

high. These are straight, box-like in style, of the prevailing frame construction. In the three to five room flats are housed large families; sometimes with and other without baths or separate water-taps or sinks. As a result of the dilapidated housing conditions, the eerie odours emanating from the coke-oven plants, the unavoidably low standard of living among these people, this is now also known as the crime district—stabblings, shootings, robberies have been reported.

Another district which has fallen into disrepair and disfavour is that around the railway tracks. Houses which may once have been of fine construction have been allowed to fall apart almost, and the quite understandable inconvenience of living within too near earshot of the railway engine and soot and smoke, has driven here also a class of people whose living standards and conditions are low.

There are left then those sections of the city in which better-paid workers live, on streets which are not filled with objectionable odours or noises, where there are lawns, grass and trees. In houses which are in reputable repair, in which there are the requirements of sanitation and modern comfort and services; in rooms which are of sufficient size and number to allow the civilized "decencies" and where the general standard of living is not peaked and pinched.

These divisions of the city were found existing in all the centres visited; the degree and extent of the slum districts ranging with the type and the development of both industrial and municipal development.

#### MUNICIPAL SERVICES

In all these cities there are public hospitals; but in all the cost of their services may be deemed as in some cases, prohibitive to workingmen's families. In none are there any public clinic services, with the exception of the medical inspection of public school children in the public schools. But this service also, in comparison with that developed in older provinces, like Ontario, is only slightly developed. There is no organized city-wide public health nursing service, with the exception of the services rendered in this regard by the Red Cross Society.

The children's playgrounds are being installed. The Y.W.M.C.A. offers athletic and recreation club facilities in each centre. The churches supplement in their own way.

In every city was found a small public library, public and high schools, business schools, moving picture theatres, lodges and other forms of community organization.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES

The cities surveyed here were: Toronto, Ont., Belleville, Ont., Montreal, Que., Coteau Jct., Que. Being situated in the main and most important industrial provinces, these are the most typical working class centres, as well as that of wealth. The industries located here are too numerous to quote; but sufficient it is to say that of most of the products consumed by Canadians and exported outside, are manufactured and distributed from here. These are then not only important industrial but also railway centres.

The majority of the necessaries of life as listed on the budget are produced not only within each province, but also within each city, with the exception of dairy products, fruit and vegetables, which are delivered into the city from surrounding farms and gardens. Being the large cities of the Dominion, a considerable amount of clothing, furniture, food and by-products are imported from outside.