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REPORT

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**Preliminary and
General**

Social Survey

OF

HAMILTON

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Bruce Morrison Stewart, comp.

REPORT

OF A

Preliminary and General

Social Survey

OF

HAMILTON

APRIL, 1913

MADE BY THE

Department of Temperance and Moral
Reform of the Methodist Church

AND THE

Board of Social Service and Evangelism
of the Presbyterian Church

in co-operation with

The Community Council of Hamilton

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Hamilton

A

INTRODUCTION

The city, like the individual, may be the builder of her own destiny. She has only to set up an ideal for herself, pass through a period of introspection and self-analysis to discover exactly her present state and the steps that must be taken that she may become the ideal city.

Until very recently, and it is true of the vast majority still, the great desideratum of our cities was bigness. They pressed on to this goal blindly, regardless of the waste of life and property and the other evils which attended such a mad career. These evils have become sufficiently great to give pause to some cities in America. Such a close student of American life as ex-Ambassador James Bryce has said that the large city is an abnormality and some of the crowded centres of population are beginning to question if the cost of being big is not too great. A few have found a new ideal—that of being better places in which to live.

Out of this civic self-analysis the social survey has grown. It is, therefore, not a muck-raking project, neither is it investigation merely for investigation's sake. It is rather the method by which the community seeks to learn the social facts of its life so that it may intelligently plan the next steps in social advance.

This movement on the part of cities to know themselves was instituted in London by Charles Booth, a wealthy shipowner. His work, which occupied the last twenty years of the last century, and cost a quarter-million dollars, was largely the inspiration and the basis for the widespread movement for civic betterment which has since possessed old London. Next the City of York was studied by Seebohm Rowntree, and the social workers of the Old Land were placed in possession of the significant social facts concerning a large and a small city.

In the New York Tenement House investigation at the beginning of the century, Robert W. de Forest and Lawrence Veiller made a diagnosis of the tenement house problem of the American metropolis, and furnished a body of data which gave New York her present Tenement House Law and started a housing reform movement in almost every state in the Union.

In September, 1907, was begun the now famous Pittsburg Survey, the first reports appearing early in 1909. The main subjects of study were: the racial make-up of the wage-earning population, hours, wages, labor control in the steel industry, child labor, industrial education, women in industry, the cost of living, and industrial accidents. This work gave a strong impetus to the survey idea, and there are now different bureaus in the United States which are kept busy in making social surveys of urban and rural communities. Even from cities in India and Japan inquiries have come as to what the social survey may mean for them.

Canada stands to gain much from the survey idea. Our cities are young, and if they set about to know themselves in their youth, even if that does involve facing some unpleasant facts, they will be able to build a future far more grand than anything that will come if they remain in complacency. The same is true of our rural communities. We cannot afford not to study the social significance of the rapid growth of industrialism, the vast influx of immigrants, rural depopulation, and the new mobility of labor and of industry that have come upon us. Indeed, it is likely that in time we shall be so impressed with the necessity of social investigation that each large city will have its bureau of social research making that continuous study which is the only basis for intelligent action for civic betterment.

In this preliminary examination of the city of Hamilton, the aim was to discover the lines of investigation which would prove most profitable in an intensive study, and to suggest the scope of such a survey. The field work, which occupied the month of April, 1913, was done by Mr. Bryce M. Stewart, who also compiled this report.

B

THE SURVEY

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF HAMILTON'S EARLY GROWTH.

From *Hamilton Herald*, April 26, 1912.

In 1791, Augustus Jones, P.L.S., completed the survey of the township of Barton, and prepared a map showing the lots, the names of the owners, and the concessions. The map has the date of October 25, 1791. From the records of the crown lands department at Toronto we glean the following facts concerning the land now within the present city limits. North of the base line, which is now called Burlington street, is the "broken front"; from this base line southward to Barton street is the first concession; from Barton street to Main street, the second concession; from Main street to Aberdeen avenue, the third concession. On the East Sherman avenue is the sideroad between lots 8 and 9; Wentworth street, between lots 10 and 11; Wellington street between lots 12 and 13; James street between lots 14 and 15; Queen street between lots 16 and 17; Dundurn street between lots 18 and 19; Paradise road between lots 20 and 21. The lots are numbered from east to west, the concessions from north to south.

In the following table the names of the original patentees are given.

Lot	B.F.	Con. 1.	Con. 2.	Con. 3.
9—	Selah Stiles	Selah Stiles	.....George Stewart	
10—	Mathew Cain	Mathew Cain	John Aikman	John Aikman
11—	Robert Land	Robert Land	Robert Land	Robert Land
12—	Robert Land	Joseph Edwards	Joseph Edwards	Richard Springer
13—	Robert Land	Peter Ferguson	Peter Ferguson	Richard Springer
14—	John Askin	John Askin	John Askin	David Springer
15—	John Askin	John Askin	John Askin	Caleb Reynolds (Lie.)
16—	C. Reynolds	C. Reynolds	C. Reynolds	C. Reynolds
17—	C. Reynolds	C. Reynolds	C. Reynolds	C. Reynolds
18—	R. Beasley	R. Beasley	.....Ann Morden	
19—	R. Beasley	R. Beasley	R. Beasley	.....
20—	.....R. Beasley		John Lottridge	John Lottridge

In 1802, lots 9 and 19 in the third concession and lot 18 in the second concession were still the property of the Crown.

George Hamilton, after whom the city was named, purchased from David Springer, lot 14 in the third concession of Barton, and from John Askin, senior, that portion of lot 14 in the second concession lying between Main and King streets. King street followed the Indian trail and was the principal road leading from Niagara to Dundas and Ancaster. Main street was the original road allowance, between the second and third concessions. That portion of lot 14 in the second concession lying between Main and King streets was the portion first surveyed. It was divided in four blocks, and these were again divided into eight lots each, four facing King street and four

facing Main street, with an alley between them, running east and west. They were one chain in width and a little over two chains in depth. This was the germ of the city of Hamilton.

As the northerly and southerly boundaries of these lots were surveyed to run parallel with Main Street a gore was left on the south side of King Street. This gore was afterwards given as a public park, with the understanding that a similar portion on the north side of King Street should be given for the same purpose. This, however, was never done, and the gore remains as originally given.

Matthew Lawry purchased from Lieut. Caleb Reynolds, lot 13 in the third concession, and William Wedge, lot 15 in the second concession. Matthew Lawry shortly after the first survey was made disposed of his farm to Peter Hunter Hamilton. Mr. Wedge sold seven acres on the southeast corner of lot 15, in the second concession to Andrew Miller, and the balance to David Kirkindall. This is the property that lies immediately west of James and north of King Streets.

An Act was passed on March 22, 1816, forming the Gore district out of portions of the home and Niagara districts, and conferring upon it all the rights and privileges pertaining to the other districts of the Province. The town of Hamilton was selected as the district town, and provision was made for the erection of a gaol and court house, in which all courts of whatever description were to be held. Prince's square was given by George Hamilton as a site for the court house. The first district court was held in 1822.

On March 19th, 1823, an Act was passed providing for the construction of a navigable canal to connect Burlington bay with Lake Ontario. This canal gave a decided impulse to the progress of Hamilton. Prior to its construction Ancaster and Dundas had taken the lead, and controlled the trade of the western part of the Province. It was completed in 1832, at a total cost of \$94,000.

Lewis Burwell, deputy surveyor, prepared a map of the town of Hamilton in 1830, which shows that less than 100 acres of land had been surveyed into town lots. These lots were situated on the south side of King Street, with the exception of four blocks, of eight lots each, on the north side between James and Mary Streets. To the west of James on the north side of King, three lots had been surveyed, one the property of B. Carpenter, one of John Law, and one of Thomas Taylor. The present Jackson Street was the southern boundary from Bay to James, and Augusta from James eastward to the boundary between lots 13 and 14, which also formed the eastern boundary. To the east, from Mary to Wellington, along King Street a tier of park lots, varying from half an acre to six acres was surveyed. On the corner east of Wellington Street stood a Methodist chapel and a small school house.

Owing to the great increase in the population it became necessary to make provision, by law, for the better regulation of all matters pertaining to the government of the town of Hamilton. For this purpose an Act was passed on February 13th, 1833, "to define the limits of the town of Hamilton in the district of Gore, and establish a police and public market therein." The official title of the governing body was "The president and board of police of Hamilton," and they were declared to be, "a body corporate and politic in fact and in law." This board consisted of five members. The town was divided into four wards, John Street being the boundary from north to south, and King Street from east to west. Each ward elected one member and the fifth was selected by any three of the four members already elected. In case, however, of disagreement among the members of the board, provision was made that the electors generally should choose the fifth member. This form of government remained in force until Hamilton was incorporated as a city. Prior to its incorporation as a police town it was governed by the court of quarter sessions as a part of the Gore district.

The boundaries of the town were fixed as follows:

"Commencing at the northeast corner of broken lot, number thirteen in the first concession of the township of Barton at the water's edge of Burlington Bay, thence along the shore of the said bay to the northwest corner of lot number sixteen, thence southerly along the allowance for road between lots number sixteen and seventeen (Queen Street) to the allowance for road in rear of the third concession (Aberdeen Avenue), thence easterly along the said allowance to the allowance for road between lots number thirteen and twelve (Wellington Street), thence along the said allowance to Burlington Bay, to the place of beginning, including the whole of the said allowance for roads and that part of the harbor lying in front of the said town."

The corporation was authorized to pass ordinances and by-laws for the proper government of the town; to appoint and remove when necessary such officers as were required from time to time; to levy an annual assessment on the rateable property, not to exceed four pence to the pound; and to establish a public market. They were further authorized to procure a loan of \$4,000 to erect a market house and purchase a suitable site, not less than one acre in extent.

Dr. Thomas Rolph, of Ancaster, in 1836, published an account of a trip through Upper Canada. In this work he makes the following reference to Hamilton: "There are few places in North America that have increased more rapidly, or stand in a more beautiful and advantageous situation than the town of Hamilton. In the summer of 1833, my constant evening's walk was from McBurley's tavern to the lake shore—distant about one mile—there were then but two houses between them, now (1836) it is one continued street, intersected by side streets branching in both directions. The main street is of noble width, and has been constantly improving by the erection of spacious brick buildings and must become, ere long, a splendid one. The court house is a fine stone building at present unenclosed. Several excellent buildings have been erected, a Catholic and Episcopal church are in course of building, two taverns, both fronting the lake, are completed, a large stone brewery on the lake shore is in operation, and the splendid mansion of Allan N. McNab, Esq., commanding the entire view of the lake, is unequalled in the Province. It is called Dundurn from a place of that name in Scotland belonging to the ancestors of Mr. McNab.

"The population of this town when taken, as we learn from the town assessor, in September, 1834, was 2,101; and when taken in May, 1835, it was over 2,600, showing an increase of 500 in seven months—the population is now probably 3,000. The census in 1833, as taken by the assessor was about 1,400. The amount of the town revenue in 1835 was, including police taxes, \$1,720, or thereabouts, showing a very great increase in the wealth and prosperity of this town.

"The impulse given to Hamilton by the building and opening of the Burlington Bay canal, led to the enlargement of its boundaries and to its incorporation as a police town. Following this was an agitation to connect Hamilton with Lake Erie by railroad, which, however, was not realized until many years later. Another and more comprehensive project that aroused great interest was the London and Gore railway. Dr. Thomas Rolph, in his trip through Upper Canada says: "There are few projects afloat throughout the Province so likely to prove advantageous to the country and profitable to those who carry it into effect as the railroad from Hamilton at the head of Lake Ontario to London. It would insure the trade of the western and London districts being carried to Lake Ontario instead of being diverted from it altogether by the Erie canal. It would pass through the rich and flourishing towns and townships of Ancaster, Brantford, Beechville, Ingersoll, and Oxford to London, 80 miles from Hamilton; thence to Chatham on the lovely Thames, 70 miles farther, and finally terminate at Sandwich, 58 miles farther to the west; passing through the most prolific portion of the Province, inducing travellers to the far west to take up their location on the route from the unequalled advantages it unfolds to their view."

Alexander McKenzie, P.L. Surveyor, in 1836 prepared a map of the town of Hamilton, which shows that fully 800 acres of land had been surveyed into town lots, an increase of 700 acres in six years. It may be further mentioned that three newspapers were supported, the *Gazette*, the *Express*, the *Free Press*, that the Gore bank had been established, and that in one week in July, 1836, 17,000 bushels of wheat had been shipped from one of the four wharves. These evidences of growth and prosperity indicate that Hamilton was rapidly becoming one of the most important towns in the Province.

The increase of population and the rapid growth of commerce rendered it necessary that some means should be devised for a more efficient system of municipal government. For this purpose an Act was passed on June 9th, 1846, to alter and amend the Act incorporating the town of Hamilton and to erect the same into a city. The inhabitants within certain limits fixed by this Act were constituted a body politic in fact and in name, by and under the name of the city of Hamilton.

The boundaries of the city were fixed as follows:

"That the city of Hamilton shall consist of all that part of the district of Gore, which lies within the following limits, that is to say: commencing on the northeast corner of lot number 12, in the township of Barton, on the waters of Burlington Bay; thence following the line between the said lots number twelve and number eleven in a southerly direction to the rear of the third concession of the said township of Barton, thence along said concession westerly to the intersection of the line between lots numbers twenty and twenty-one of the said township; thence in a northerly direction following the said line between the said lot numbers twenty and twenty-one until it reached the marsh at the head of Burlington Bay; thence along the southerly and easterly margin of said marsh to the waters of Burlington Bay; thence along the southerly margin of Burlington Bay to the place of beginning, including the several road allowances along the said boundary, and the harbor in front of said town.

