

are willing to contribute. This, in my opinion, is the solution of the difficulty we are facing at the present time. I am glad that I am able to say a few words in connection with this. We are here to listen to the National Secretary, and in closing would emphasize the fact that whatever course the Y.M.C.A. takes, the money will be forthcoming at any time.

MUNICIPAL RELIEF.

The Municipal Relief is conducted through the license police and relief committee of the City Council.

There is no Relief Officer, but the Chief of Police investigates all cases asking for relief and makes his report to the Chairman of the Relief Committee.

There is no Municipal lodging-house, but the police station is used as a lodging-place.

An effort is made to get work for the homeless men who apply, and confirmed vagrants are sent to the Farm Colony.

The records are very inadequate, so that it is impossible to give any accurate idea of the amount or relief work being done.

The amount expended in relief work in 1912, was \$1,748.15.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

The Private Relief of the City is conducted through the Relief Society. This Society has no paid workers, but enlists what volunteer help it can. It receives some financial aid from the City Council, but gives out little money, preferring to furnish the needy with food and clothing.

From the reports available on the work of 1912, we are informed that the society received \$200 from the City Council and received donations of \$200 from the citizens for its Christmas Cheer Campaign besides donations of clothing.

The money was expended on groceries, food, and to aid the sick. Fifty-eight families were supplied with meat and groceries, and 55 boxes of clothing and toys were supplied, which work ministered to 146 children.

The City has no associated charities, and there is no doubt that clergymen and other citizens are being burdened with constant calls for help.

A CHARITY PROGRAM FOR THE TWIN CITIES.

The chief difficulty in the relief work of Port Arthur and Fort William to date, has been the lack of co-operation between the charity forces of the two cities. In the period of the survey men were known to seek relief from the authorities in one city and having received what assistance they could they proceeded to the authorities of the other city to solicit help there. The fault to be found in this state of affairs is not so much the cost to public funds, although that is bad enough, but in the fact that it encourages a number of professional paupers. We feel sure that the relief problem will never be satisfactorily settled until there is one organization for the two cities, or at least two organizations in close co-operation.

It would appear advisable that the two municipalities should be divided into charity districts, that in each district there should be a committee to deal with all applications for relief, arising in its territory. All applications should be made at one central office, where the case would be immediately investigated, and the necessary aid given to support the applicant until the next meeting of the charity committee of his district. At this meeting the case would be carefully considered and a constructive policy formulated, so that the applicant is under its exclusive supervision and would be unable to draw assistance from several sources. By this plan records of all