

each family unit provided for in the building when the repairs or improvements are completed. Loans of \$1,000 or less are required to be repaid within 3 years, and loans of more than \$1,000 within 5 years. Payment may be made in equal monthly instalments or in such other instalments as are adapted to the financial circumstances of the borrower. The maximum charge must not exceed a rate of discount of 3½ p.c. for a one-year loan, repayable in equal monthly instalments. This is equivalent to an effective interest rate of 6.32 p.c. and loans involving other terms are discounted at a rate to produce approximately the same effective interest rate.

The limit of the aggregate loans is \$50,000,000, and the limit of the Government's guarantee is therefore \$7,500,000.

2.—Loans Made Under the Government Home Improvement Plan, by Provinces, 1936-39.

Province.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	31	375	203	299	10,837	100,943	48,425	63,126
Nova Scotia.....	328	2,533	1,972	2,115	102,362	786,789	570,747	636,639
New Brunswick.....	179	1,223	986	1,183	56,565	421,672	321,042	370,160
Quebec.....	518	4,531	4,388	5,479	266,463	2,245,178	2,243,932	2,814,482
Ontario.....	1,153	13,728	13,684	18,275	415,054	5,403,473	5,848,524	7,524,717
Manitoba.....	131	2,070	1,616	2,356	50,238	784,302	628,852	960,640
Saskatchewan.....	91	796	397	576	28,796	279,098	127,996	238,106
Alberta.....	281	2,319	2,048	2,669	121,863	994,133	898,354	1,112,248
British Columbia.....	447	3,197	2,783	3,090	146,075	1,036,285	828,551	986,110
Totals.....	3,159	30,772	28,077	36,042	1,198,253	12,051,873	11,516,423	14,706,228

Section 2.—The Annual Census of Construction.

The annual Census of Construction undertaken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics covers all construction, maintenance and repair work undertaken by contractors, builders, and public bodies (except the smaller municipalities) throughout Canada. It does not include maintenance and repair work on steam and electric railways, telegraph and telephone systems, and the lesser public utilities when such work is done by the employees of these concerns in the ordinary way: nor can it include a substantial amount of construction in the aggregate done by farmers and other individuals who might be otherwise unemployed, performing work on their own structures. It is doubtful whether a great deal of the work of railways and utilities is construction in the sense understood in the census: for instance, the routine "maintenance of way" expenditures, so far as they relate to inspection work, are not construction, although so far as they concern rebuilding of line for road-bed or structures they might be said to fall in that category.

The following statement shows the expenditures by steam and electric railways, telegraph and telephone systems. Most of the railway work is done by the railway employees but much of the telegraph and telephone work is done by contractors, consequently these total expenditures cannot be added to industrial construction performed by contractors without including duplications. Also, no data are available of the value of work done by farmers and others working on their own account. The statistics presented in Tables 3 to 6 are, therefore, necessarily limited as explained above.