

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 cases are kept at one central bureau. Applications for relief to private citizens or to any other agency are immediately referred to the bureau so that over-lapping is entirely eliminated and cases are dealt with constructively.

Some such plan must be worked out in the twin cities. There are many families and homeless men who suffer sharp distress in the winter season chiefly through unemployment. Railway construction work has been abandoned, freight handling affords less employment through the closing of navigation, and before the rush comes in the Spring many need help. At present, through the lack of co-operation they are able to draw from many agencies and private citizens, and thus are encouraged in professional pauperism in this season. Through the plan above described there can be no duplications. Every case must go through one office and is helped only temporarily until the committee for the district to which it belongs can devise a programme for it. This prevents the system of doles from many sources. If the case requires a considerable expenditure to rehabilitate it, such is given and the family made independent once more. While the present system persists, many will take advantage of it and will be found year after year calling for relief.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT OF ONTARIO.

Section VII—Schedule B.

If the Board is satisfied upon examination, that a cellar, room, tenement or building, within its jurisdiction, occupied as a dwelling place, has become by reason of the number of occupants, want of cleanliness, the existence therein of a contagious or infectious disease, or other cause unfit for such purpose as that, it has become a nuisance, or in any way dangerous to the health of the occupants, or of the public. They must issue a notice in writing to such occupants, or any of them requiring the said premises, to be put in a proper sanitary condition, or if they see fit, requiring the occupants to quit the premises, within such time as the Board may deem reasonable. If the person so notified, or any of them neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of the notice, every person so offending, shall be liable to the penalties imposed by Section 18, or the law of the Board may cause the premises to be properly cleaned, at the expense of the owners or occupants, and may remove the occupants forcibly and close up the premises of the same, which shall not again be occupied, as a dwelling place, until the place be put into proper sanitary conditions. The penalty is a fine of not less than \$5, nor more than \$50 and costs; and imprisonment for 14 days, if fine is not paid.

Section 65. It shall be the duty of every local Board of Health to cause to be made, from time to time, inspections of its district in order to prevent the accumulation, within the district, of any dirt, filth or other things, which may endanger the public's health, and with a view to ascertain what nuisances exist, calling for abatement, under the powers of this Act, and to enforce the provisions of this Act, in order to abate any such nuisances.

(Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, c. 205 and s. 56.)