

4th. Provision for long loans to municipal authorities by the Public Works Department of Government.

5th. Provides that by any four inhabitant householders applying to the Local Government Board, the Board can set up an enquiry into the housing needs of any municipality.

6th. If enquiry shows that a town improvement scheme is the best method of dealing with an insanitary area in any town, then the local authorities may carry out the approved scheme at the expense of the owners of insanitary houses, if proved necessary.

7. All new land leases and building permits provide that the same shall be constructed and kept in a sanitary repair by the landlord.

8th. Power is given local authorities to close any house unfit for human habitation and make reasonable recompensation for expense of moving to those turned out.

9th. The Local Government Board's decision as what land in any town planning scheme is likely to be used for building purposes is final as well as for removing buildings or obstructions in any such scheme, and to the local authority to purchase compulsorily.

10th. Compensation for injury to property in any such scheme may be given.

In this brief summary we see how the provisions of many old Acts dealing with municipal housing and sanitation have been enlarged so that individual citizens, the local authorities and the Government may each initiate action toward housing reform and town planning. It is much that in England, where the rights of the individual citizen have ever been upheld as the palladium of the people's liberties, these broad powers have become operative and that the restriction of the number of houses per acre, the provision for playgrounds for the children and open spaces for the people have, as Mr. Nettleford says, "captured the imagination of the British people, unimaginative as we undoubtedly are." A dozen garden cities have risen up at Bournemouth, Port Sunlight, Letchworth and Hampstead, and many times this number are being planned.

We in Canada are late in the field, because our urgent needs for comprehensive housing and town planning legislation have only recently become evident. It is with much satisfaction that we refer to the legislation enacted in three Provinces within the past two years—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario. That of New Brunswick is an admirable Act, providing very well for the planning of new areas and for the even compulsory purchase by municipalities of land for town purposes. The town planning