The city was divided into five wards, named St. George, St. Patrick, St. Lawrence, St. Andrew and St. Mary. On the second Tuesday in January, each year, the electors of each ward chose two fit and proper persons, possessing the necessary legal qualification to represent them in the city council. On the Saturday following the ward elections the council met and chose one other legally qualified person as a councillor. These councillors then elected one of their number as mayor of the city.

This Act was superseded by the general Municipal Act of 1849, which extended the city limits eastward to Wentworth Street. The boundaries then were, on the east, Wentworth Street; on the south, Aberdeen Avenue; on the west Paradise road, and on the north, Coate's Paradise and Burlington Bay. By this Act the city of Hamilton exercises jurisdiction over that portion of the township of Barton comprised in lots eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty in the first, second and third concessions, and the broken front."

The next change was that of the proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, which fixes the city limits as follows:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land in the said township of Barton, lying to the west of the road allowance between lots numbers eight and nine, and extending from the brow of the mountain to the waters of Burlington Bay, and westward to the present city limits, and including the said road allowance between lots numbers eight and nine, and also those parts of lots thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, in the fourth concession of the said township of Barton, lying between the brow of the mountain and the present city limits.

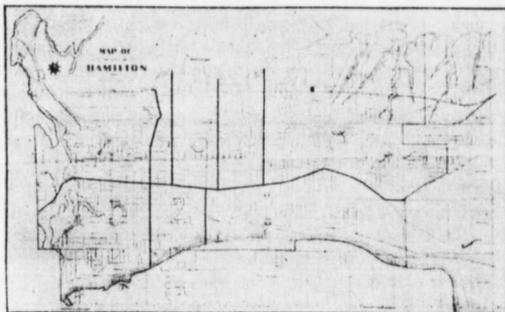
II. HAMILTON AND HER PEOPLE.

1. *The Field.*

The area of the city is 6,430 acres. It was founded in 1778, by Robert Land. The first industries were the stove foundries, and the work-shops of the Great Western Railway. About 1870, the Great Western's locomotive shops were moved to Stratford, and the car-shops to London, and the city received a considerable set-back. The turning point came with the entry of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, and further development is largely due to the use of electrical energy generated by water power, in regard to which Hamilton is said to stand first among Canadian cities.

The electricity is brought from De Cew Falls—35 miles to the south-east end is used for the street railway and the city's lighting plant. Many factories are also operated by power obtained from this source, and electrical energy has done much to give Hamilton the name—"The Birmingham of Canada."

Six steam railways and several boat lines enter the city. Splendid communication with suburban districts is afforded by three electric radial lines.



Map of Hamilton, showing wards. The block surveyed is shown in black

There has been little change in the character of the centre of the city for some years. Growth towards the west has been prevented by a large ravine, and the survey map, therefore, shows the western section much nearer the business centre than the eastern section, since the growth has been almost entirely in the latter direction. The ravine is likely to be bridged in the near future, however, and growth towards the west may then be expected.

2. *Public Service.*

The city's water is pumped from Lake Ontario. The water-works is municipally owned—the initial cost of the system being about two million dollars. Natural gas is supplied by the Ontario Pipe Line Co., at 40 cents per thousand feet, and artificial gas by the Hamilton Gas Light Co., for \$1.00 per thousand feet. Electricity is supplied by the Hamilton Cataract, Light and Traction Co., and by the Hydro-Electric System, which is municipally owned. The former has the contract for lighting the streets, but when the contract expires the city will be lighted by the Hydro-Electric System. There are 16 miles of asphalt paved streets and 170 miles of cement walk.

Portions of the city east of Sherman Avenue are inadequately provided with gas, and portions, east of Ottawa Street lack sewers.

3. Parks and Playgrounds.

Hamilton has 13 public parks and 3 playgrounds, all of which are free and accessible to all the people. The total area in parks is about 300 acres. In addition to this the city owns about 100 acres outside the city limits, which will be used as park land. Of this amount 60 acres are located on the beach on the north shore of the bay.

4. Statement of Progress.

Year.	Total Assessable Property	Tax Rate on \$ In Mills.	Popula- tion
1873	\$12,680,770	18	30,201
1874	13,850,040	19	31,957
1875	14,145,880	20	32,216
1876	14,356,300	18	31,708
1877	14,715,126	18	32,641
1878	15,229,260	18	33,511
1879	15,168,210	20	34,208
1880	15,111,600	19	35,000
1881	15,650,000	19	35,359
1882	16,293,050	19	36,946
1883	17,713,150	19	38,196
1884	18,818,300	18½	39,215
1885	19,046,548	18½	39,985
1886	20,152,168	18½	41,280
1887	20,576,830	18½	41,712
1888	21,048,990	18½	43,082
1889	21,573,100	19	44,299
1890	21,958,890	19	44,653
1891	23,122,310	19	45,423
1892	24,279,420	18½	46,767
1893	24,465,640	19	47,031
1894	24,691,720	20	48,238
1895	25,150,000	20	48,500
1896	25,291,770	20	48,803
1897	25,325,960	20	49,427
1898	26,264,280	20	50,038
1899	26,332,240	20	51,011
1900	25,828,280	20	51,561
1901	26,010,695	20	52,665
1902	26,707,070	20	53,781
1903	26,910,120	20	54,035
1904	27,611,900	20	54,761
1905	29,122,930	20	57,561

1906	32,315,440	20	59,543
1907	34,541,638	20	61,443
1908	37,145,112	20	64,067
1909	39,836,285	21	66,967
1910	42,102,778	21	70,221
1911	47,383,346	20½	73,542
1912	52,749,884	21	82,095
1913	66,723,570	20	88,918

5. Population.

The following are the population figures as given by the census of 1911:

English	33,959	Dutch	267
Scotch	13,955	Scandinavian	218
Irish	13,692	Russian	182
Other British	439	Chinese	160
German	4,305	Bulgarian	131
Jewish	1,671	Greek	124
Italian	1,430	Indian	92
French	1,088	Swiss	40
Polish	555	Belgian	22
Austro-Hungarian	543	Unspecified	3,907
African	292		

The percentage of people of English stock is 41.4; of Scotch, 17; of Irish, 16.6; of German, 5; of Jewish, 2; of Italian, 1.7; of French, 1.3.

	POPULATION			CHILDREN, 5—21			CHILDREN, 5—16		
	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
Ward 1 ..	7,831	8,634	9,500	1,769	1,930	2,087	1,218	1,450	1,521
Ward 2 ..	6,497	7,154	7,222	1,202	1,210	1,205	845	828	785
Ward 3 ..	11,298	12,018	12,851	2,578	2,890	2,956	1,755	2,080	2,051
Ward 4 ..	10,085	10,408	10,493	2,579	2,572	2,393	1,780	1,894	1,628
Ward 5 ..	7,284	7,545	8,306	1,709	1,628	1,593	1,296	1,218	1,125
Ward 6 ..	11,364	11,850	12,318	2,877	2,953	2,866	2,021	2,072	2,050
Ward 7 ..	10,268	11,564	11,965	2,370	2,471	2,500	1,761	1,789	1,902
Ward 8 ..	8,915	12,922	16,443	2,078	2,603	2,962	1,638	2,087	2,591
	73,538	82,095	88,918	17,162	18,257	18,562	12,314	13,412	13,658

Hebrews—

At present there are about 2,000 Hebrews in Hamilton, most of them in the tailoring trade. The males are greatly in the majority—about three-quarters of the total number. The Orthodox Synagogue on Hunter street is most strongly supported. The Hughson street Synagogue has about 60 members.

Polish—

It is estimated that there are between 5,000 and 6,000 Poles in the city. They have a Roman Catholic Church, St. Stanislaus, on Barton street.

Russians—

Hamilton had about 1,000 Russians at the time of the survey. This number was being increased at the rate of about ten a day.

Macedonians and Ruthenians—

They are widely scattered through the city and number between five and eight hundred.

Italians—

They have a Roman Catholic Church of their own, St. Anthony of Padua, on Clinton street. A great many of them are engaged as pedlars of fruit or ice-cream. Their numbers are increasing rapidly.

The immigrant population is well scattered throughout the city, but there are communities on Sherman avenue and in the vicinity of the bridge works and steel works. The overcrowding is due to the scarcity of workmen's houses, and to the consequent high rents.

Among all these people there is but one Protestant missionary. Mr. P. J. Kolesnikoff carries on a work for the Baptists and has a mission at 327 James street north. He finds the work very difficult because of the housing and working conditions in which these people live. Many of them work eleven and twelve hours for sixteen cents an hour in different industrial plants of the city and accidents are all too frequent. The immigrants are being embittered against Canada. They find little in the way of welcome, but plenty of hard work at small wages. They call Canada a "work-horse country." One can scarcely wonder that many of them accept the teachings of the Russian Socialist organizer who is working among them.

A priest of the Orthodox Greek Church has recently come to Hamilton, sent by the Bishop of New York to work among the Russians and Ruthenians. He is trying to organize a congregation and build a church.

III. POLITICAL LIFE.

1. *Municipal Administration.*

The Municipal government consists of the Mayor, a Board of Control of four members elected annually, and a Council of sixteen members annually elected. There are standing committees on Works, Fire, Police and Jails, Property and Licenses, Legislation and Receptions, and the Court House.

These committees are appointed annually at the first meeting of each newly-elected Council. Each committee consists of one Controller and seven Aldermen, except the Committee on Works, which consists of one Controller and ten Aldermen, the Property and License Committee, which consists of one Controller and nine Aldermen, and the Committee on Court House which consists of three members.

There is a Board of Health, a Board of Police Commissioners, a Free Library Board, a Board of Governors for the City Hospital, a Board of Park Management, a Board of Education and a Cemetery Board of Managers.

Responsibilities of the Mayor.

It is the duty of the Mayor to be vigilant and active in causing the law for the government of the municipality to be put in force: to inspect the conduct of all subordinate officers and, as far as may be in his power, to cause to be punished any neglect or violation of duty, to communicate such information to the Council and recommend such measures as may tend to the improvement of the finances, health, security, cleanliness, comfort and ornament of the municipality.

The Mayor may call out the posse comitatus to enforce the law within the city should exigencies require it.

Duties of Board of Control—

It is the duty of the Board of Control, subject to the approval of the majority of the Council,—

(a) To regulate and supervise all matters connected with expenditure, revenue and investments and to recommend such measures to the Council as may be deemed necessary.

(b) To supervise and control all books, documents, vouchers and securities belonging to the Corporation.

(c) To manage and report on all matters relating to the financial portion of the Waterworks, including the officers and the rating and collecting of water rates.

(d) To see that officers give the necessary security for the performance of their duties.

(e) Except where otherwise provided to carry out the orders of the Council and the recommendations of the Board and Committees adopted by the Council and for that purpose to direct and control all heads of departments in the execution of the duties of their offices.

(f) To provide, as soon as may be, the funds for any expenditure recommended by two-thirds of the members of the Council present and voting.

The Consolidated Municipal Act states that it shall be the duty of the Board of Control:

(a) To prepare an estimate of the proposed expenditure for the coming year and certify the same to the Council for its consideration.

(b) To prepare specifications for and award all contracts, to call for tenders for all works, goods or property required by the Corporation.

(c) To inspect and report to the Council upon all municipal works in progress within the City.

(d) To recommend to the Council all heads of departments and sub-departments, other officers, clerks and assistants, also to recommend their salaries.

(e) To dismiss or suspend any head of a department and forthwith to report such dismissal to the council.

The Council cannot depart from the direction of the Board of Control in any of these matters except by an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the Council present and voting.

The Board may submit proposed by-laws to the Council and may amalgamate departments or sub-departments.

Taxation—

Taxes are levied on land, improvements, business and income. The rate is 20 mills. The income tax is levied in the case of householders on all personal earnings over \$1,500; in the case of

non-householders on all earnings over \$600. The total value of land is \$34,133,135; of buildings, \$34,895,930.

Assessment—	1913.	1912.
Total value of taxable real property	\$57,661,225	\$45,853,634
Taxable Business Assessment	6,874,910	5,184,550
Amount of Taxable Income	2,187,435	1,852,930
Total	\$66,723,570	\$52,891,114

Voters' Lists—

There are 24,697 names on the voters' list. Judging from the mayoralty contest of January, 1913, few more than half the voters exercise the franchise. 13,786 votes were cast; 7,405 for Mr. Allen and 6,381 for Mr. Bailey.

