

An analysis of the table shows some curious variations. Thus the total population to a house is low in Capital Ward, it being better by 130 compared with standard 5.4 to the average house. Again, Central is worse by 13—or 87 compared with 100 if taken as standard. The other wards do not greatly vary; but if we take the highest, Central Ward, compared with the lowest, Capital, we have a difference of over 50 per cent. As both have better class houses, we must find the explanation in the fact that many of the population in Central live in apartments. Such figures fail, however, to give us the essential details of the number of rooms to a house. Thus, if a ward had only cottages and another had three-story houses, it is plain that crowding might be three times as great in the former as in the latter, if rooms were counted, and yet there would be no more houses to a ward. As an illustration of the effects of overcrowding may be given the study of fifteen houses, where one or more tuberculous patients were during the past year under the supervision of the Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. In seven of these houses the mother was sick, in five the father was sick, while the remainder were children of families. In all there were 117 persons in 86 rooms, or an average of 1.3 persons to a room. The character of the houses may be judged from the fact that in six of them there was no cellar, five of them were tenements, and in one case, where there were six persons, the front room was used as a grocery, and another house had boarders.

A further complication of the question of the number of persons to a house rests in the fact that an unusual number of apartment houses are to be found in Ottawa. I have not the total, but their number may be judged from the fact that during the past nine months permits for twenty-three (23) apartments were issued, as compared with forty-four (44) for double houses, and 228 for single ones. It will be apparent, when 20 tenements to an acre and ten families and more to a tenement, or over 600 persons to an acre are found in New York tenements, that house congestion may exist in a ward where there is much vacant land, while in a ward having houses on large lots the whole area may be occupied and yet not have a large population per acre. Again, another ward may be occupied with houses of two stories on many small lots, while the persons per acre may be large. The houses need not necessarily have a congested population, although it is probable that some of such are liable to be so. A comparison of Wellington with Ottawa Ward illustrates the possible difference