

Plan between 1935 and the outbreak of war, aggregated about \$100,000,000 which, of course, represented only a part of the capital actually spent, since the borrowers contributed large amounts on their own account.

1.—Loans Approved under the Dominion Housing Act, 1935, and Part I of the National Housing Act, 1938, by Provinces, 1937-41, with Totals, October, 1935, to December, 1941.

NOTE.—Figures for 1935 and 1936 are given at p. 469 of the 1940 Year Book.

Province	Loans					Family Units Provided				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	4	5	2	1	Nil	4	5	2	1	-
Nova Scotia.....	186	139	144	94	72	186	149	147	95	72
New Brunswick.....	48	50	50	30	25	51	55	66	30	25
Quebec.....	303	355	512	397	425	524	745	1,244	807	425
Ontario.....	604	1,076	2,823	3,152	2,458	839	2,119	3,691	3,469	2,458
Manitoba.....	36	110	264	429	602	36	170	351	492	602
Saskatchewan.....	2	5	30	24	22	2	5	101	24	22
Alberta.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-	-
British Columbia.....	243	784	724	1,101	1,089	319	890	765	1,155	1,089
Totals.....	1,426	2,524	4,549	5,228	4,693	1,961	4,138	6,367	6,073	4,693

Province	Amounts					Totals, 1935-41		
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	Loans	Units	Amount
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	21,670	26,000	11,400	6,400	Nil	18	18	97,834
Nova Scotia.....	837,692	571,831	563,880	350,030	247,930	728	745	2,992,800
New Brunswick.....	219,188	240,750	223,130	112,650	90,375	215	239	931,272
Quebec.....	2,348,514	2,939,553	4,256,502	2,402,410	1,428,137	2,223	4,220	15,608,510
Ontario.....	3,434,833	7,376,842	11,341,565	10,016,187	7,568,169	10,474	12,998	41,843,341
Manitoba.....	207,750	606,539	1,269,896	1,625,468	1,993,960	1,453	1,663	5,804,177
Saskatchewan.....	8,200	16,800	236,302	73,195	79,100	83	154	413,597
Alberta.....	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-
British Columbia.....	988,348	2,863,634	2,405,043	3,299,742	3,265,552	3,951	4,228	12,853,494
Totals.....	8,066,195	14,641,949	20,307,718	17,883,082	14,673,223	19,145	24,265	80,545,025

After the commencement of hostilities in September, 1939, there was little need for further support to private building enterprise, although the existing Government housing policy was continued. It soon became evident that the Government's contribution to construction for defence, together with the necessary financing to meet expansion in war industry, would quickly take up the slack that still remained. This has proved to be the case, while at the same time civilian construction has become subject to war-time restrictions and priority rulings, so that it has become of secondary importance.

Government Control of Civil Construction Since the Outbreak of War.—In May, 1941, authority to control new construction, repairs to buildings, expansion of existing facilities and replacement or new installation of equipment was given to the Priorities Officer, and exercised through a Construction Control Division set up in the Priorities Branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply. In August, 1941, a Controller of Construction was appointed and the powers of the Priorities Officer in this field were conferred upon him.