IV. ECONOMIC LIFE.

1. Business.

Hamilton has a Board of Trade, a Manufacturers' Association, and a Retail Grocers' Association. There are twenty-eight banks and branches. The number and classification of stores are as follows:—

Grocers	333	Departmental stores	9
Drygoods	36	Furniture	27
Bookstores	14	Fruit Stores	22
Hardware	21	Gents' Furnishing & Furs..	45
Cigar Stores	37	Clothiers	28
Confectioners	89	Boots and Shoes	36

2. Manufacturing.

The Industrial Commissioner is authority for the statement that there are 400 manufacturing concerns in the city. A partial list, showing the number of employees, male and female, follows:

	Male.	Female.
Canadian Westinghouse Co.	2,800	
International Harvester Co.	2,500	
Steel Co. of Canada	2,500	
National Steel Car Co.	1,200	
Oliver Chilled Plow Works	650	
Sawyer-Massey Co.	640	10
Canadian Porcelain Co.	500	
Otis-Fensom Elevator Co.	500	
Hamilton Bridge Works	460	
Mercury Mills, Limited	400	
Dominion Steel Casting Co.	400	
Canadian Tungsten Lamp Co.	400	
John McPherson Co.	272	117
Imperial Cotton Co.	198	132

Berlin Machine Tool Co.	375	
Standard Underground Cable Co.....	300	
Canadian Cotton Co.	116	198
B. Greening Wire Works	300	
Tuckett & Co.	238	93
Hamilton Cotton Co.	250	210
American Can Co.	180	60
Diamond Flint Glass Co.	200	
Canada Iron Corporation	200	
Aylmer Canning Co.	60	120
Meriden Britannia Co.	153	12
Baynes Carriage Co.	150	
Laidlaw Bale Tie Co.	100	
Fretz Limited	20	70
Meakins & Son	60	25
Burrow, Stewart & Milne	75	
Canadian Shovel & Tool	75	
Boston Insulated Wire Co.	70	
F. G. Dalley Co.	30	40
Union Drawn Steel Co.	68	
F. W. Bird & Son	52	
Hamilton Paper Box Co.	10	40
Hamilton Pressed Brick Co.	40	4
Walter Woods & Co.	34	7
Burton-Baldwin Co.....	40	
Reid & Co.	31	7
Robinson Paper Box	31	4
Pittsburgh Perfect Fence	25	
McClary's Co.	23	
Capital invested in Hamilton	\$50,000,000	
Employees, male and female	25,000	
Yearly Wages and Salaries	\$14,000,000	
Yearly value of products	\$50,000,000	

3. Organized Labor.

There are 5,000 trade unionists in the city: the printing, building, metal, and clothing trades being the best organized. Some of the unions limit the number of apprentices, but it is asserted this has not worked a hardship on boys desiring to learn the trade. There are 40 local organizations in the central labor body, but the meetings of the central body are not open to the public. The liquor interests do not dominate nor do any of the unions meet in halls connected with bar-rooms. Neither have the churches or schools been used for this purpose, since the unionists have their own labor temple. The Musicians and Bartenders are the only unions meeting on Sunday.

The Ministerial Association does not send a fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labor Council.

The following table is for the year ending December 31st, 1911, the last statistics available.

Table showing average wages per week and hour, and hours of labour, with comparison of wages of union and non-union workers, also number of days idle and periods of wage payment.

Title of Organization	Average wages per week.		Average wages per hour.		Hours of labour first 5 days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average days idle.	Period of wage payment.
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		
Journ. Barbers' Union, No. 131.....	\$ 13 20	\$ 10 20	c. 21	c. 16½	50	50	13	13	63	63	none	weekly
Bartenders' Intern. League, No. 197.....	15 00	10 00	25	15½	55	59	5	5	60	64	2	weekly
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 1.....	22 00	20 00	50	35	40	47½	4	9½	44	57	.....	week or fort.
Intern. Bro. of Bookbinders, No. 114.....	14 50	14 50	30	30	44	44	4	4	48	48	none	weekly
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 444.....	11 00	.....	20	.....	50	.....	5	.....	55	.....	15	weekly
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 234.....	8 00	.....	18	.....	45	.....	4	.....	49	.....	12	weekly
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 228.....	peewk	all org.	.....	.....	50	.....	5	.....	55	.....	6	weekly
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 232 (Cutters).....	14 85	all org.	27	.....	50	.....	5	.....	55	.....	18	weekly
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, No. 9.....	14 00	.....	28½	.....	45	.....	4½	.....	49½	.....	10	weekly
Amalg. Soc. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 785.....	15 40	.....	35	.....	40	.....	4	.....	44	.....	.....	fortnightly
United Bro. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 18.....	17 60	16 90	40	32½	40	47½	4	4½	44	52	.....	weekly
Cigar Makers' Intern. Union, No. 55.....	13 00	all org.	29½	.....	40	.....	4	.....	44	.....	30	weekly
Order of Railway Conductors, No. 27.....	21 00	21 00	35	35	52½	52½	10½	10½	63	63	25	monthly
Amalg. Soc. of Engineers, No. 646.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	6½	.....	56½	.....	hol'dy	fortnightly
Bro. of Locomotive Engineers, No. 133.....	25 00	25 00	35	35	varies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
Canadian Assoc. Stationary Engineers, No. 2.....	14 50	.....	22	.....	55	.....	10	.....	65	.....	.....	wk. or fort.
Federal Labour Union, No. 11 (City Firemen).....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	fortnightly
Journ. Horseshoers', No. 72.....	12 00	10 00	20	16½	50	55	5	5	55	60	.....	weekly
Moulders' Inter. Union, No. 26.....	15 00	.....	25	.....	50	.....	5	.....	55	.....	.....	week or fort.
Musicians' Protective Assoc. No. 293.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bro. of Painters, Decorators, etc., No. 205.....	15 00	13 75	30	25	45	50	5	5	50	55	33	weekly
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	18 00	.....	32½	.....	50	.....	5	.....	55	.....	.....	week or fort.
Sheet Metal Workers' Intern. Union, No. 61.....	17 50	10 25	32½	20½	45	45	5	5	50	50	55	weekly
Intern. Alliance of Stave Employees, No. 129.....	12 00	10 00	30	24	30	30	12	12	42	42	90	weekly
Journ. Stonecutters' Assoc. of N. A.....	21 00	all org.	47½	.....	40	.....	4	.....	44	.....	90	fortnightly
Stove Mounters' Union, No. 35.....	12 00	.....	20	.....	50	.....	9	.....	59	.....	.....	fortnightly
Assoc. Street and Electric Railway Employees, No. 127.....	13 00	13 00	20	20	55	55	11	11	66	66	none	fortnightly
Tobacco Workers' Intern. Union, No. 48.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	5	.....	55	.....	.....	weekly
Bro. of Railway Trainmen, No. 226.....	14 00	14 00	24	24	50	50	10	10	60	60	7	monthly
Typographical Union, No. 129.....	17 00	.....	35½	.....	43½	.....	4½	.....	48	.....	7	weekly
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union, No. 145.....	17 50	13 20	40	30	40	40	4	4	44	44	100	weekly
HAVELOCK:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bro. of Locomotive Engineers, No. 658.....	25 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
Bro. of Railway Trainmen, No. 293 (Conductors).....	27 64	27 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
Bro. of Railway Trainmen, No. 293 (Trainmen).....	18 43	18 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
INGERSOLL:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employ, No. 503 (Foremen).....	15 90	15 90	26½	26½	50	50	10	10	60	60	none	monthly
Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employ, No. 503 (Labour's).....	10 00	10 00	16½	16½	50	50	10	10	60	60	none	monthly

Below are given details as to the membership in different unions, the number in the trade in the city, and the benefits paid.

Name of Union	Number of Members	Total Number in Trade in City	Benefits
Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America, No. 131	96	150	\$5 per week; death, \$75 to \$500.
Bartenders' International League of America, Local No. 197	111	125	\$4 per week for 13 weeks; death, \$50.
International Union of Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers, No. 1	267	269	Cash benefits, sickness optional; death, length of membership.
International Union of Bookbinders, Local No. 114	8	15	Cash benefits; death, \$75.
Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, No. 444	28	28	Sickness, Union, \$5; Sick Club, \$3; death, \$75.
Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union No. 234 (Female)	80	.....	Sickness, \$5 per week; death, \$100; out of work benefits, \$4.
Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, No. 228	100	168	Sickness, \$8 per week; death, \$150.
Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, No. 232	31	.....	Sickness, \$5 per week; death, \$100.
International Broom and Whisk Workers' Union, No. 9	15	15	
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 785	118	.....	Lack of work, \$2.50 per week; sickness, \$3 per week; death, \$60; super-annuation, \$2 per week.
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 18	98	.....	Death benefits.
International Cigar Makers' Union, No. 55	266	266	Sickness, \$5 per week; death, from \$50 to \$500; out of work, \$3 per week.
Order of Railway Conductors, No. 27	41	50	Relief, \$6 to \$40 per month; death, \$1,000 to \$3,000.
Amalgamated Society of Engineers	80	.....	Sickness, \$2.50 per week; out of work, \$2.50 per week; death, \$60; super-annuation, \$1.75 to \$2.50 per week.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 133	84	95	Insurance, \$1,500.
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 2	50		
Federal Labour Union (city Firemen), No. 11	54	67	Death, \$50.
Journeyman Horseshoers' Union, No. 72	12	17	
Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 26	415	.....	Sickness, \$5.40 per week; death, \$100 to \$200.
Musicians' Protective Association, No. 93	205	.....	Relief Committee attends to all cases of sickness.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, No. 205	Not given	Not given	Death, \$50 to \$300
Pattern Makers' League of North America	42	42	Sickness, \$4 per week; death, \$50 to \$400.
Amalgamated Association of Sheet Metal Workers, No. 61	50	90	Sickness, dues remitted; out of work, just what local can give or as members are in need; death, \$100.
International Alliance of Stage Employees, No. 129	32	60	
Journeyman Stonecutters' Association of North America	22	22	Death, \$100.
Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Mounters' International Union, No. 35	10	10	
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical R. Employees of America, No. 107	130	200	Sickness, \$3 per week; death, \$100 by International.
Tobacco Workers' International Union No. 48	180	180	\$3 per week; death, \$50.
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, No. 226	142	100	Sickness, 50c. a day; death, funeral expenses.
International Typographical Union, No. 129	124	136	Death, \$75.
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, Local No. 145	20	25	Death, \$100.

4. *Conciliation and Arbitration.*

The city has no committee on conciliation and arbitration. The Trades and Labor Council and the Board of Trade appointed such a committee some years ago, but in the first dispute—a machinist strike in the International Harvester Co.'s plant—the services of the committee were declined and the project was dropped.

Generally speaking amicable relations exist between organized labor and the employers. The general sentiment of the city is also favorable to organized labor. The most important strike in the last decade was that of the Street Railway Employees in 1906. Five hundred workingmen were directly involved and there was considerable rioting before the strike was ended and the men given shorter hours and an increase in wages. Disturbances have been comparatively few, however, and the city has enjoyed a reputation as a "no-strike town." The unions are proud of this fact and assert it is for this reason that forty American manufacturers have established plants in the city.

At the time of the survey there was an unusual number of labor disputes, and six trades were out on strike. Many citizens fear Hamilton is soon to lose its "no-strike" reputation and there seems to be considerable justification for uneasiness. Better treatment must be given the immigrant laborer or trouble will ensue. One of the trades mentioned above as on strike was the Garment Workers, who demanded a 20 per cent. increase in wages. There are about 2,000 men and women in the clothing industry—mainly Hebrews, and men who know, state there is considerable exploitation of immigrant labor in the city. While there are some model factories there are not a few plants where men and boys—mainly Russians, Poles, Ruthenians or Bulgarians, are working 10 and 12 hours a day for 16 cents an hour. An intensive survey of the city's industrial life would likely reveal conditions which would surprise the majority of the citizens.

5. *Employment Bureaus.*

The employment bureaus of the city are governed by by-law No. 1310. All such bureaus must be licensed. The annual fee is \$10.00 except for those offices which deal with female servants only in which case the fee is \$5.00. The Chief of Police reports on each application for a license. The licensee must keep a register of the names and addresses of all persons applying for employment, also of the employers with whom they are placed, of persons applying to be supplied with workers and of all sums of money received for such services. The register is open to inspection by the Police. The by-law states the amount of the fees. The applicant for employment pays from 25 to 75 cents and those making application for helpers from 50 to 75 cents. In the event of no employment being obtained within one week of the application 75 per centum of the fees paid are to be refunded on the demand of the applicant.

V. RECREATION.

Below are given facts gathered in a census of the pool-rooms of the City of Hamilton. The investigators were present just long enough to make the required observations. This report is not complete, as a few of the pool-rooms are not included.

FACTS GATHERED IN A CENSUS OF THE POOL ROOMS

Address	No. of Tables	No. of Players	No. of Onlookers	Persons Intoxicated	Appeared to be Minors	Conversation	Bar Attached
Waldorf.....	6	4	2				Yes....
639 Barton East.....	3	0	7			Profane....	
464 James North.....	10	20	20		4		
230 King West.....	6	18	8		10		
25 King West.....	12	15	10		1		
Barton and Oak Ave.....	6	14	6		1		
231 York St.....	3	6	10				Yes....
401 Sherman North.....	7	14	20				
77 Stuart St.....	2	4	2				
229 King East.....	3	8	12				
268 King West.....	1	2	1				
365 Barton East.....	6	5	2				
231 York St.....	2	6	2				
445 Barton East.....	2	5	1				
109 James North.....	1	4	6			Obscene....	
74 King West.....	7	14	20		3		
126 King West.....	6	16	6				
24 Barton East.....	4	6	10	2		Profane....	
240 James North.....	4	11	10				
408 James.....	4	14	10	3		Obscene....	
148 King East.....	8	24	20	1			
180 Locke North.....	6	16	8		2	Obscene....	
97 John South.....	4	10	8	2		Profane....	
Park and King.....	6	15	6				Yes....
Royal Hotel.....	6	10	8				
211 King East.....	4	8	4	1			
Martin's, King West.....	7	10	10				
MacDonald, Jas. N.....	16	30	11	1	6		
75 King West.....	8	22	14				
29	160	325	254	10	27		
Players.....							325
Onlookers.....							254
Total No. present.....							579

Magistrate Jelfs has stated that the worst element among the young men of the city congregates in the pool-rooms, and that in some of them robberies are planned.

VI. THE LIQUOR PROBLEM.

1. Regulation of Bar-rooms.

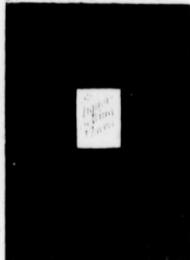
Hamilton has 57 bars, 16 liquor shops, and 3 club licenses. Under the Ontario Liquor License Act the fee for bar and shop licenses in a city of Hamilton's population is \$500. A club license costs \$50. The Act forbids the opening of a bar within 300 feet of a church or school, also the sale of liquor to minors. Under the regulations recently enacted the bar must be closed from 11 p.m. to 8 a.m., and on Saturday from 7 p.m. until 8 a.m. Monday. The survey of the bar-rooms proves that in some instances the hours of closing are not being observed.



