

**1.—Loans Approved under the Dominion Housing Act, 1935, and Part I of the National Housing Act, 1938, by Provinces, October, 1935, to December, 1940—concluded**

Province	Amounts					Totals, 1935-40		
	1936 <sup>1</sup>	1937	1938	1939	1940	Loans	Units	Amount
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.	\$
Prince Edward Island...	32,364	21,670	26,000	11,400	6,400	18	18	97,834
Nova Scotia.....	421,437	837,692	571,831	563,880	350,030	656	673	2,744,870
New Brunswick.....	45,179	219,188	240,750	223,130	112,650	190	214	840,897
Quebec.....	2,233,394	2,348,514	2,939,553	4,256,502	2,402,410	1,798	3,795	14,180,373
Ontario.....	2,105,745	3,434,833	7,376,842	11,341,565	10,016,187	8,016	10,540	34,275,172
Manitoba.....	100,564	207,750	606,539	1,269,896	1,625,468	851	1,061	3,810,217
Saskatchewan.....	Nil	8,200	16,800	236,302	73,195	61	132	334,497
Alberta.....	"	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-
British Columbia.....	31,175	988,348	2,863,634	2,405,043	3,299,742	2,862	3,139	9,587,942
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>4,969,858</b>	<b>8,066,195</b>	<b>14,641,949</b>	<b>20,307,718</b>	<b>17,886,632</b>	<b>14,452</b>	<b>19,572</b>	<b>65,871,802</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes figures for October to December, 1935.

PART II of the National Housing Act expired Mar. 30, 1940 as provided for under Sect. 18 (2). It was designed to assist local housing authorities, including limited dividend housing corporations, to provide decent, safe and sanitary housing to be rented to families of low income who could not afford the "economic rental" for such accommodation (see pp. 469-470 of the 1940 Year Book). Up to that date no loans had been made under Part II. Certain objectives, however, were achieved, promoting the better understanding and appreciation of the nature and purposes of low-rental housing.

PART III of the Act, as amended Dec. 5, 1939, authorized the Minister of Finance to pay, under certain conditions, a portion of the municipal taxes on new low-cost single-family houses commenced between June 1, 1938, and May 30, 1940. In order to qualify, a house was required to be built for the owner's own occupancy, and to cost, complete, not more than \$4,000. The payments provided for were 100 p.c. of the general real estate and school taxes on the new house for the first year in which it was taxed, 50 p.c. the second year and 25 p.c. the third year. These benefits became operative in any municipality only when such municipality co-operated, by passing a by-law, making available a reasonable number of lots at not more than \$50 per lot. As at Dec. 31, 1939, the final date for submitting by-laws, 204 municipalities had qualified and 24,501 lots had been made available at a nominal price. To Dec. 31, 1940, 1,942 applications were received for first-year taxes and 302 for second-year taxes.

**The Government Home Improvement Plan.**—Prior to its termination on Oct. 30, 1940, the Home Improvement Plan, operative by agreement between the Dominion Government and lending institutions since Nov. 1, 1936, had as its objectives: (1) the provision of employment in the construction and related industries, and (2) assistance in the improvement of housing conditions. The Plan derived its legislative sanction from "An Act to Increase Employment by Encouraging the Repair of Rural and Urban Homes", assented to on Mar. 31, 1937. The method adopted to stimulate the advance of money for home repair and improvement was a Government guarantee up to 15 p.c. of the aggregate amount loaned under the Plan by each approved lending institution. As at Oct. 30, 1940, the \$50,000,000 loan authorized under the Home Improvement Loans Guarantee Act, 1937, having been exhausted, the Government's undertaking to provide a guarantee for the encouragement of this type of loan was terminated. Improvement loans made on