

The Chief Sanitary Inspector of Winnipeg states: "We need a large number, probably no less than 1,500 at least, probably quite as many again, of say four rooms."

"One thing that we found in the four districts surveyed was that of the total of 1,890 houses surveyed in the four districts, we found 1,300 rooms used for both cooking and sleeping—families living in rooms that they had to both cook and sleep in to the number of 1,300 rooms."

"During the last five years some 1,466 dwellings have been demolished, of which approximately fifty per cent were demolished on order from the department. The remainder were voluntarily torn down by the owners, but in many cases as a result of a warning from the department. In addition, many dwellings were condemned and closed. Few, if any, new houses have been built to replace these. We have the officers and we have the by-law to take care of sub-standard houses, but we have not the houses to put these tenants in if they are vacated."

Twenty-five thousand dwellings are classed by the Board of Health of the City of Montreal as insanitary.

Mr. J. C. Rancourt states: "Many of our labourers are out of work in the Province of Quebec, and in Montreal in particular there are many workers in the different trades in the construction line, helpers and tradesmen. After four years of this direct relief regime the misery suffered by the workers is at present considerable. A great many of them have been obliged to sell their furniture and to dispose of their insurance policies and to live under deplorable conditions. In many cases two and three families are living in the same flat, and very often some families live in one room. The morale of the people is gradually disappearing. The inspectors of social service have found very serious cases which demonstrate that the morale is decreasing gradually among the working classes."

The Montreal Report shows that nearly 80,000 householders are paying disproportionate rentals. The shortage of low rent dwellings in Montreal is seen to be very great. For a long time there has been a marked shortage in low rent dwellings quite apart from standards of accommodation. The prevailing type of dwelling under the present system of ownership and management fails to provide accommodation for the lower wage earners, at rents they can afford to pay. An acute actual shortage of dwellings is now in sight.

According to the Montreal Report, the approximate incomes and rents payable, by low wage earning groups, are:—

#### APPROXIMATE INCOMES AND RENTS PAYABLE BY WAGE EARNING GROUPS

Economic Group	Income Range	Average	Proportion Available for Rent	Rent per Month
1. White collar workers, etc.....	\$1,000-1,500	\$1,250	$\frac{1}{3}$	\$34 70
2. Artisans, skilled wage earners .....	850-1,025	940	$\frac{1}{4}$	19 60
3. Semi-skilled intermediate .....	650- 850	750	$\frac{1}{5}$	12 50
4. Unskilled, low wage groups .....	450- 650	550	$\frac{1}{6}$	9 20

According to the census June, 1931, there were 16,502 individuals in Toronto who earned in aggregate, during the preceding 12 months, \$10,112,200; an average wage of \$613.

To the question of what constitutes a minimum standard of decent housing accommodation, the answer of expert opinion is: "The three bedroom and living-room-kitchen house, which can be let within the means of the lower paid wage-earners. A family cannot be adequately accommodated in less than three bedrooms if parents and boys and girls are to be accommodated in different rooms. Quite apart from this problem of "family" accommodation, suitable accommodation will have to be made for those families without children and others whose needs are on a lesser scale, for example, aged people and pensioners.