HAMILTON'S DOWN-TOWN PROBLEM

A STUDY OF WARD FIVE

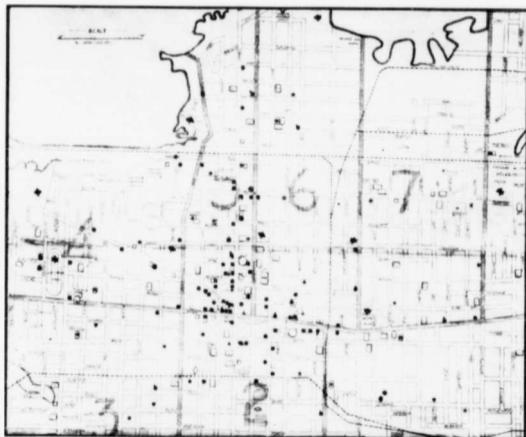
POPULATION 1941
 CHILDREN 75 to 149: 1,633
 ADULTS 15 and over: 11,425



28 BARS	10 PIGEON
10 LIQUOR STORES	1 S.A.
1 CLUB LICENSE	1 BOTTLE
285 TOTAL	7 TOTAL

OTHER SOCIAL AGENCIES

4 SCHOOLS	1 THEATRE
15 POOL ROOMS	6 PICTURE SHOWS
1 BOWLING ALLEY	5 DANCE HALLS



The Alcoholic Heart of Hamilton. Each round black dot represents a liquor-selling place

There has been an active temperance propaganda and in January, 1912, the question of the reduction of bar and shop licenses came to the polls. 13,189 votes were cast. The majority against the bar reduction by-law was 1,637, and against the shop license by-law, 971.

The vote by wards was as follows:—

Ward	Bar Reduction.		Shop Reduction.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1.	1,052	728	1,071	698
" 2.	486	637	533	583
" 3.	1,034	1,030	1,075	994
" 4.	352	994	580	979
" 5.	309	929	348	883
" 6.	573	1,082	612	1,032
" 7.	922	931	973	874
" 8.	847	1,082	917	1,037
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,776	7,413	6,109	7,080

The bars are doing more than ever to break down the life of the community. Drunkenness and criminality are on the increase.

The report of the Chief of Police for 1912 shows that arrests for drunkenness exceeded those of 1911 by 278. On the morning of April 28, 1913, Hamilton had the largest police court in many years. There were some fifty cases in all and more than half were for drunkenness. It is estimated by officials that in 60 per cent. of the cases of poverty in the House of Refuge the intemperate use of alcohol was a contributing cause.

2. Census of the Bar-rooms.

Data gathered in a census of the bars of the City of Hamilton, April 12th, 1913. The investigators called at the bars between 6 and 7 p.m. in the evening, and were present just long enough to make the inspection. After conference the investigators are agreed that probably three times the number of men present when they called, visited the bars of the City between 6 and 7 o'clock.

1. At one hotel about fifty were allowed to enter after 7 p.m., and were served while a man guarded the door.

2. At another five Indians were served.

3. Another sold until 7.10 p.m.

4. In the following fifteen bars the lavatories were found to be most objectionable:—Florida, Bay View, Germania, Market, Hartmann's Inn, Mansion, Vancouver, Imperial, Dominion, Dean's, Cecil, Stock Yards, Northern, Driving Park and Hanrahan.

5. In the following sixteen bars the conversation was lewd and profane:—Cosgriff, Driving Park, Park, Parkview, Stock Yards, Cecil, Dean's, Armoury, Imperial, King George, Schmidt House, Regal, Hartmann's Inn, Bay View, Florida and Union.

6. 217 of the 1,775 men found in the bars were intoxicated, and many of them were being sold more liquor.

7. 37 of the 1,775 men found in the bars were very young, and to the minds of the investigators, could quite possibly have been minors.

Hotel	Bartender.	Customer.	Intoxicated.	Might be Minors.	Nationalities.	Lunch	Game Tables.	Pool or Bowling.
Armoury	2	35	2	4	Eng. & Non- speaking... }	No	No	No
Athletic	3	40	6	None	" "	No	No	No
Balmoral	3	50	7	1	Non-English	Yes	No	No
Bay View	4	75	None	None	Eng.-speaking	Yes	No	No
Brunswick	2	9						
Belmont	2	9						
Cosgriff	5	26	3					
Central	3	33	2	None	Eng.-speaking	No	No	No
Coronation	2	13	None	None	.....	No	No	No
Court House	2	37	6	None	Eng.-speaking	No	No	No
Dean's	2	30						
Dog and Gun	2	17						
Dominion	3	32	1	None	Eng.-speaking	No	No	No
Driving Park	5	28	6					
Florida	1	20	2	None	Eng.-speaking	No	No	No
Franklin	2	11	None	None	" "	No	No	No
Genesee	2	30	None	None	" "	No	No	No
Germany	2	36	9	None	" "	Yes	No	No
G. T. R. Station	2	6	None	None	" "	Yes	No	No
Grand Opera	2	11	None	None	" "	No	No	No
Hartmann's	2	20			Non-English } speaking... }			
Hotel Cecil	3	45	20					
Royal Hotel	3	18						
Hanrahan	4	21						
Hotel Stroud	2	17	2	4	Eng. speaking	No	No	No
Imperial	2	17	6	1	Non-English } speaking... }	No	No	No
International								
Jockey Club	2	22	None	None	Eng.-speaking	No	No	No
Maple Leaf	2	20	9	None	Non-English } speaking... }	No	No	No
Mansion	4	40	None	None	Eng.-speaking	No	No	No
Market	2	30	6	None	" "	No	No	No
Metropole	4	25	None	None	" "	No	No	No
Modjeska	3	35	None	None	" "	No	No	No
New Arlington	5	38						
New American	3	16	None	None	Eng.-speaking	No	No	No
New Commercial	2	11	None	1	" "	No	No	No
Northern	3	43			Non-English } speaking... }			
Palace	4	52	26	None	Eng.-speaking	Yes	No	No
Park View	2	37	10	None	" "	No	Yes	Both
Pioneer	3	20	12					
Park	4	51	10	None	Eng.-speaking	No	Yes	Both
Regal	2	43	7	None	" "	No	Yes	No
Revere House	4	30	None	None	" "	Yes	No	No
Royal Oak	2	40	None	None	" "	No	No	No
Schmidt	5	30	3	12	" "	No	No	No
Simcoe	3	23	None	None	" "	No	No	No
Stock Yards	5	135	2	None	" "	No	No	No
Station	2	24	None	None	Non-English } speaking... }	No	No	No
Strand	3	35	3	None	Eng.-speaking			
Terminal	3	32	16	None	" "	No	No	No
Union	2	7	3	None	.....	No	Yes	Pool
Vancouver	3	30	5	None	Non-English } speaking... }	No	No	No
King George	3	30	5	4	.....	No	No	No
Vineyard	2	19	None	None	Eng.-speaking	No	No	No
Waldorf	2	20	None	None	" "	No	No	Pool
Wellington	4	125	30	10	" "	No	No	No
Wilson's	2	35	5	None	" "	No	No	No
Total	155	1,775	217	37	8 non-English			

3. *Census of Liquor Stores.*

Data gathered from an inspection of the sixteen liquor stores of the City of Hamilton, Ontario. Each store was under surveillance for a period of half-an-hour, between the hours of six and seven o'clock on the evening of April 19th, 1913.

LIQUOR STORES

Liquor Stores	Men Visitors	Women Visitors	Child Visitors	Total Visitors	Nationality	No. In-toxicated
154 Ferguson Street.....	10	0	0	10	English speaking....	1
14 James South.....	28	9	3	40	English speaking....	0
138 Caroline South.....	4	5	5	14	English speaking....	0
King, cor. Steven Street.....	41	7	0	48	English speaking....	3
95 King William Street.....						
91 King East.....	17	2	0	19	English speaking....	0
29 King William.....	27	1	1	29	English speaking....	5
10 Market Square.....	25	20	9	54	English and non.....	2
40-46 King West.....	15	4	0	19	English speaking....	3
495 James North.....	11	7	1	19	English and non.....	1
395 Mary Street.....	14	6	4	24	English and non.....	0
302 James North.....	27	4	0	31	English speaking....	0
258 Hughson St. North.....	8	0	0	8	English speaking....	0
75 Wellington St. North.....	27	6	0	33	Non-English.....	0
206-8 King East.....	88	9	7	104	English speaking....	7
45 York Street.....	109	7	2	118	English and non.....	3
Total.....	451	87	32	570	4 non-English	25

VII. CRIMES AND ARRESTS.

- 1.—*Number of Arrests:* 1908, 2,545; 1909, 2,643; 1910, 2,317; 1911, 3,978; 1912, 4,602.
- 2.—*Statistical Report of Crimes, Etc., Committed in the City of Hamilton, Showing the Number of Offenders Apprehended or Summoned by the Police, and How They Were Disposed of from January 1st, to December 31st, 1912.*

Aiding and abetting	3
Abduction	3
Allow minor in billiard or pool-room	2
Assault	212
Assault with intent	5
Assault, aggravated	95
Assault, and interfered with police	12
Assault, indecent	1
Assault and robbery	6
Attempt to commit an indictable offence	15
Attempt to commit suicide	2
Breach of the Bread Act	4
Breach of the Carters' By-law	1
Breach of the Cab By-law	6
Breach of the City By-laws	474
Breach of the Food Act	5
Breach of the Game Act	5
Breach of the Gibson Act	11

Breach of the Gas Company's Act	1
Breach of the Health Act	47
Breach of the Immigration Act.....	2
Breach of the Liquor License Act	67
Breach of the Lord's Day Act.....	16
Breach of the Medical Act	1
Breach of the Militia Act	1
Breach of the Moving Picture Act	3
Breach of the School Act	42
Breach of the Street Railway Act	2
Burglary	5
Carnally knowing	3
Carrying unlawful weapons	6
Child desertion	2
Clandestinely remove goods	1
Conspiracy	8
Contempt of Court	1
Cruelty to animals	45
Defamatory Libel	1
Disorderly	215
Demanding money with menaces.....	3
Desertion of Militia	1
Drunk	1,544
Drunk and Disorderly	270
Escape from Custody	3
Forcible entry	2
Forgery	8
Frequent gambling-house	6
Frequent house of ill-fame	8
Furious driving and riding	9
Gambling	71
Gross indecency	4
Housebreaking and theft	8
Housebreaking with intent	2
Inmates, house of ill-fame	14
Incest	1
Incorrigible juveniles	22
Interfere with free use of railway	1
Insanity	34
Keep ferocious dog	4
Keep gambling-house	2
Keep house of ill-fame	14
Keep hand-book	2
Keep disorderly house	1
Keep opium for sale	1
Murder	1
Neglect to support wife and family	49
Obscene and profane language.....	16

Obtain money and goods by false pretences	39
Perjury	2
Procuring for immoral purposes.....	3
Rape	12
Receiving stolen property	8
Refuse or neglect to pay wages.....	170
Resisting arrest	2
Remove surveyor stakes	1
Seduction	1
Sell liquor contrary to law	1
Selling liquor to minor	2
Selling cigarettes to minor	3
Selling liquor without a license.....	7
Selling opium	2
Shopbreaking and theft	30
Shopbreaking with intent	2
Trespass	59
Threaten	43
Theft	278
Throwing vitriol	1
Uttering forged documents	2
Vagrancy	205
Wilful damage	69
Total	4,602

3. *Dispositions of Cases in the Police Court.*

Acquitted	1,129
Adjourned	52
Bound over to keep the peace.....	31
Fined	2,857
Given over to care of Children's Aid Society	11
Sent to Alexandra Industrial School	4
Sent to Asylum for Insane	27
Sent to Andrew Mercer Reformatory	8
Sent to Central Prison	53
Sent to Gaol Direct	87
Sent to House of Refuge, Dundas.....	1
Sent to Provincial Penitentiary.....	16
Sent to St. John's Industrial School	3
Sent to Victoria Industrial School	22
Sent to Superior Court for trial.....	156
Sent to St. Mary's Industrial School	4
Sentence deferred	94
Settled out of Court	35
Standing	12
Total	4,602

4. *Disposition of Cases Committed for Trial.*

Acquitted	53
Committed to Central Prison.....	27
Committed to Gaol direct	15
Committed to Provincial Penitentiary	7
Committed to Andrew Mercer Reformatory	1
Committed to Victoria Industrial School	2
Fined	11
Sentence deferred	28
Settled	2
Stands	10
Total	156

5. *Liquor Traffic and Arrests.*

It is worthy of notice that of the 4,602 cases, 1,544 are classified as "Drunk," 270 as "Drunk and Disorderly," 67 as "Breach of Liquor License Act," 1 as "selling liquor contrary to law," 2 as "selling liquor to a minor," and 7 as "selling liquor without a License," making a total of 1,891 cases directly chargeable to the liquor trade. There are 331 cases of assault, 45 of cruelty to animals, 215 of disorderliness, 9 of furious driving, 49 of neglect to support wife and family, and 205 of vagrancy, a total of 854 cases, of which, by a conservative estimate, 75 per cent. are due to the use of drink, say 640 cases. On this basis a total of 2,531 or 55 per cent. of all the cases are due to the city's licensed liquor trade.

6. *The City Gaol—A Farm Colony Needed.*

The gaol has frequently been criticised by judges who have been moved thereto on the presentments of Grand Juries. The gaol is too small and at times overcrowded. An addition must be made to it or the institution re-established on another site. The City Relief Officer, Mr. J. McMenemy, is advocating that the gaol should be abandoned and that a farm for inebriates and criminals be provided, the produce of the farm to be used to supply the city hospital and house of refuge. A value would be placed on the labour of the prisoner, and his earnings, over and above the amount required for his maintenance, would go to support his family. No definite steps have as yet been taken towards the working out of this admirable plan.

