completed and duly reported in the Census of Construction. Further, values of contracts awarded, and especially of building permits, are estimates (more often under-estimates) of work to be done. Obviously, these statistics and those of Section 3 cannot be expected to agree, since much work contracted for towards the end of any one year is often not commenced until the next and, especially as regards big contracts or contracts undertaken late in any year, extends into more than one year. The figures here given are, therefore, supplementary to those of Section 3 and are valuable as showing from year to year the work immediately contemplated during the period.

Construction Contracts.—Over the period 1911-41, or since the beginning of MacLean's record of contracts awarded as shown in Table 2, there has been an average annual per capita expenditure on construction of about \$28. The period covered includes, of course, the war years of 1915-18 and the depression since 1930, as well as the booms of 1911-13 and 1926-30 and the increase in business and industrial construction since the outbreak of the present war. This average, consequently, is not unreasonably high. For the present population, the annual total of construction, on the basis of this average, should amount to about \$320,000,000. Furthermore, there is undoubtedly an accumulated deficiency in construction from the recent years of subnormal activity. Some idea may be gained, therefore, of the part that the normal functioning of the construction industry might play in the reduction of unemployment.

2.—Values of Construction Contracts Awarded in Canada, 1911-41 (From MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.)

| Year | Value of Construction Contracts | Year | Value of Construction Contracts | Year | Value of Construction Contracts |
|------|---------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------|
| | \$ | | \$ | | \$ |
| 1911 | 345, 425, 000 | 1922 | 331,843,800 | 1933 | 97,289,800 |
| 1912 | 463,083,000 | 1923 | 314,254,300 | 1934 | 125,811,500 |
| 1913 | 384,157,000 | 1924 | 276,261,100 | 1935 | 160,305,000 |
| 1914 | 241,952,000 | 1925 | 297,973,000 | 1936 | 162,588,000 |
| 1915 | 83,916,000 | 1926 | 372,947,900 | 1937 | 224,056,700 |
| 1916 | 99,311,000 | 1927 | 418,951,600 | 1938 | 187,277,900 |
| 1917 | 84,841,000 | 1928 | 472,032,600 | 1939 | 187, 178, 500 |
| 1918 | 99,842,000 | 1929 | 576,651,800 | 1940 | 346,009,800 |
| 1919 | 190,028,000 | 1930 | 456,999,600 | 1941 | 393,991,300 |
| 1920 | 255,605,000 | 1931 | 315,482,000 | | |
| 1921 | 240,133,300 | 1932 | 132,872,400 | | |

The value of construction contracts awarded in 1941 increased by \$47,981,500, or 13.9 p.c. as compared with the first complete calendar year of the War, viz., 1940, but was over 100 p.c. greater than either of the two previous years. Engineering construction accounted for 27.5 p.c. of the 1941 total, followed by business buildings, industrial construction and residences with percentages of 25.5, 23.6 and 23.4, respectively. As compared with 1940, increases of 108.2 p.c. were registered for engineering work and of 36.5 p.c. for residences, while business buildings decreased in value by 38.7 p.c. and industrial construction was lower by 23.8 p.c.