity in the molding of the youth of today - the citizens of tomorrow.



L'ÉGLISE DE LA PRÉSENTATION

SCHOOLS

Dr. James S. Thomson, Dean of the Faculty of Divinity, McGill University once said in an address that "education may be defined as, consistent with his ability and capacity, opening the doors of opportunity as widely as possible to each individual human being".

Thus, said Dr. Thomson, it is clear that "education lasts as long as life - it begins before the school; goes on during school; and continues beyond and after the school".

It cannot be denied, however, that the school plays a major role in this life process of education because of the fact that children are exposed to its teachings during the early, formative years of their lives.

These basic truths are not lost upon the Protestant and Catholic School Commissions of Dalvord, who have in this fast-growing suburb set for themselves, their teachers, and the children, an educational curriculum of a high standard.

According to Dalvord census figures there are approximately 3,800 children age 5-16 in the city, or 25 per cent of the total population.

To meet the needs of the Protestant group, the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal, through local representatives on the Lachine (Parish) School Board serving Lachine, LaSalle and Dalvord, have established three modern, two-track schools in Dalvord costing in the order of a half-million dollars each. These schools (Dalvord Gardens, Courtland Park, Surrey Gardens) provide facilities for elementary education (up to Grade 7). There are definite indications that additional elementary school facilities will soon be required, probably in the Eastern section of the City, and plans are under study to take care of this eventuality.

A year ago a ten-acre section of land on the Elm Ridge Golf Course was purchased as a future site for a

high school, which will be when the school population warms it. Meanwhile, the older boys and girls attend the Protestant L'Église High School.

The Dalvord Catholic School Commission likewise has kept up with the times and now exercises jurisdiction over two French Schools (St. Louis Marie, Grades 1-11; Joubert, Grades 1-11), and English schools (St. Veronique Elementary, Grades 1-7, and Stephens High School, Grades 8-12).

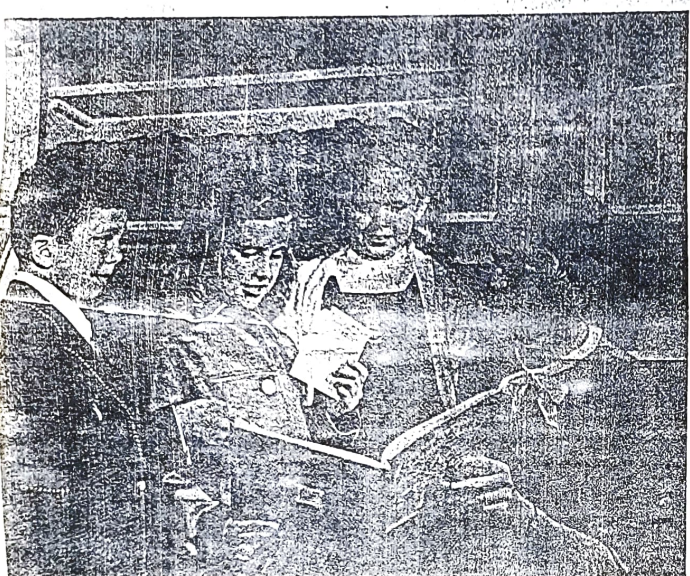
Like their Protestant counterparts they too have recently acquired acres on the Elm Ridge Golf property for the building of a secondary school at an appropriate distance from the present schools.

In addition, the Commission obtained authority from the Department of Public Education to establish a Grade 12 Science Course. This course will guarantee the entrance requirements of most of the science facilities.

A small segment of Dalvord's Catholic population in the western part of the city (Strathmore) comes under the purview of the Pointe-à-Beaumont School Commission and children there attend St. Charles, St. Louis or St. Fisher schools.

A newcomer on the education scene this coming Fall will be private school for English-speaking Catholic girls from Grade Three to Fourth Year High, located on recently-sold Royal Montreal property, with the clubhouse as nucleus.