Mr. McMenemy has a strong case. We have before us extracts from the reports of the Provincial Inspector of Gaols for the years 1876, 1904, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1911, all of which show that the Hamilton gaol was never satisfactory. The report of 1911 states: "Hamilton Gaol is becoming antiquated and should either be disposed of or converted to some other use by the City. Hamilton should have a gaol farm outside the city where the prisoners should be kept employed at outside work during the whole year. Such an investment would be profitable for the City from every point of view." In April, 1912, Mr. McMenemy wrote the Provincial Secretary stating the case and asking his advice and endorsement of a farm colony for the city after the style of the provincial institution at Guelph. No answer to this letter has been received.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Indictable Offences

Offence	Under 10 years		10 to 15 years		15 to 20 years	
	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912
Aggravated assault.....			3		7	9
Attempt to commit an indictable offence.....			2	2	1	5
Attempt to commit suicide.....					1	
Burglary.....			4	1		3
Demanding money with menaces.....				1		2
Forgery.....			1		2	1
Housebreaking and theft.....			2	2		5
Mischief.....			6			
Obtain money by false pretences.....					2	4
Rape.....						9
Receiving stolen property.....					1	
Shopbreaking and theft.....			5	4	4	14
Shopbreaking with intent.....				1		1
Shooting with intent.....					1	
Theft.....	6	10	50	39	46	56
	6	10	73	50	65	109

Grand Total—1912, 169. 1911, 144.

These statistics on juvenile delinquency indicate the need of the immediate establishment of a proper juvenile court in Hamilton. The Dominion Juvenile Delinquents Act is in force only where put in force by proclamation and this is done where the necessary equipment is locally provided.

The act is now in force in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Halifax, Charlottetown and the Province of Alberta.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE POLICE FORCE.

	Chief Con- stable	Deputy Chief Con- stable	Inspec- tor De- tectives	Inspec- tor Divi- sions	Ser- geants	Patrol Ser- geants	Detectives	Con- stables	Totals
Central Station.....	1	1	1		3	3	4	48	61
No. 2 Station.....								2	2
No. 3 Station.....				1	2	2		20	26
Patrol Stable.....								3	3
Totals.....	1	1	1	1	5	5	4	73	91

VIII. HEALTH.

- Number of deaths per thousand population, 1907-1912:—
1907, 15.6; 1908, 15.5; 1909, 15.09; 1910, 16.5; 1911, 16.4; 1912, 16.3.
- Number of deaths of children under one year of age, per thousand births, 1907-1911:—
1907, 169.8; 1908, 193.6; 1909, 173.7; 1910, 176.1; 1911, 173.8.

3. Number of deaths per hundred thousand population from intestinal diseases of children under two years, 1907-1911:—

1907, 56; 1908, 132; 1909, 98; 1910, 112; 1911, 81.

4. Number of deaths per hundred thousand population from tuberculosis, 1907-1912:—

1907, 56; 1908, 132; 1909, 98; 1910, 112; 1911, 95; 1912, 105.

Incipient cases are treated at the Mountain Sanitarium, which is under the direction of the Hamilton Health Association. Advanced cases are treated at the Southam Home, a part of the General Hospital, managed and maintained by the City Hospital Board.

DEATHS AND CAUSES, 1907-1912

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
General Diseases.....	161	154	260	241	240	269
Diseases of Nervous System.....	103	106	76	129	88	124
Diseases of Circulatory System.....	80	78	92	108	132	124
Diseases of Respiratory System.....	163	101	86	131	133	148
Diseases of Digestive System.....	78	135	117	147	103	128
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System.....	46	42	37	49	52	55
The Puerperal State.....	11	21	17	5	15	19
Diseases of the Skin.....	4	10	3	5	3	2
Diseases of Locomotor System.....	3	2	2	1	3	4
Malformations.....	3	9	15	8	13	8
Diseases of Early Infancy.....	76	91	76	82	113	214
Diseases of Old Age.....	58	41	65	59	73	54
Violence and other External Causes.....	45	43	47	50	77	85
Ill-defined Diseases.....	46	91	30	29	32	10
Still-births.....	86	72	88	116	131	99
Total.....	963	996	1011	1160	1208	1343

NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE, 1907-1911

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
General Diseases.....	6	12	12	16	13
Diseases of Nervous System.....	16	24	14	19	12
Diseases of Circulatory System.....	8	.....	3	.....	1
Diseases of Respiratory System.....	32	27	15	22	26
Diseases of Digestive System.....	36	89	63	76	51
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of Puerperal State.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of Skin.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Diseases of Locomotor System.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malformations.....	3	9	15	8	13
Early Infancy.....	76	91	76	82	113
Old Age.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violence and other external causes.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Ill-defined Diseases.....	11	22	10	14	7
Still-births.....	86	72	88	116	131
Total.....	281	352	296	354	367

DEATHS FROM INTESTINAL DISEASES OF CHILDREN UNDER 2 YEARS, 1907-1911

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Intestinal Diseases of Children under 2 years of age.....	35	87	66	79	60

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, ALL FORMS, 1907-1912

—	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Tuberculosis, all forms.....	55	81	93	79	70	87

IX. RETURNS SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SUDDEN DEATHS AND FATAL CASUALTIES DURING THE YEAR 1912.

Deaths by alcoholic poisoning.....	1
Deaths by being struck by piece of clay	1
Death by being shot	2
Death by being struck by piece of flying steel	1
Death by being choked	1
Death by being burned	3
Deaths by drowning	6
Deaths by falling off street car.....	1
Deaths by suffocation	1
Deaths by strychnine poisoning.....	1
Deaths, sudden, found dead in bed, etc.	20
Killed by automobile	2
Killed by being struck by crane.....	2
Killed by being caught in elevator shaft	1
Killed by electric shock	2
Killed on railways	17
Killed by street cars	3
Killed in runaway accidents	2
Suicide by asphyxiation	1
Suicide by carbolic acid poisoning	5
Suicide by drowning	2
Suicide by shooting	2
Total	77

X. BIRTHS IN HAMILTON, 1907-1911.

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Population.	Birth Rate.
1907.....	852	802	1,654	61,443	26.9
1908.....	951	871	1,822	64,067	28.4
1909.....	847	859	1,706	66,967	25.4
1910.....	1,055	955	2,010	70,221	28.6
1911.....	1,053	1,058	2,111	73,542	28.7

XI. DETAILED STATEMENT OF DEATHS AND THEIR CAUSES, 1911-1912.

1. *General Diseases.*

	1911.	1912.
Typhoid Fever	9	8
Measles	1	14
Scarlet Fever	9	3
Whooping Cough	7	24
Diphtheria	9	24
Erysipelas	4	1
Tetanus	1	1
Mumps	0	1
Tuberculosis (Lungs)	43	61
“ (Meningitis)	2	4
“ (Peritonitis)	5	3
“ (Intestines)	2	2
“ (Cystitis)	1	0
“ (Miliary)	2	0
“ (Laryngitis)	1	0
“ (Neck)	1	0
“ (Spine)	1	1
“ (Knee)	0	1
“ (Kidneys)	0	1
“ (Not specified)	10	14
Carcinoma, (Buccal Cavity)	2	3
“ (Stomach & Liver)	20	15
“ (Intestines)	11	13
“ (Breast)	5	2
“ (Uterus)	5	8
“ (Bladder)	4	3
“ (Throat)	1	3
“ (Tongue)	0	5
“ (Not specified)	8	12
Sarcoma, (Neck)	1	0
“ (Kidneys)	1	0
“ (Intestines)	1	1
“ (Not specified)	0	1
“ (Liver)	1	1
Amyloidosis	1	0
Tertiary Syphilis	1	0
Rheumatism	2	3
“ (Inflammatory)	3	1
“ (Articular)	1	0
Rheumatoid Arthritis	1	1
Pyæmia, (not specified)	1	2
Toxaemia	2	2
Septicæmia	6	5
Sapremia	0	1

	1911.	1912.
Diabetes	6	13
Exophthalmic Goitre	4	1
Alcoholism	8	7
Addison's Disease	1	0
Hodgkin's Disease	1	0
Anaemia, Pernicious	11	13
Anaemia, Splenic	1	0
Leukaemia (Not specified)	0	1
Rickets	0	1
Purpura Haemorrhagica	0	1
Raynaud's Disease	0	1
Cretinism	1	0

2. *Diseases of the Nervous System.*

Meningitis	7	4
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	10
Pachymeningitis Hypertrophica	1	0
Brain pressure	1	1
Locomotor Ataxia	2	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	19	24
Cerebral Embolism	4	2
Cerebral Tumor	0	5
Cerebral Sclerosis	0	1
Disseminated Sclerosis	1	3
Anterior Poliomyelitis	6	1
Paralysis (General)	11	4
Paralysis (Agitans)	2	4
Paralysis (Throat)	0	1
Epilepsy	3	3
Cholera	0	1
Convulsions (not specified)	9	17
Meningocele	1	1
Concussion of the brain	1	0
Brain disease	1	0
Glosso-labiar Pharyngeal Paralysis	0	1
Encephalocele	1	0
Catalepsy	1	0
Apoplexy	28	36
Hemiplegia	5	2
Tumor of the spinal cord	0	1
Paralysis, Amytrophic	0	1
Otitis Media	3	0

3. *Diseases of Circulatory System.*

Endocarditis	9	7
Chronic valvular heart disease	61	60
Angina Pectoris	3	3

	1911.	1912.
Arterio-sclerosis	24	17
Myocarditis	19	16
Heart failure	7	10
Mitral Regurgitation	5	3
Haemorrhage (not given)	0	1
Aortic Stenosis	2	3
Fatty Degeneration	0	2
Acute Dilatation	3	2
Thoracic Aneurism	1	0
<i>4. Diseases of the Respiratory System.</i>		
Laryngitis	1	2
Bronchitis	18	11
Broncho-pneumonia	29	37
Lobar pneumonia	2	5
Hypostatic pneumonia	2	2
Pleuro-pneumonia	2	0
Pneumonia	89	80
Pleurisy	2	2
Asthma	3	5
Empyema	3	0
La Grippe	2	3
Pulmonary Abscess	1	1
<i>5. Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>		
Diarrhoea, etc.	11	1
Appendicitis	4	6
Peritonitis	4	11
Strangulated hernia	3	1
Cirrhosis of the liver	6	5
Intestinal obstruction	8	8
Intestinal Haemorrhage	3	3
Entero-colitis	8	12
Ileo-colitis	2	10
Gastro-enteritis	21	34
Gastritis	5	13
Gastric Ulcer	1	5
Jaundice	4	2
Convulsions (Gastritis)	6	3
Intussusception	0	2
Pyloric Stenosis	1	1
Pyloric Ulcer	1	0
Mesenteric Tumor	1	0
Cholecystitis	0	1
Gall Stones	0	1
Starvation	1	0
Exhaustion from vomiting	0	1
Colitis	0	6

	1911.	1912.
Cholelithiasis	0	1
Hydatid cyst	0	1
Hepatitis	1	0
Atrophy of Liver	1	0
6. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.		
Nephritis	19	25
Bright's Disease	11	17
Uraemia	2	3
Cystitis	8	6
Pelvic Abscess	2	0
Uterine Fibroid	0	1
Endometritis	2	0
Ovarian Tumor	2	0
Pelvic Cellulitis	1	0
Hydro-nephritis	0	1
Pyelo-nephritis	1	1
Papilloma of the bladder	0	1
7. Diseases of the Puerperal State.		
Confinement	3	4
Confinement (Abnormal)	0	1
Eclampsia	2	2
Placenta Previa	2	0
Phlegmasia Dolens	0	1
Albuminuria	0	1
Abortion	0	2
Septicaemia (Childbirth)	0	5
Post-partem Haemorrhage	0	2
Rupture of the Uterus	0	1
8. Diseases of the Skin.		
Gangrene (Not specified)	2	0
Gangrene (Of foot)	3	2
Gangrene (Diabetic)	1	0
9. Diseases of the Bones.		
Osteomyelitis	1	2
Mastoiditis	1	2
10. Malformations.		
Congenital Heart	2	2
Spina Bifida	7	0
Hydrocephalus	3	4
Hydramnios	0	1
Protrusion of Brain Membranes	0	1
11. Diseases of Early Infancy.		
Malnutrition	21	9
Marasmus	15	18

Still-Births	80	99
Premature	79	105
Inanition	16	9
Asphyxia (neonatorum)	2	7
Cholera Infantum	13	40
Non-closure of Foramen Ovale	2	6
Debility (Infantile)	4	6
Injury at birth	1	5
Neglect	0	1
Icterus (neonatorum)	2	0
Atelectasis	3	0
Haemorrhage	0	5
Incomplete development	0	2
Syphilis	0	1
12. <i>Old Age.</i>		
Old Age	18	13
Debility, general	9	6
Senile decay	26	34
Adynamic causes	0	1
13. <i>External Causes.</i>		
Accidental Injuries,	6	2
" " (heavy object)	3	4
" " (fall)	2	3
" " (to neck)	1	0
" " (suffocation)	0	4
" " (blow)	0	1
" " (broken back)	0	1
Suicide (firearms)	1	2
" (hanging)	1	0
" (poisoning)	4	6
" (cutting jugular)	3	1
" (suffocation)	0	1
Fracture of the skull	7	4
" " thigh	1	0
" " femur	2	3
" " spine	1	1
" " legs	1	1
" " hip	2	0
Killed (street car)	3	4
" (wagon)	0	1
" (railway)	13	13
" (automobile)	1	1
" (shooting)	0	2
Asphyxiation, (obstruction of trachea)	1	1
Strangled	1	1
Poisoning	1	5

Burns	1	6
Post-operation	0	9
Drowning	10	7
Electrocuted	2	1
Heat Prostration	8	0
Death from exposure	1	0

14. *Defined Diseases.*

Dropsy, (Cardiac)	2	2
Cause not known	5	5
Sudden death (no cause)	3	0
Natural causes	0	3

1,162 1,343

SUMMARY OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED FROM NOVEMBER 1st, 1910,
TO OCTOBER 31st, 1911.

Diseases.	Nov.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	
Diphtheria.....	6	7	12	4	5	6	4	5	7	6	9	18	89
Mumps.....	2	7	7	4	8	3	17	20	5	2	1	27	96
Smallpox.....													
Chickenpox.....	4	22	38	11	2	14	28	21	5	3	4	4	156
Consumption.....	10	1	3	7	10	4	6	8	8	3	9	9	78
Poliomyelitis.....													
Whooping Cough.....	9	3	12	4	5	12	13	11	1	13	36	23	142
Typhoid Fever.....	3	1		4	4	1		7	6	6	15	15	62
Scarlet Fever.....	23	20	29	26	27	38	50	44	17	7	24	25	330
German Measles.....				2	1	30	24	35	2		2	2	98
Measles.....	1			4	6	4	10		3	2	11	24	65
Erysipelas.....	3				1	1		1					6
Totals.....	59	56	101	66	69	113	152	152	54	42	111	147	1,122

SHOWING DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FROM NOVEMBER 1st, 1910,
TO OCTOBER 31st, 1911.

Diseases.	Nov.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	
Diphtheria.....	1				1		1	1		1	1	3	9
Scarlet Fever.....		1	1			6			1				9
Typhoid Fever.....				2				1	3		2	1	9
Measles.....									1				7
Whooping Cough.....				1	1				1	1	2	2	4
Erysipelas.....			1	1			1		1				2
La Grippe.....													2
Consumption.....	4	3	4	2	8	8	5	4	4	2	5	4	53
Tuberculosis, other forms.....		1	2	3		3	3	1		1	1		15
Cerebro-Spinal Menin- gitis.....							1				1		2
Poliomyelitis.....	1	1			1	1			2				6
Totals.....	6	6	8	8	12	20	10	7	13	5	12	10	117

SUMMARY OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED FROM NOVEMBER 1st, 1911, TO
OCTOBER 31st, 1912.

Diseases.	Nov.	Dec., 1911.	Jan. 1912.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Totals.
Diphtheria	11	10	13	4	11	10	13	12	10	6	4	26	130
Mumps	39	20	83	179	300	308	148	92	30	11	7	2	1,219
Smallpox							9	2	17	3	9	3	43
Chickenpox	7	15	34	32	15	24	40	25	5	3	4	6	210
Consumption	4	12	7	8	9	14	9	15	12	6	10	18	124
Poliomyelitis									1				2
Whooping Cough	53	56	97	57	74	100	50	41	5	24	18	8	583
Scarlet Fever	37	43	46	43	40	43	22	19	9	11	12	14	339
Typhoid Fever	3	1	3	1	1		2		1	4	5	6	27
German Measles	1		1	48	3	116		5	1				175
Measles	33	13	11	62	204	423	466	198	43	13	2	2	1,470
Erysipelas	1	2		1			1						5
Totals	189	172	295	435	657	1,047	753	424	120	87	65	83	4,227

SHOWING DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FROM NOVEMBER 1st, 1911, TO
OCTOBER 31st, 1912.

Diseases.	Nov.	Dec., 1910.	Jan. 1912.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Totals.
Diphtheria		2	1			1	2	1	2			1	10
Mumps		1											1
Scarlet Fever		1				1							3
Typhoid Fever	4		1								2	1	8
Measles			1		1	2	6	4					14
Whooping Cough		2	5	1	2	1	4		3	3	2	1	24
Erysipelas					1								1
La Grippe				2			1						3
Consumption	6	5	3	4	5	6	9	6	7	6	11	7	75
Tuberculosis, other forms			1		1	1	2	1		5	1		12
Cerebro-Spinal Menin- gitis		1	1	1			2	1	1	2		1	10
Poliomyelitis							1						1
Totals	10	12	13	8	10	12	28	13	13	16	16	11	162

13. Garbage Removal.

The city undertakes to remove the garbage. This is done once a week by the Scavenging Department under the Board of Works. There is no charge.

14. Regulation of Milk Supply.

Under by-law No. 1192, all milk vendors must have a license from the Medical Health Officer. This is given only after his cows, premises and equipment have been inspected and found to comply with the provisions of "The Ontario Milk Act." The vendor must display his license number on his wagon and on each receptacle in which milk or cream is supplied. The by-law sets a standard for the quality and temperature of the milk and there are numerous regulations as to the cleanliness of cows, stables and equipment so as to insure pure milk. The Medical Health Officer and his inspectors are given wide powers of inspection.

15. *Inspection of Foods.*

By-law No. 18, of the revised by-laws of 1910, provides for the protection from dust, flies, animals, or other contaminating influences of any meat, poultry, game, fish, fruits, vegetables, confectionery, bread, or other food while being conveyed from place to place. The rooms where food is stored or offered for sale must be kept clean; those who handle food must have clean clothes and be free from contagious or infectious disease; shops and stores which sell articles of food must have proper lavatory accommodations, but in no room where food is stored or offered for sale shall there be a water closet.

One of the most difficult tasks in this connection is the inspection of the premises and equipment of the scores of Italian fruit and ice-cream vendors.

16. *Street Cleaning.*

Street cleaning is in the hands of the city. The streets are kept clean. Dry sweeping is allowed but the streets are also flushed.

17. *Health Education.*

The Board of Health keeps up a constant campaign in health education in so far as that is possible for the present staff with the means at its disposal. In this connection should be mentioned the Health Association and especially the Babies' Dispensary Guild. This latter organization has the only pure milk depot in the city at 12 Euclid Avenue. The Guild has been at work since June, 1911. The first annual report given March, 1912, gives the total daily attendance as 2,738, and the daily average as 11. The Guild provided 27,745 quarts of certified milk, and 2,202 quarts of albumenized milk. To those who have no means of paying, the milk is sent free of charge; others who can only afford the price of regular milk receive it for 8c. a quart, or about half what it costs the Guild. The average number under care per day was 140. Two nurses are now connected with the dispensary.

The Guild is a purely philanthropic institution. Last year it had a campaign to raise \$15,000, and about \$10,000 has been received. The Ontario government gave a grant of \$300 and the city also gave \$300. There is no doubt that this work is doing much and will do more to lower Hamilton's infant death rate. That it has commended itself to other cities is shown by Cleveland's expenditure of \$137,000 along these lines.

Further Health Education is being promoted by the visiting nurse of the Tuberculosis Dispensary under the Public Health Association, by the three school nurses under the Board of Education, by the five visiting nurses of the Victorian Order and the nurse of the City Relief Department.

18. *Work of the Victorian Order of Nurses.*

	1912.	1911.
Number of new cases	757	669
Nursed during year	776	684
Cases of more than one visit	601	513
Average daily hours on duty	7 5-8	8
Average Sunday hours on duty	4 2-3	6 1-2
Number of Medical cases	158	147
Number of Surgical cases	77	69
Number of Gynecological cases	7	15
Number of Obstetric cases	515	436

Number of Chronic cases	19	15
Number of Tubercular cases	4	...
Number of Night Calls	207	189
Number of Operations	75	61
Number of paying patients	670	570
Number of non-paying patients	87	99
Number of Metropolitan patients	149	...
Total visits	5,872	4,839
Number of Nurses, V.O.N.	4	3
Number of new doctors	6	12
Total Doctors	100	96
Amount received in fees	\$1,978 75	\$1,525 70

19. Hospital Service.

Hamilton has three public hospitals: the City Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, and outside the city limits, the Mountain Sanatorium for tubercular patients. Particulars concerning these institutions are given in the following tables:

NUMBER OF PATIENTS

Hospital	Capacity in beds	Total No. treated in year ending 30th Sept., 1912	No. discharged during the year	No. who died during the year	No. in hospital Sept. 30, 1912	Average stay in days of patients, including infants
City Hospital	326	4199	3657	333	209	15.9
St. Joseph's	52	765	692	33	40	15.9
Mountain Sanatorium	72	167	108	1	50	133.1

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Hospital	Amount received from the city as a grant and for patients' maintenance	Received from patients	Income from property or investments	Subscriptions, donations and incidental receipts	Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant	Total expenditure	Ontario Government grant
City Hospital	\$29,261 52	\$48,662 25	.....	\$ 25 00	\$77,948 77	\$94,860 80	\$10,286 44
St. Joseph's .....	.....	12,989 37	.....	1,479 00	14,468 37	9,637 83	1,643 21
Mountain Sanatorium	6,244 27	4,964 49	\$539 83	44 75	11,793 34	22,503 28	9,569 58

DAILY COST PER PATIENT

Hospital	1905	1910	1911	1912
City Hospital	1.14	1.37	1.26	1.50
St. Joseph's .....	.78	1.02	1.10	1.25
Mountain Sanatorium .....	.....	.99	1.04	1.01

The Ontario Government grants to each hospital an amount equal to seven cents per day per patient for incurables and lying-in cases and \$3.00 per week for each patient admitted free or for whose maintenance \$4.90 per week or less is contributed.

IX. HOUSING.

1. *Housing Regulations.*

The housing regulations of the city are included in By-law No. 1366, respecting the Public Health, and read as follows:—

6. Whenever it shall appear to the Board or to any of its officers that it is necessary, for the preservation of the public health or for the abatement of anything dangerous or injurious to the public health, or whenever they or he have reason to believe any building in the municipality to be in a dirty or filthy or unsanitary condition, or to be dangerous or injurious to the public health, or that upon any premises in the municipality there is any foul or offensive ditch, gutter, drain, privy, cesspool, ashpit or cellar, or that upon any such premises an accumulation of dung, manure, offal, filth, refuse or stagnant water is kept, it shall be the duty of the sanitary inspector to enter such buildings or premises for the purposes of examining the same, and if necessary he shall order the removal or abatement of such matter or thing, or of such dirty or filthy or unsanitary condition as aforesaid. If the occupant or proprietor, or his lawful agent or representative, having charge or control of such premises, after having had twenty-four hours' notice from any such officer of the Board of Health, to remove or abate such matter or thing, as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to remove or abate such matter or thing, he shall be subject to the penalties imposed under Section 26 of this by-law.

Provision for drinking water is made in Section 13:

13. It shall be the duty of the owner of every house within this municipality to provide for the occupants of the same a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water; and in case the occupant or occupants of any such house is or are not satisfied with the wholesomeness or sufficiency of such supply, he or they may apply to the Board of Health to determine as to the same; and if the supply be sufficient and wholesome, then the expenses incident to such determination shall be paid by the said occupants, and if not then they shall be paid by the owner; and in either case the said charges shall be recoverable in the same manner as municipal taxes.

Sewer connection for all closets is not demanded. Rule 2 under Section 15 states:

Rule 2.—Earth privies or earth closets, without a vault below the surface of the ground, shall not be allowed within the limits of this municipality, except where the exigencies of the situation demand it, in which case they may be allowed by permission of the Board of Health or the Medical Officer of Health. When, in the opinion of the said Board or Medical Officer of Health the situation requires that in any part of the municipality privy vaults be abolished, and earth privies or earth closets without a vault below the surface of the ground substituted therefor, the said Board or Medical Officer of Health shall have power to compel the adoption of earth privies or earth closets in such part of the city. Such earth privies or earth closets shall be constructed in a manner satisfactory to the Medical Officer of Health, and shall be constructed within such time as the said Board or Medical Officer of Health shall prescribe.

Rule 3 enforces the provision of indoor closets wherever practicable. But where the situation of any building used as a dwelling or habitation does not in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health require that such privy vault, cesspool or reservoir be allowed, the Board of Health may compel the owner of such building or habitation to provide for the same within 30 days after notice has been served upon him by the Medical Officer of Health, a sink and water closet constructed in accordance with the by-laws of the city, and connected with a common sewer of the City Corporation. Where any privy vault, cesspool or reservoir exists, and the same is not allowed by the Board of Health, the owner or occupant of the premises upon which the same is situated shall properly fill in the same after having had three days' notice from the Medical Officer of Health.

The Rules further provide for the cleaning of privies at least once a year and for thorough disinfection of the same from May to November. The City Corporation undertakes the work of cleaning and makes it unlawful for persons other than the city's workmen employed for this purpose to do this work.

The regulations concerning overcrowding and the use of cellars for living purposes are found in section 7.

7. If the Board is satisfied upon report of the Medical Officer of Health, after due examination by an officer or officers of the Board 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, or that it has become a nuisance, or in any way dangerous to the health of the occupants or of the public, they may issue a notice in writing to such occupants or any of them, or to the proprietor or his lawful agent or representative, 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.

2. *Housing Needs.*

The City's Health Department has the duty of enforcing the housing ordinances, and splendid work is being done with the forces at hand. Several houses have been condemned as unfit for habitation and there has been marked improvement in many of the others. The chief difficulty lies in the fact that there are so few inspectors, and they are therefore compelled to confine their efforts to a small area.