As well as playing a major role in molding the youth of the city, schools of both denominations are a natural centre of activity for the community. After school hours, evenings and Saturdays the auditoriums are in use by various organizations. Most active are the High School and Parent-Teacher Associations with such activities as ballet, square dancing, gym, handicrafts, art classes, etc., in addition to their regular monthly meetings.



Regular library boosters Ralph Beaudoin, Susan Ryan, and Marilyn Russell review a picture book on dogs with Library Assistant Mrs. J. Morgan. Hundreds of books suitable for children line the Library shelves from adventure books to encyclopedias. A wide variety of books are also available for adult readers.

LIBRARY

If everybody in Canada went to a public library to borrow a book at the same time, two out of every five people would come back empty-handed because there just aren't enough books to go around. However, because Canada ranks poorly as a reading nation among the English-speaking countries (only the United States has a worse record in reading books), the above situation is not likely to occur for some time. Actually, the most recent Gallup Poll on reading habits showed that almost one Canadian in every three had not read a book in more than a year!

In other words, Canadians are not making use of their libraries nearly enough.

In Dalvord, this apathy towards reading is being vigorously countered by the recently dedicated Civic Library which now occupies new quarters at 40 Martin Avenue, in the City Hall.

Started back in February of 1954 by a volunteer group of women in the Dalvord Catholic Women's League, its initial collection of 175 books has now grown to 5,400. Originally founded to serve the adult English-speaking parishioners of the Presentation of Our Lady's Parish, the need for a child-

ren's section was soon recognized and, after quarters were obtained at the Recreation Centre, 37 Lakeshore Drive, juvenile literature was put into circulation with the assistance of 120 books borrowed from the Montreal Children's Library, plus books that were donated by the children themselves.

This proved to be a wise step for today, of the some 800-odd members of the Library, by far the greater percentage of them are youngsters from 7 to 17. At the same time, the Library was thrown open to the public, largely as a result of a kind and generous parishioner offering her time as well as a substantial sum of money to provide this greater use of library facilities.

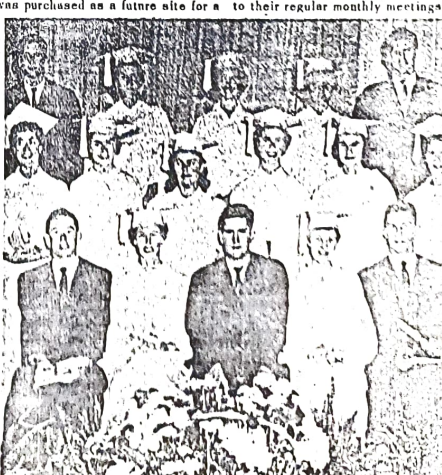
From the time of the first Library Tea which was held in December of 1954, the Mayor and City Council recognized the important role this C.W.L. project played in the community, and took steps to render both financial and moral support, culminating finally in their providing new and larger quarters for the Library at City Hall and assuming the task of administering same as a Civic Library with the assistance of a Library Board made up of community and service-minded citizens appointed by Council.

Today, as a result of the pioneer work done by the Catholic Women's League, the unselfish and voluntary

service of Mrs. Ann Lachance as Librarian, the foresightfulness of Mayor Pratt and the City Council, the enthusiasm of the recently-appointed Library Board under the chairmanship of Mr. J.C. Dolan, and the support of the various service clubs and other organizations located in the City, the Dalvord Civic Library is steadily growing in popularity with young and old alike, re-kindling an interest in those who have lost touch with books, and opening the way to a new, worthwhile experience for others who have neglected the reading habit.

The Library is presently open two days each week, i.e., Tuesdays and Thursdays, hours for adults are from 2:00 to 4:00 in the afternoon, and from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. in the evening. Children's hours are from 3:30 to 5:00 p.m. There is reading matter to suit every taste of young and old alike - fiction, tales of adventure and romance, biographies of famous people, historical novels, dedicated classics of English literature, Encyclopaedia Canadiana, textbooks, picture books for tiny tots, magazines, and other types of books too numerous to mention.

The Library is a constant reminder of the relationship between reading and knowledge and it deserves and needs the full support and active interest of all the citizens of Dalvord.



A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATING CLASS