The city stands greatly in need of legislation which will better provide for light, ventilation and yard space. Many of the new one-family houses erected for the immigrant population are placed on lots of 17 feet frontage, and not a few have dark rooms. What may be expected when apartment house building is well under way? The following extract from the *Hamilton Herald* of April 26, 1913, indicates that the time has arrived when the city must direct the building of apartment houses:—

"Apartment houses seem to be a paying venture. No less than four are under erection at the present time. The Noble apartments at the corner of King William and Steven streets; T. B. McQuesten's apartments on West King, just west of Caroline street; the stores and apartments being erected on East King, just east of East Avenue by Arthur Williamson, and apartments being erected by Herbert Holden at Barton and John streets, represent the big ventures along apartment lines."

On the corner of Gilkinson street and Sherman Avenue is an apartment or tenement house inhabited mainly by Russian and Polish immigrants. The ground floor is occupied by stores and the two upper storeys, used as apartments, shelter 110 people. There is nothing to prevent the erection of another such building on the adjoining lot which would darken many of the rooms of both. These buildings may cover the entire lot. Tenement house mistakes made by many Canadian cities may be avoided in Hamilton if a proper tenement house law is passed in the immediate future.

Some knowledge of housing conditions in the city may be gathered from the following data, secured by visits to the houses mentioned, and from the report on the block census.

3. *Some Hamilton Homes.*

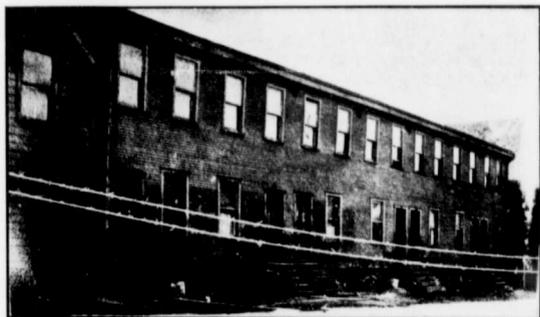
A long, low frame stable on Caroline street north has been divided into houses. The rents average from \$12 to \$14 per month. There are nine sections in this tenement, but one has been



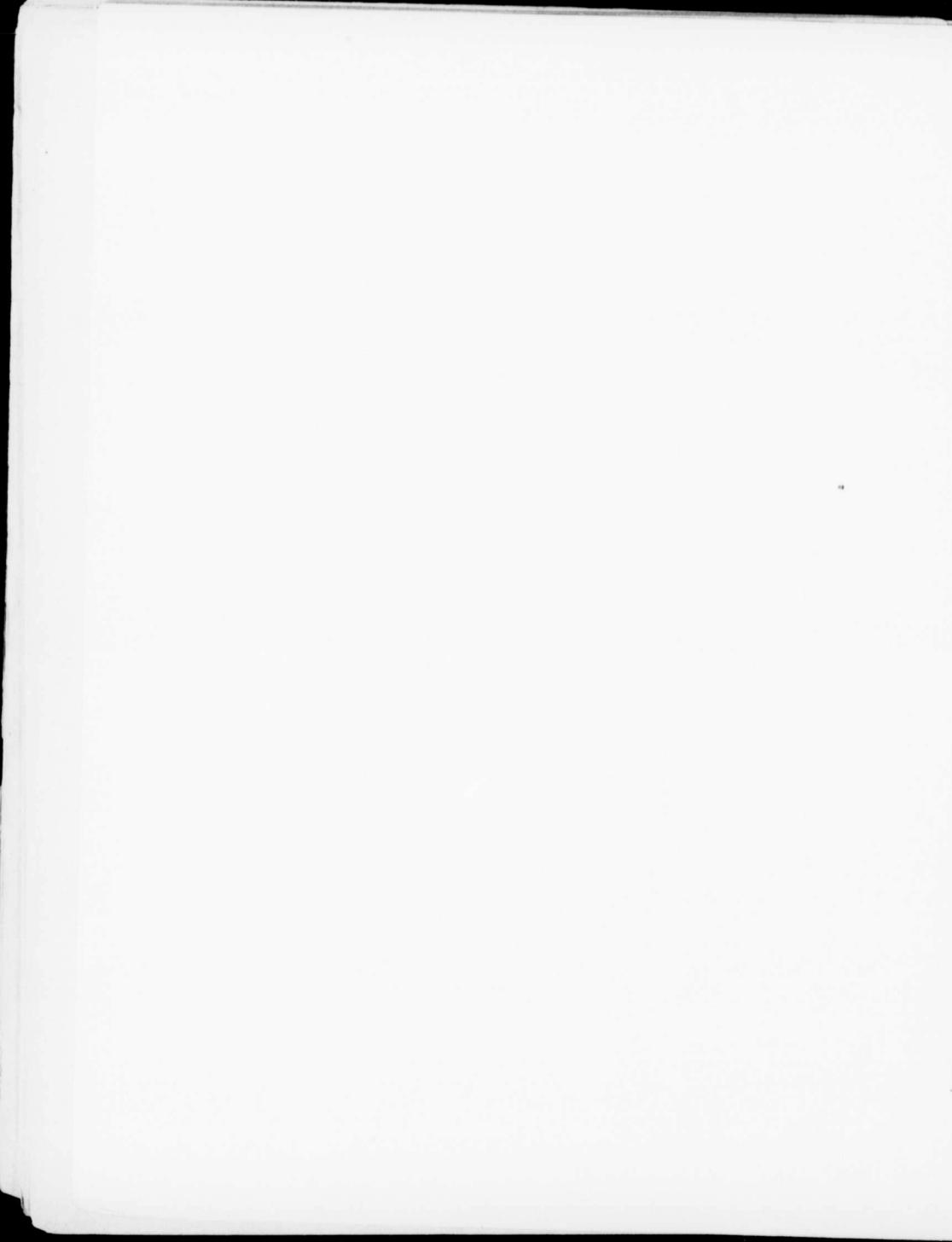
Four Families in these three houses not far from the City Hall



Upstairs in a Russian Lodging House



A Tenement on Caroline Street, formerly a stable



closed by the Board of Health as unfit for habitation. The middle room upstairs in each has no outside window and so is very dark. None of these apartments have a back entrance. They are inhabited by about 100 persons: English, Macedonians, Bulgarians, Roumanians and Poles. Some of these people work in the Steel plant and Bridge works for 16c. an hour, and often on a 12-hour shift.

Nor are these the only instances of overcrowding.

160 Barton West, in 4 rooms has 8 beds and 1 cot.

167 Barton West in 8 rooms has 13 beds; inhabited by Austrians.

Coming closer to the City Hall we find at 137 McNab street a house full of Italians, man, wife, 4 children, and 10 boarders; 16 persons in 7 rooms, paying \$22.00 rent.

At 141 McNab street is a 7-roomed house with two families of 15 people.

At 151 Ferry street East is a one-storey frame house of 4 rooms, where live a Hungarian man and wife, and six boarders. As a sanitary convenience they have an outside closet. They pay \$9.50 a month. An English family in the next section of the same house with the same conveniences pays \$10 rent.

4. A Hamilton Block.

All the houses in the block bounded by Gilkinson, Sherman, Elfida and the G.T.R. tracks were visited. These houses are brick-veneered and are very poorly constructed. The wood is green so that windows cannot be raised, and the panels of the doors are wrinkled like cloth.

There are eight rooms in each house; 3 on the first floor, 3 on the second, and 2 in the attic. In each house except the two on the outside of the block there are two dark rooms, the houses being built so closely together that the light is shut out. The rent of each is \$25 per month.

416 Sherman Ave. North.—15 men, 1 woman, 2 children; Italians; 11 beds.

414 Sherman Ave.—15 men, 2 women, 2 children; Italians; 13 beds.

412 Sherman Ave.—10 men, 3 women, 1 child, 3 families; Polish; 7 beds.

410 Sherman Ave.—14 men, 1 woman; Italians; 13 beds.

408 Sherman Ave.—14 men, 1 woman, 1 baby; Italians; 11 beds.

406 Sherman Ave.—20 men, 1 woman; Bulgarians; 14 beds.

404 Sherman Ave.—19 men, 1 woman; Italians; 11 beds.

402 Sherman Ave was just being prepared for lodging-house purposes; a store on ground floor, and seven beds above.

1 Elfida Street.—23 men; Bulgarians; 13 beds.

3 Elfida Street.—12 men, 1 woman; Italians; 11 beds.

5 Elfida Street.—15 men, 2 women, 2 children; Italians; 12 beds.

7 Elfida Street.—12 men, 1 woman, 1 baby; Italians; 11 beds.

9 Elfida Street.—9 men, 2 women, 1 child, 2 families; Roumanians; 12 beds.

11 Elfida Street.—12 men, 1 woman, 2 children; Poles; 12 beds.

764 Gilkinson Street.—Butcher and grocery shop downstairs; kitchen behind; 3 rooms on 2nd floor, and 4 beds; 2 rooms in attic, with 2 beds; Macedonians; a boy who lost his little finger in the Canada Screw Co.; 10 men.

762 Gilkinson Street.—20 men; Bulgarians; 12 beds.

760 Gilkinson Street.—2 families, 2 women, 12 men; Bulgarians; 14 beds.

There is an empty brick house on the corner of Gilkinson and Sherman Streets.

In the block there were 232 men, 19 women, 12 children; 263 persons, 133 rooms, 183 beds: 18 houses, of which 2 were vacant; Italians, 134; Bulgarians, 78; Poles, 29; Roumanians, 12; Macedonians, 10.—263.

X. CHARITIES AND RELIEF.

1. *Municipal Relief.*

Hamilton maintains a public out-door relief agency for which an annual appropriation is made by the City Council. In the estimate usually a little is added to the previous year's expenditure to provide for further relief due to the growth of population. The Relief Officer is appointed by the Council.

The home of every applicant for relief is visited. In 1912, in all 213 families were aided. They are classified as follows:—

Families of sick bread-winners	43
Families of unemployed bread-winners	42
Families of able-bodied, but drunken men	12
Families of lazy men	13
Families of able-bodied, but drunken and lazy men	9
Deserted wives with children	17
Widows with children	30
Aged couples	16
Aged single men and women (including widows and widowers)	31
Total	213

There is no set maximum amount of relief for any one family, but each is assisted according to its needs.

CHARITY DEPARTMENT, 1913.

2. *Statement of expenditure from January 1st to March, 1913.*

Charitable Institutions	\$6,750 00
Mountain Sanatorium	7,000 00
Maintenance of Indigents in Outside Hospitals ..	1,000 00
Fuel and delivery	1,200 00
Groceries	1,400 00
Conveyance of Poor	150 00
Burials	250 00
Office Help	270 00
Supplies	100 00
Telephones	52 00
Shoes and Clothing	90 00
Sundries	300 00
	<hr/>
	\$18,562 00

3. *Cost of Outdoor Relief (Fuel and Provisions.)*

Year.	Amount.	Population.
1897	\$1,388 45	49,000
1898	2,828 03	50,000
1899	2,632 04	51,000

1900	1,722 76	52,000
1901	3,005 93	53,000
1902	2,593 27	54,000
1903	1,721 71	55,000
1904	1,987 99	58,000
1905	1,797 03	60,000
1906	1,743 18	62,000
1907	1,605 36	64,000
*1908	5,252 96	67,000
1909	3,458 63	71,000
1910	1,460 83	74,000
1911	1,908 80	82,000
1912	2,429 35	90,000

* *General depression throughout Canada and the United States.*

The appropriation for 1913 is \$2,790.00. The estimates are as follows:—

Fuel and delivery	\$1,200 00
Groceries	1,400 00
Shoes and Clothing	90 00
Sundries	100 00
Total	\$2,790 00

4. *City Support of Charities.*

The amounts of the city's grants to different charitable institutions for the quarter ending December 31st, 1912, are as follows:—

Home of the Friendless and Infants' Home	\$350 21
Boys' Home	203 70
Girls' Home	107 10
Hamilton Rescue Home	246 54
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	314 52
Aged Woman's Home	194 40
St. Peter's Infirmary	61 04
St. Mary's Br. House of Providence	68 34
Hamilton Orphan Asylum	7 05
W.C.T.U. Creche	12 68
Mountain Sanatorium	1,706 78
Children's Aid Shelter	10 14
	<hr/>
	\$3,282 50

In addition to its per capita grant for inmates of the shelter given above, the Children's Aid Society receives \$800 per year, payable quarterly. The Shelter is owned by the City.

The City's grants to these institutions are computed on the following basis:

Home of the Friendless—7c. per day per inmate.

Boys' Home—3c. per day per inmate, except wards of Children's Aid Society, for whom 6c. per day is paid.

Girls' Home—3c. per day per inmate, except wards of Children's Aid Society, for whom 6c. per day is paid.

Hamilton Rescue Home—7c. per day per inmate.

St. Mary's Orphan Asylum—3c. per day per inmate, except wards of Children's Aid Society, for whom 6c. per day is paid. The same rate is paid for some others by the Mayor's order.

Aged Woman's Home—6c. per day per inmate.

St. Peter's Infirmary—4c. per day per inmate.

St. Mary's Br. House of Providence—3c. per day per inmate, except wards of Children's Aid Society, and those for whom by the Mayor's order 6c. per day is paid.

Hamilton Orphan Asylum—3c. per day per inmate.

W.C.T.U. Creche—2½c. per day per inmate.

Children's Aid Shelter—6c. per day per inmate.

5. *Need of a Municipal Lodging-House.*

The following table constitutes an unanswerable argument for a municipal lodging-house.

NUMBER OF PERSONS SHELTERED AT CENTRAL POLICE STATION DURING THE YEAR 1912.

Month.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
January	157	.	157
February	122	4	126
March	122	3	126
April	122	7	129
May	65	2	67
June	57	3	60
July	40	3	43
August	41	5	46
September	31	6	37
October	61	9	70
November	103	5	108
December	99	2	101
Totals	1,020	49	1,069

The City should have a lodging-house for the homeless. This institution should have an adequate work test so that each applicant would be called upon to perform some service in return for his shelter, thus conserving the self-respect of the deserving while preventing imposition on the part of the professional vagrant. At the time of the Kinrade murder four years ago, "The Spectator" made a careful investigation of the cheap lodging-houses of the city, and proved that the conditions were such as to encourage the presence of several hundred tramps. There was a strong agitation for a municipal lodging-house at that time.

In October, 1908, Messrs. J. P. Dougherty, J. H. McMenemy and W. Farrar, were sent to Buffalo and Cleveland, and made a report showing the complete success of the municipal lodging-houses of those cities, but the Council took no action.

Lodging-houses are at present maintained by the Salvation Army and the Bethel Mission. They come under the regulations of by-law No. 826. Lodging-house keepers must pay an annual license fee of \$10. The Chief of Police must approve the granting of the license or, if he does not, appeal

may be made to the Markets, Police, Jail and License Committee. The Police have the right of inspection. The names of all persons lodged and the time of their stay must be registered and this register is also open to inspection.

This, however, is inadequate. The pastors of churches, the Y.M.C.A. secretaries and other citizens are visited daily by someone seeking a meal and a night's lodging. If such persons are aided they are only encouraged to continue in a pauper's life, and one hesitates to refuse, fearing that the applicant may really be deserving. The Municipal Lodging-house, with the work test, is the only solution for the problem.

6. Private Relief.

The principal private relief organizations are: St. George's Benevolent Society, St. Andrew's Benevolent Society, the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and the Israelitish Benevolent Society. None of these organizations have paid workers and there is no careful exchange of information among them, such as there is being chiefly through the City Relief Department. There is a movement for a closer association of these different agencies, and it is hoped that some plan will be worked out by which the overlapping which necessarily accompanies the present system will be avoided. A joint application bureau might commend itself to those interested. By this plan all applications for relief are referred to one central bureau, which investigates the case and refers it to the organization in whose field of operation it seems to lie.

7. Institutional Care of Children.

INSTITUTIONAL CARE OF CHILDREN.

Institution.	Total number maintained in 1912.	Number discharged in 1912.	Number of deaths in 1912.	Number in residence Sept. 30th, 1912.	Average cost per inmate per day.	Total expenditure.	Amount received from sources other than Government.	Government grant.
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum.....	189	82	2	105	cents. 20.77	\$ 7,350 90	\$ 6,649 67	\$ 707 58
Protestant Orphan Asylum.....	3	....	....	3	.....	*.....	*.....	21 96
Boys' Home.....	103	26	....	77	21.91	5,363 64	4,830 10	489 44
Girls' Home.....	87	52	....	35	27.58	3,789 71	3,475 69	274 96
Home for the Friendless	174	103	12	59	33.14	5,331 74	4,812 73	509 26
Salvation Army Rescue Home.....	165	115	12	38	32.07	4,148 10	3,615 26	584 18
	721	378	26	317				2,587 38

*Included in the financial statement of the Aged Women's Home.

In addition to the above the City has recently provided a Children's Shelter for the Children's Aid Society.

There are no correctional institutions in the city. Offenders are sent to the Victoria Industrial School for Protestant boys at Mimico; St. John's School for Roman Catholic boys, at East Toronto; Alexandra School for Protestant girls, Toronto, and St. Mary's School for Roman Catholic girls, Toronto.

8. Care of the Aged—the Institutions.

Hamilton cares for its aged poor in the House of Refuge, the Home for Aged Women, and St. Peter's Infirmary. Particulars concerning these institutions are given in the table following:—

Name of Refuge.	Number of inmates during the year.			Average stay in days.	Total expenditure.	Average cost per inmate per day.	Total Ontario Government allowance.	Income from all other sources.
	Men.	Women	Total.					
House of Refuge.....	121	60	181	242	\$ 15,950 79	cents. 36.44	\$ 3,064 18	\$ 14,734 07
Home for Aged Women.....		38	38	345	5,015 91	38.22	918 61	4,279 86
St. Peter's Infirmary.....	2	25	27	219	3,377 67	57.10	414 05	2,888 20

The House of Refuge received in 1912 from the City \$12,953.69, and from the inmates, \$1,780.38.

The Home for aged women received in 1912 from the city \$772.55; income from property, \$1,159.76; subscriptions and donations of private individuals, \$2,166.55; from inmates, \$70.50; from all other sources, not including the Ontario government grant, \$110.50.

St. Peter's Infirmary received in 1912, from the City \$216.30; from the County of Wentworth, \$110.00; from the inmates, \$1,756.00; from subscriptions, donations, etc., \$244.00; from property, \$114.90; from all other sources, not including the Ontario government grant, \$447.00.

The government grant to these institutions amounts to seven cents per day per inmate. Inmates of the House of Refuge must have been bona fide residents of Hamilton for a reasonable number of years. They may leave any time on their own desire or may be discharged for insubordination or drunkenness. It should be added that of the 181 given as inmates of the House of Refuge, 50 are in the Home for Incurables. There is one feeble-minded woman in the House of Refuge, and several men whom disease has brought into this condition. Two boys of about sixteen years are resident in the Home for Incurables, but there are no children in the House of Refuge.

When an application for admission to the House of Refuge is received the Relief Officer makes an investigation and reports to the Property Committee of the Council. If there is doubt as to the applicant's ability to earn his living the Medical Health Officer makes an examination.

The Home for Aged Women is semi-private. Each applicant must pay an admission fee of \$200 and the rooms are separate. In addition to the expenditure given above the Home for Aged Women administered outdoor relief to the amount of \$70.00 in 1912.

In the case of those who cannot enter these institutions and are still able to undertake light work, the City Relief Officer seeks to secure them employment as watchmen on city works and such other light work as can be secured. Many who remain in the refuges in the winter undertake such work in summer.

Different church organizations have visiting committees who keep in touch with the residents of the refuges.

SUGGESTIONS.

1. Build up the Community Council as it must be the agency through which reforms will be sought. Would it be possible to have a full-time secretary? Perhaps a Community Council Sunday could be set apart in each year when representatives of the Council would present its work and claims to the people of the churches.

2. The promotion by the churches of work among the immigrants; instruction in English and Canadian citizenship, and friendly visiting.
3. An effort should be made to have all the lady voters exercise the franchise. First make sure the polling booths are fit to receive them.
4. Provide more playgrounds for the children and some form of indoor recreation for the young people better than the present commercialized pool-rooms and dance-halls.
5. Begin now to organize for another struggle for liquor license reduction.
6. A Juvenile Court.
7. A Farm Colony.
8. A Municipal Lodging-house.
9. More support and a larger staff for the Health Department.
10. A housing by-law which will regulate the building of one-family and multiple dwellings, so as to provide yard space, light and air, and prevent overcrowding.
11. A Housing Company under the new Housing Act of the Province to undertake the erection of workingmen's homes.
12. The closer association and co-operation of the relief and charitable agencies.
13. The rapid extension of such work as that carried on by the Babies' Dispensary for the reduction of infant mortality.
14. An intensive survey of the City's social condition—the investigations to continue for several months and to end with an exhibit making graphic display of the facts ascertained.

C. OUTLINES OF AN INTENSIVE SOCIAL SURVEY.

I. COMMUNITY ASSETS.

A careful study of the social assets of the city would involve a house-to-house canvass and other efforts to secure light on the following matters:

- (a) Population—classification according to age, sex and national groups.
- (b) Length of residence.
- (c) Literacy.
- (d) A brief history of the city.
- (e) The outlook for further growth and expansion.

II. EDUCATION.

- (a) Regularity of attendance at school.
- (b) Ages at which children leave school.
- (c) Causes for children leaving school.
- (d) Occupations into which children are going.
- (e) Exceptional children.
- (f) Provision for truants.
- (g) Medical and dental inspection.
- (h) Physical equipment of schools.
- (i) Night schools and their use.
- (j) Manual training and domestic science.
- (k) Social work of the schools.
- (l) Libraries of the city, numbers, classes and the areas which they influence.

III. HEALTH AND SANITATION.

- (a) A study of the causes of death.
- (b) Plans for organizing a broader support for the Health Department.
- (c) Investigation of the milk supply.
- (d) Examination of the water supply.
- (e) Investigation of the efficiency of refuse disposal and street cleaning.
- (f) A study of the hospital situation and visiting nursing.
- (g) Investigation of questions of industrial hygiene.
- (h) A plan of campaign for infant hygiene.
- (i) A study of the causes of tuberculosis, the city's facilities for dealing with it, and the next steps in anti-tuberculosis work.

IV. HOUSING.

- (a) A survey for unsanitary housing conditions, houses unfit for habitation, and privy vaults.
- (b) The extent to which the tenement has developed.
- (c) Percentage of lots occupied by buildings.
- (d) Lighting and ventilation.
- (e) Number of occupants—room congestion.
- (f) Relation of housing conditions to tuberculosis, contagious diseases, infant mortality, deficient education, and crime.
- (g) Relation of housing and town-planning.
- (h) Investigation of the need for more houses.
- (i) Study of the provincial and municipal housing regulations and measures providing inspection and enforcement.

V. CIVIC IMPROVEMENT.

- (a) Railway entrance to the city and grade crossings.
- (b) Civic centres.
- (c) A plan for Victoria Park and other parks, playgrounds and boulevards.
- (d) Manufacturing, retail and residential districts, and the accommodation of street traffic.
- (e) Street obstruction, bill boards, signs and paving.
- (f) The improvement of harbor front, the Esplanade and bridges.
- (g) The location of incinerators or of refuse dumps, if these are deemed necessary.
- (h) New additions to the city.

VI. TAXATION AND PUBLIC FINANCE.

- (a) An examination of the accounting methods.
- (b) How the budget is made and the publicity it obtains.
- (c) The system of taxation, its evenness and its effect on business, living conditions and city growth.
- (d) Undeveloped properties and properties exempt from taxation.
- (e) Distribution of the money between the various local departments.
- (f) Purchasing methods.
- (g) Publishing of reports.

VII. THE USE OF LEISURE TIME.

- (a) Park facilities and their use.
- (b) The field for public playgrounds.
- (c) Land available for playground purposes.
- (d) Recreational use of the schools.
- (e) Theatres.
- (f) Motion picture shows.
- (g) Pool rooms and bowling alleys.
- (h) Opportunities for adult recreation.
- (i) The liquor trade as a factor in public amusement.

VIII. BETTERMENT AGENCIES.

- (a) Charitable institutions of the city.
- (b) Public outdoor relief.
- (c) Relief work by churches, fraternal orders, women's clubs, immigrant societies, and business men's associations.
- (d) Opportunities for co-operation between agencies.
- (e) Opportunities for relating social work to the churches, and the churches to it.
- (f) The field for social settlement work.
- (g) The homeless man; cheap lodging houses; a municipal lodging house.
- (h) Study of such factors as disease, crime, drunkenness, wife desertion, uncompensated accidents and child labor as causes of poverty.

IX. INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

- 1. Unemployment.
 - (a) Seasonal industries.
 - (b) Special work calling for labor at unusual times.
 - (c) Employment agencies.
- 2. Women at work.
 - (a) Wages, day labor or piece work, pay for overtime.
 - (b) Hours per day, Saturday hours, days per week, seven day labor, night work, days worked in the year.
- 3. Child labor to be considered in the same way. Condition of children in factories and street trades.
- 4. Industrial accidents and means of prevention.
- 5. Safeguards against occupational diseases.
- 6. Unions and their recognition.
- 7. Welfare work.
- 8. Relation between wages and the cost of living.

X. DELINQUENCY—JUVENILE AND ADULT.

- 1. An analysis of cases of juvenile delinquency by wards and blocks. Its relation to congestion of population.
- 2. Nature of the offences.
 - (b) Proportion against the person; against property.
 - (b) Locality of the offences.
 - (c) Nationality of offenders.
 - (d) Proportion of first offenders and repeaters.
- 3. Individual conditions.
 - (a) Age of the largest proportion of offenders of both sexes.
 - (b) Physical condition.
 - (c) Mental condition.
- 4. Social environment.
 - (a) Parental conditions.
 - (b) Condition of the home.

5. Police court methods of dealing with certain classes of offenders.
6. The city and county jails.
7. Inebriety.
8. Some phases of the social evil.

XI. RELIGIOUS WORK.

1. Church membership census covering ten years or more and showing membership increases or decreases—(a) men, (b) women, (c) children.
2. Sunday School.
 - (a) Census of enrollment—ten years.
 - (b) Follow-up study of pupils dropped from enrollment.
3. Bible classes.
 - (a) Enrollment increases and decreases.
 - (b) Follow-up study.
4. Church social centres.
 - (a) Need of boys' clubs.
 - (b) Need of girls' clubs.
 - (c) Fathers' and mothers' clubs.
 - (d) Discussion clubs.
5. Miscellaneous activities.
 - (a) Church extension.
 - (b) Training members for leadership.

D

THE EXHIBIT

A programme for civic betterment, no matter how desirable, cannot meet with success if the citizens are not in possession of the facts upon which it is based. There will be suspicion and mistaken hostility, because that full and complete publicity which would enable the community to intelligently judge of the merits of the project, has been lacking. In truth the very essence of the survey idea is that all the citizens shall know the social facts of their city's life so that civic betterment may become a community enterprise.

Heretofore much valuable data has been locked up in blue books never read by the average citizen, but after a survey the workers feel they have a body of facts that would bring new life to the community if placed in possession of them. The survey findings constitute a social serum which, however good it may be in itself, can work no change until introduced into the body politic. The social exhibit is the means of inoculation. By charts, maps, models, pictures, lantern slides and other devices, the exhibit makes graphic display of the most significant findings of the survey. This is supplemented by the presentation of reports to public meetings, by a series of public addresses, by newspaper publicity and such other methods as seem best adapted to the situation in hand.